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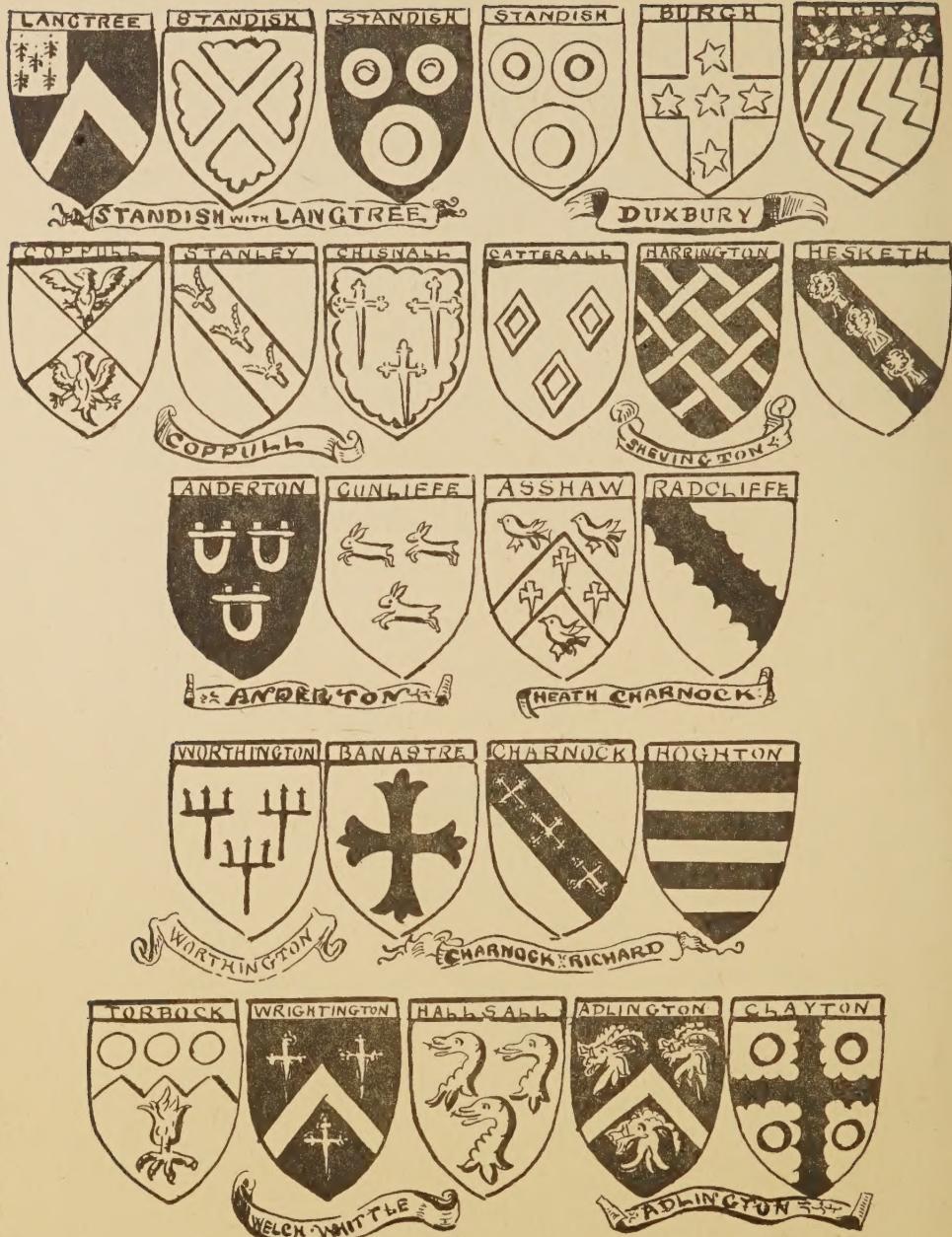
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Key to the Coats of Arms
on the Chancel Screens
Standish Church

A
HISTORY
OF THE
PARISH OF STANDISH
LANCASHIRE

BY
THOMAS CRUDDAS PORTEUS,
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Author of "Captain Myles Standish;" "Astley Hall;"
"The Life of James Darlington;" etc.



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FOREWORD

THE age of patrons is not past. The author desires to express his gratitude, not only to all the subscribers, but particularly to the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, M.A., Rector of Standish; Harold Sumner, Esq., of Ashfield House, Standish; J. M. Ainscough, Esq., of Lindley Mount, Parbold; R. R. Haydock, Esq., of Milton, Massachusetts; John Livesey, Esq., of Barham; T. Seddon, Esq., of Wigan; E. C. Lowe, Esq., of Wigan; and Councillor A. Leach, of Chorley, for assisting in the publication of this book, and guaranteeing the author against financial loss. To his friend, Mr. J. M. Ainscough, who personally obtained subscribers for sixty-five copies, he is specially indebted for his kind help. Mr. A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A., of Wigan Public Library, has also rendered much friendly aid, his counsel has been very valuable. Mr. F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A., has kindly made a plan of Standish Church; and to Mr. Arnold J. Haworth I am indebted for the Index.

Many thanks are due to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; Sir Milton Sharp of Worthington; John Stanton, Esq., of Chorley; P. W. L. Adams, Esq., of Woore Manor; J. Tarver, Esq., of Wigan; Mr. S. Richardson of Shevington; Mr. P. K. Bottomley of Coppull; Messrs. Bell and Sons, and others, for the kind loan of blocks and photographs.

The book gives a detailed history of the parish as defined by its modern bounds, including Standish, Langtree, and Worthington, with a general account of the larger ancient parish. If there is a prospect of success, a second volume may be issued providing a detailed history of the separated townships and daughter parishes. Attention is called to the table of references to sources by means of date; this saves repetition of footnotes.

REFERENCES

By date only without foot-notes :—

1725, Standish Survey in Wigan Library.
1755, Survey of Standish in that year, Perryn MSS.
1763, and 1764, Standish Estate Plan and Terrier, Wigan Library.
1754, and 1764, Census returns in Perryn MSS.
1778, Rental of E. T. Standish, Recusants Estates Returns at Preston.
1830, Railway Plan.
1832, Rev. W. Hodgson's Census, in Standish Church.
1838, Tithe Survey.

Other dates after 1755 are chiefly MS. notes in the Surveys.

Perryn MSS. The Notitia or Notebook is at Standish Rectory; also some loose papers. Two other books, MB and GE, are in the possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough, Lindley Mount, Parbold. These are not fully paginated.

The Standish Deeds and Papers are in Wigan Public Library.

Towneley MSS., DD, GG (transcripts), and some other vols. are in the possession of Mrs. Farrer, Whitbarrow Lodge, Grange-over-Sands.

V. C. H. Lancs. denotes the Victoria County History of Lancashire.

Rec. Soc. is the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society.

Chet. Soc. denotes the Publications of the Chetham Society.

References to printed works are given in italics.

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THE PARISH OF STANDISH

CHAPTER I

FROM BEGINNINGS TO THE CIVIL WAR

Position of the Parish in Leyland Hundred, and on the roads. Discovery of Roman coins. Earliest mention of the townships. Baronies and other fees. Condition in 13th century. Murder of a parson, 1276. The Banastre Rebellion. The wars of the 14th and 15th centuries. The Reformation and Recusancy. The Puritans. The Civil War. Nonconformity.

THOMAS Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, says that although Lancashire was probably (he wrote in the seventeenth century) the most populous county in England, yet it was divided into the fewest parishes ; for Rutland, in magnitude scarcely a fifth of Lancashire, had forty-eight parishes against Lancashire's thirty-six. He further comments that a clergyman who has regard to the dignity of his calling would covet a Lincolnshire church as best built, a Lancashire parish as largest bounded, and a London audience as consisting of most intelligent people.¹ Some of these contentions may be open to dispute ; but his remark about the extent of the Lancashire parishes is well-based. Possibly he had in mind Whalley, with its area of 106,395 acres and its half-a-hundred townships.

Standish was small compared with such a forest parish, and yet was of considerable extent. There were six ancient parishes in the hundred and rural deanery of Leyland ; of these Standish was the most southerly. Its area is 15,377½ acres, and it follows Croston and Leyland as the third largest parish in the hundred. But its former unity in ecclesiastical and civil matters throughout ten or eleven townships has been dissolved by the formation of daughter parishes and of urban and parish councils.

1. *Worthies of Eng.* ii, 188 ; ed. 1840.

Anciently there was probably some close bond, not now definable, between Wigan township and Standish parish. For the Banastre family, Barons of Makerfield, had, in the thirteenth century, an overlordship in Standish as well as in Wigan ; and the Standish family claimed the advowson of Wigan Church, which they regarded as a chapel. Physically also Wigan belongs to Standish, to which it is united by the encircling Douglas. But, so far as can be discovered, Wigan always lay in another parish and hundred.

Only a brief account can be given here of the larger units, ecclesiastical and civil, of which Standish formed a part; while the involved questions connected with feudal tenure in the district which have been fully discussed elsewhere,¹ will be outlined below.

It is uncertain whether the locality was evangelised by Celtic missionaries. Some time after the battle of Chester, 613, A.D., the district became dependent on the see of York. It was a "heathen trumpet" that rang around beleagured Chester in that year, as Sir Walter Scott reminds us in the "March of the Monks." Ethelfrith won the day, and the whole of this region, then Celtic, became part of his Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria ; so that Angles settled here in time among the conquered Britons. But his successor, Edwin, became a Christian ; and his baptism by Paulinus, at York, is one of the landmarks of local history pourtrayed among the frescoes in Manchester Town Hall.

About the year 675, Wilfrid, then Bishop of York, dedicated his new church at Ripon, and announced that certain holy places, among them regions by the Ribble, when abandoned by the clergy of the defeated Britons, had been given by Northumbrian Kings to the see of York. This implies that some places by the Ribble had been evangelised in the Celtic period. While the influence of Wilfrid may be traced in the Church dedications at Standish, Preston, Ribchester, and Halton, these afford no certain clue to the date of the foundations. For an existing dedication may have been altered owing to the fame of St. Wilfrid.

In the ninth century the Northmen captured York, conquered Northumbria, and made many settlements. But the Kings of Alfred's line increased in power.

Another landmark pictured in Manchester Town Hall is the expulsion of the Danes. This is based on the record in the

1. In a thesis on the Lordship of Leyland Hundred; MS. at Manchester University. See p. 7.

Saxon Chronicle that Edward the Elder built a fort at Thelwall and sent a garrison to Manchester in 923. Athelstan followed up Edward's victories over the Danes. He captured York, and made Northumbria part of his English realm. The land between Ribble and Mersey was separated from Northumbria and attached to Mercia, and the churches made dependent on the Mercian see of Lichfield. Our district continued in the archdeaconry of Chester and the diocese of Lichfield until 1541, when the see of Chester was constituted; and remained under the Bishops of Chester until the diocese of Manchester was formed in 1847, with a new archdeaconry of Manchester in the south of the new diocese (and one called Lancaster in the north). Blackburn Archdeaconry was carved out of the southern part in 1877; and Standish is now in Blackburn Diocese (from 1926), the rural deanery (Leyland) having retained its name through many changes.

Reverting to the civil history, little is known of the future county from the days of Athelstan until the Norman Conquest.

The land between Ribble and Mersey is stated in Domesday Book to have been in the hands of the Crown before 1066. After the Conquest it had been granted to Roger de Poitou, son of the Conqueror's cousin, Roger of Montgomery. At the time of the Survey, 1086, it was again in the King's hands, but soon afterwards it was re-granted to Count Roger. His estates, including land in divers parts of England were sometimes called "the honour of Lancaster." After his forfeiture in 1102, they were given by Henry I to the King's nephew Stephen, afterwards King. In the troubles that followed, the lands south of Ribble were seized by Ranulf Gernons, Earl of Chester, and the region north of Ribble was annexed by David, King of Scots. But in the settlement made by Henry of Anjou, Stephen regained the honour of Lancaster, and it passed to his son William. The King, however, resumed it in 1165, and from about this time the honour was generally described as the County of Lancaster and had a sheriff like a county. When Henry II died his son John held the honour for a time, but in 1194 King Richard took it into his own hands. The royal demesne between Ribble and Mersey was granted by the Crown in 1229 to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, grandson of the Ranulf named above. It passed by marriage and descent to the Ferrers family; and when Robert Ferrers rebelled, his lordship between Ribble and Mersey (which did not include Blackburn Hundred) was given by Henry III, with other estates, to his own son Edmund. He received the whole honour, and was created Earl of Lancaster in 1267. The descent of

the honour need not be detailed further, except to say that the fourth Earl, Henry, was made Duke of Lancaster in 1351, and Lancashire constituted a county palatine. Henry's heiress, Blanche, married John of Gaunt, whose son, Henry of Hereford, deposed Richard II, so that in Henry IV a Duke of Lancaster became King of England in 1399.

The constituent townships of the ancient parish of Standish were Standish-with-Langtree, Shevington, Coppull, Adlington, Anderton, Heath Charnock, Duxbury, Charnock Richard, Welch Whittle, Worthington. Only two, the first and last mentioned, now remain in the ecclesiastical parish of Standish.

The ten townships of the ancient parish (eleven when Langtree was counted separately), lie chiefly on the eastern and western members of that loop in the Great North Road (from London to Carlisle) beginning at Boar's Head and ending at Bamber Bridge. On the western branch is Standish-with-Langtree (with Shevington off the highway and further west), Coppull, Welch Whittle and Charnock Richard. On the eastern branch, Worthington and Duxbury are situated ; while on another road from Bolton to Chorley, joining the eastern branch at Duxbury, are found the three remaining townships, Anderton, Adlington and Heath Charnock.

The two branches of the north road were regarded as constituting one road in the Wigan to Preston Road Act of 1727, and were jointly described as the ancient accustomed road to North Britain and the common post road to London. The western branch was called Watling Street in 1230 at Coppull;¹ and Kuerden described it at Euxton in 1690 as the London post-road.²

No discoveries of prehistoric remains are recorded in the parish itself ; but on all its boundaries there have been found probable indications that the district was inhabited in the New Stone Age. Stone axe-hammers have been turned up. One found at Euxton is in the Chorley Borough Technical School ; another, from Bottling Wood, Wigan, is in the Wigan Library. Two were discovered in the Robin Hood district, Wrightington ;³ an axe-hammer of stone from Blackrod is in the Bolton Museum.

Two important discoveries of *ROMAN COINS* have taken place in Standish ; and although two centuries at least elapsed between the

1. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxvi, App. 200-1.

2. Harl. MS. 7386, fol. 217b.

3. *Chorley News*, 25 Nov. 1922,

unearthing of the respective hoards, they have several features in common. The first find is recorded by Dr. Charles Leigh, great grandson of a rector of Standish. He does not give the exact locality, but says "at Standish" and "near Standish;" both these descriptions would apply to Boar's Head, the scene of the second find. Again both hoards contain coins covering a rather long period, from the first century A.D. to the middle of the third century. The ultimate date of the coins suggests the presence of the Romans in the district at that time. Wigan was identified by Watkin with Coccium, the Roman fort mentioned in an *Itinerary of Antoninus*. By whatever name it was called, Wigan was certainly a Roman camp, for coins, pottery, and burial urns have come to light in the town. Dr. Leigh wrote about 1700; we infer therefore that the hoard which he mentions was found at some date before then. A country-man ploughing at or near Standish had turned up a copper vessel containing treasure. The vessel was an urceolus, according to Leigh, or a patella, according to Watkin. The hoard consisted of 200 silver denarii, dating from the time of Domitian to that of Gordianus, *i.e.* from about 90 A.D. to 240 A.D. There were also two massive gold rings, and an intaglio or signet for setting in a ring and engraved with a figure.

Many of the coins were engraved for Dr. Leigh's book; Rev. J. Pointer, in 1724, gave a somewhat different list. Watkin remarks on the differences in the two accounts; and states that when he wrote, the gem, a ruby, was "lost." Leigh gave an engraving of the gem, which he thought bore upon it the figure of Mars; Watkin re-produces the engraving, but is doubtful of the identity of the figure. It is curious that these writers do not state in which collection the coins are to be found.¹ They cannot be traced in the Ashmolean nor in the British Museum.²

Fortunately the exact place is known where the second store of Roman coins was found in Standish; and the coins themselves are locally housed and available for inspection. On Bolton Field, on the east side of Wigan Lane, a few yards from the Wigan boundary and behind the villa, "Minerva," belonging to Mr. A. Grundy, which was then in building, a labourer digging a shallow trench found a number of silver coins about ten inches below the surface. The container which held the coins had disappeared, and they were mixed with the earth and cohering in twos and threes. One of the coins was taken to Mr. A. J. Hawkes, the Wigan Borough Librarian,

1. Leigh, *Nat. Hist. Lancs.*, ii, 12, 14, 31; iii, 46, 68, 81-2, 92.

Watkin, *Rom. Lancs.*, 3, 95, 154, 238.

2. Information courteously supplied by the custodians.

who identified it as a silver denarius of the reign of Antoninus Pius. Mr. Hawkes recognised the significance of the discovery, and was successful in acquiring practically all the coins for preservation in the Public Library. Mr. Donald Atkinson of Manchester University came over and made a careful examination of the coins, and was successful in identifying almost all the varieties. This important hoard was unearthed on January 20th, 1926, and thanks to the care taken by Mr. Hawkes, the coins may be seen and studied in the Wigan Reference Library. There are about 140 silver denarii in all, ranging in date from the reign of Nero to the time of Alexander Severus.¹

British, Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian elements are found in the place-names of the parish of Standish.² Nennius states that King Arthur gained four victories on the banks of the Douglas; as early as the 14th century writers identified this stream with the Wigan Douglas.³

Standish is not mentioned in the Domesday survey, though some of the manors may have been among the twelve berewicks dependent on the royal manor of Leyland Hundred.⁴

There are few references to the townships before the thirteenth century. Siward de Standish is mentioned in 1177-78; Ralph de Standish and Siward de Langtree occur in the time of Richard I, as does Adam de Charnock.⁵ Land in Charnock (Heath Charnock) was given to Cockersand Abbey before 1190.⁶ Walter de Adlington and Siward de Duxbury are named in 1202.⁷

The church of Standish is first mentioned in Hilary Term, 1205, in a dispute concerning "the last presentation in the time of peace."⁸ Anderton and Worthington appear in the Great Inquest of Service, 1212, where also the Banastre lordship in Standish and Langtree is first indicated.⁹ Coppull is named in the Pipe Roll of 1213.^{9a} Of the remaining two townships, Whittle (Welch Whittle) was the subject of a fine in 1221;¹⁰ while Shevington is first mentioned about 1230, in the sale of lands by the Marsey family to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.¹¹

1. See *Wigan Observer*, 20 Feb., 1926.

2. Ekwall, *Lancs. Pl. N.*, 127-130.

3. *V. C. H. Lancs.* ii, 175.

4. *V. C. H. Lancs.* i, 287.

5. *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, 38, 378, 78.

6. *Chartul. (Chet. Soc.)*.

7. *Lanc. Fin. Conc.* i, 18.

8. *Curia Reg. R.* 34.

9. *Lancs. Inquests* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.) i, 31, 34, 54.

9a. *Lancs. Pipe R.* 251.

10. *Lancs. Fines* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.) 1, 43.

11. Ormerod, *Cheshire* (ed. Helsby) i, 37.

BARONIES AND OTHER FEES. A brief notice of the superior fees recognised in the parish and district may be of service.

THE LORDSHIP OF LEYLAND HUNDRED mentioned in the inquisitions has been mistakenly treated in the *Victoria County History* as titular only ; the lordship proper is stated to have passed to the Dukes of Lancaster and to the Crown.¹ This was not the case ; but before the confiscation of the estates of Robert de Ferrers, in 1266, he had conveyed his right in Leyland Hundred to his younger brother, William. Accordingly the wapentake lordship passed to the latter's heirs and assigns ; and about 1329 was divided among the heirs of Dame Margaret Banastre.² Standish, Langtree, Adlington, Duxbury, Heath Charnock, Welch Whittle, Charnock Richard, and Shevington, were said to be held of the lord of Leylandshire in 1288, and similar statements are made as late as the 17th century.³

THE SERJEANTY OF THE HUNDRED OF LEYLAND was a separate fee, though sometimes confused with the lordship. The bailwick was acquired by William de Ferrers before 1246 from Gerald de Clayton. It carried with it in later times the manor of Chorley. The *Victoria County History* makes the serjeanty the ground of a titular lordship of the Hundred, as just stated. This seems to us an error ; for the inquisitions of those who held a share of the wapentake mention separately their share of the bailwick. The accounts of the King's bailwick of Leylandshire, in the 17th century, were separate from those of the lords of the hundred, though the same people held both fees.

THE BARONY OF PENWORTHAM. Service to this barony was claimed from most of the township in the parish ; but they were also said to be held in socage of the lord of Leylandshire. It may be that a rent of castle-guard and other dues to Penwortham were imposed at a time when the Bussel family held both the manor (and at first presumably the hundred) of Leyland and the fee of Penwortham. This double system of tenure was irritating to the immediate tenants ; and in 1246 the lords of Standish, Adlington, and other manors brought a writ against William de Ferrers to acquit them of services demanded for the lands of John de Lacy, *i.e.* for Penwortham.⁴ More explicit is the complaint of Ellen de Torbock, in 1324. She held land in Welch Whittle of the lord of Leylandshire, that is, of Dame Margaret Banastre. But when Henry de Lacy, Earl of

1. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 1.

2. *Ibid.* v, 245-6. Kuerden MSS., iv, C 10; *Chorley Survey*, Rec. Soc. L. and C., 33, 3.

3. *Lancs. Inq.*, i, 272. Hawkshead MS. Chorley Library.

4. *Assize R.* 404, m. 14d.

Lincoln, was lord of Penwortham (1272-1311), his steward made coercion ; and Ellen was compelled to agree to pay for respite of suit, half a mark one year, and five shillings another. Again, while Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was lord of Penwortham fee (1311-1322) in right of Alice his wife, his steward made compulsion. The Earls were seized of suit of court in no other way than by these compulsory fines. Dame Banastre, said complainant, held Leylandshire in chief of the King.¹

THE BARONY OF MANCHESTER in Standish Parish. Three townships in the parish were members of the Manchester fee, *i.e.* Anderton, Worthington and Coppull. But the first and last of these owed suit of court to Penwortham in 1625,² and the first, Anderton, was definitely said in 1212 to be held by Robert Grelley (lord of Manchester), of the Penwortham fee, but no service was then rendered.³ Suit of court, for Worthington, Coppull and Anderton, was demanded in later times by Manchester barony.⁴ But the ancient link with Penwortham witnesses to the widespread holding of the Bussells in this district.⁵ Anderton was held of the Grelleys, together with Brindle, by a family named Brindle; and there is some indication that the Andertons, to whom half the manor of Anderton had been sub-infeudated before 1280, were an offshoot of the Burnhull (Brindle) family.⁶ A rent of 9s. 6d. was due to Manchester, also pture for the serjeants.⁷

In 1212, Thomas de Worthington (misspelt Withington in the Survey) held the fee of half a knight of Robert Grelley, lord of Manchester. Even in 1212 his tenure was "of ancient time." It transpires much later, in 1282, that Worthington and Coppull with the appurtenances were included in the half fee.⁸ Suit was due to Manchester court, and the lord of Worthington was one of the judges.⁹ Worthington was in the upper bailiwick of the barony, and the grith-serjeant could demand pture.¹⁰ The lord paid 3s. 8d. sake fee and 5s. castle ward.¹¹

1. *Lancs. Inq.*, ii, 167.

2. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 58n.

3. *Lancs. Extents*, i, 34.

4. *Mamcestre*, Chet. Soc., ii, 290. *Manchester Ct. Leet Recs*, vi, *passim*.

5. P. 7.

6. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 220 (and n. 12).

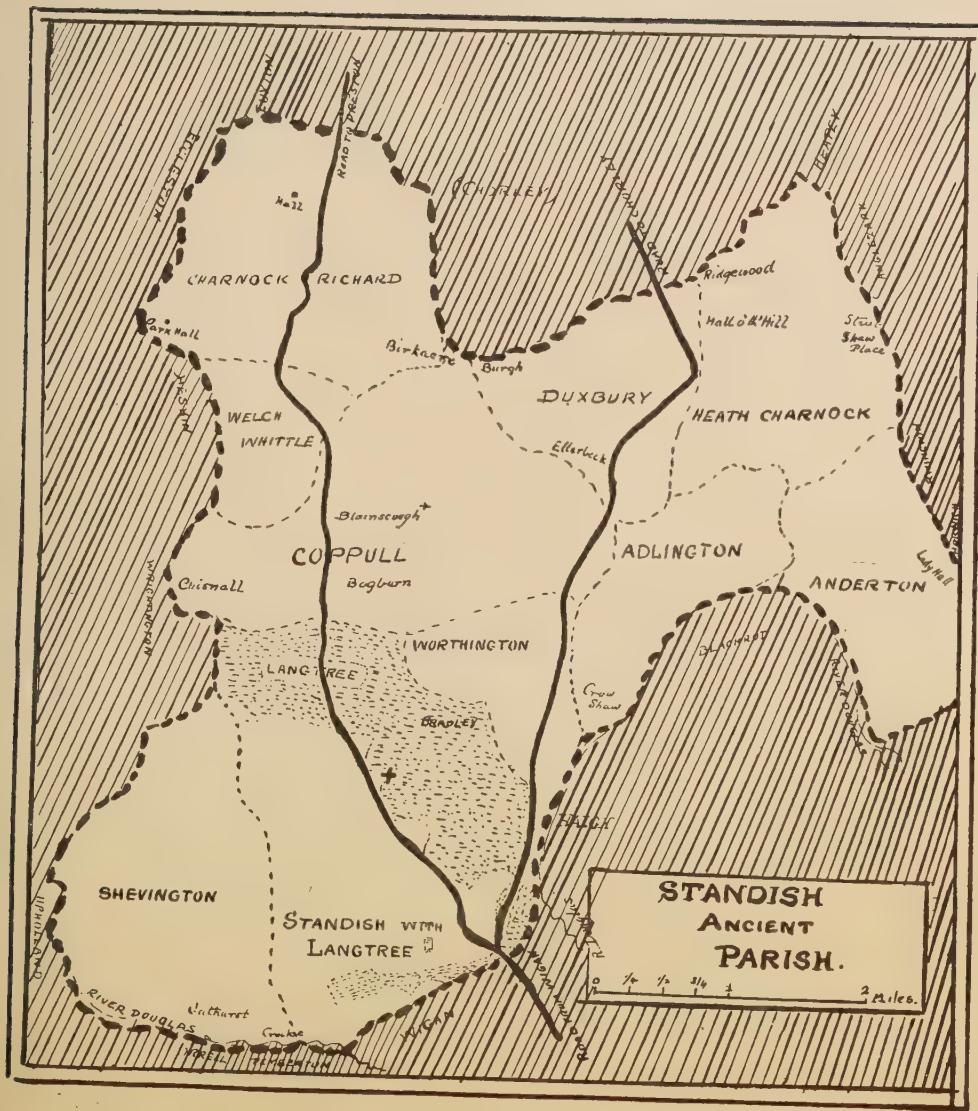
7. *Mamcestre*, ii, 290.

8. *Lancs. Extents*, i, 54, 250. Part of Heaton-under-Horwich was also included. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 222.

9. *Mamcestre*, ii, 286.

10. *Ibid.* 374.

11. *Ibid.* 288; iii, 479.



THE MARSEY FEE in Standish Parish. About 1230, Randle, son of Roger de Marsey, granted to Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, the manor of Bolton and other lands in Lancashire. Eight places are mentioned in the parish of Standish, *i.e.*, Standish, Langtree, Shevington, the two Charnocks, Welch Whittle, Adlington and Duxbury.¹ The Marsey rights in these places were probably old mesne lordships, resting on ancient infeudations; they were certainly not, as the *Victoria County History* implies, equivalent to the rents payable to William de Ferrers, lord of the hundred of Leyland in 1288, and to the later lords of Leylandshire.²

What was the origin of the Marsey rights? It is generally believed that they rest upon a grant recorded in the Inquest of 1212, where it is said " Warine Bussel gave to Ranulf, son of Roger, five carucates of land in marriage with his daughter. And the heir of the same Ranulf is in ward of Eustace in Moreton with the whole of that land." Dr. Farrer states unconditionally that these ploughlands lay in Duxbury, Adlington, Heath Charnock, Charnock Richard, Shevington and Welch Whittle. The *Victoria County History* adopts his view in the account of these townships. But it rests on an inference. The assessment of these places is stated to be $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 1 ploughlands respectively, total $6\frac{1}{4}$.³ This rating comes from a later source;⁴ and exceeds that of Bussel's grant; moreover it has been suggested⁵ that a moiety of Heaton-in-Lonsdale should also be included. There is, in fact, no evidence that the above townships are denoted by Bussel's grant; which with greater probability applies to Bolton, the very caput of the Marsey fee in Lancashire. Unless Bolton is here referred to, there is no allusion to Marsey's principal possession between Ribble and Mersey in this Survey of 1212.⁶

THE BANASTRE FEE. The Survey of 1212 says that Richard Bussel (about 1153) gave two ploughlands in marriage with his sister to Richard Spileman, that is, Standish and Langtree (Langton in the Survey). It is added that Thurstan Banastre holds that land by rendering one sor hawk.

Nothing is known of Richard Spileman, whose name perhaps denotes "the player"; Thurstan Banastre, to whom his interest had come, was evidently the baron of Newton-in-Makerfield. Before 1311, this mesne had passed from that branch to their relatives, the

1. Ormerod, *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, i, 37.

2. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 199, 203, 204, 208, 213, 217.

3. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 29.

4. *Ibid.* ii, 20, 134.

5. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, viii, 70.

6. Cf. *Lancs. Inq.*, ii, 205n.; *V. C. H. Lancs.*, v, 245, 246, note 39.

Banastres, of Shevington, who came probably from the Banastres of Bretherton. Why it was held by Dame Margaret and not by her husband, the insurgent, we do not know ; unless it came to her by marriage. It will be noticed that the Banastre mesne in the parish is sometimes described as a Knight's fee, and sometimes as a quarter of a Knight. The 1212 render was not military service. The list of townships in the holding is not always the same ; nor is the tenure said invariably to be of Penwortham. Dependence on Penwortham is perhaps implied in 1212.

Four other allusions may be cited : In 1242, the heir of Robert Banastre held $\frac{1}{4}$ Knight's fee in Shevington, Charnock and Welch Whittle, of the heir of the Earl of Lincoln (Penwortham).¹ The same $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in the same places was held by the heirs of Robert Banastre, of the Earl of Lancaster, in 1302.²

In 1311, Margaret Banastre held one fee of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. In Duxbury and Adlington, 3 ploughlands ; Heath Charnock, 6 oxgangs ; Charnock Richard, $\frac{1}{2}$ ploughland ; Standish and Langtree 2 pl. ; Welch Whittle, 1 pl. ; Shevington, 1 pl.³ In 1322, she held a Knight's fee of Penwortham, 8 pl., 2 oxgangs in all, in the same places.⁴

Though variously described, it can hardly be doubted that the Banastre mesne was based on the same ancient grants from the Bussel family. It can be traced down to 1378, and much later. In most of the townships it became merged in the immediate lordship of the manor ; but not in Standish and Langtree. Here the Banastre lordship passed to the Harrington of Hornby family, who were not of course the immediate tenants of these manors.

The *Victoria County History*, to which we all owe a great debt, and from the learned editors of which we differ reluctantly, rarely, and with great respect, is again in error in identifying the Banastre mesne with the lordship of Leylandshire ; and in stating that Ferrers, in 1246, occupied the place of Thurstan Banastre in 1212.⁵ The Banastre lordship remained distinct from the fee of the wapentake. Nor were the rights held by Thurstan Banastre in 1212 ceded to Marsey before the sale of estates to Earl Ranulf in 1230, so that they became merged in the Marsey estate.⁶ This suggestion is disproved by the continuance of the Banastre fee for long afterwards.

1. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 150.

2. *Ibid.* 315.

3. *Ibid.* ii, 20. *Ibid.* 31.

4. Harl. MS, 2085, f. 423. Duchy of Lanc. Knights Fees, 20, 20.

5. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 193 text and n. 8.

6. *Ibid.* n. 4.

The suits recorded in the thirteenth century reveal communities interested chiefly in agriculture; as when in 1219 Richard de Langtree complained that after he had sown his assarted land with corn, Ralph de Standish set his horses, sixty or more, upon it, so that they ate and destroyed it. Moreover when he hired the ploughs of his neighbours to cultivate the land, Ralph seized them and would not surrender them without a heavy ransom.¹ The enclosure of wastes, a fruitful subject of disputes, was encouraged by the Statute of Merton (1236). The chief lord of Heath Charnock had approved waste under this statute; and was sued by his tenants for common of pasture in 1278.²

The murder of Nicholas de Wigan, parson of Leigh, in Lancashire, which took place in a wood at Charnock Richard, on the Sunday after Candlemas, 1276, illustrates the lawlessness of the time and of the locality. Nicholas was killed because of an old feud. There had been great strife between him and Henry, clerk of Leigh, concerning a rent of £10 out of the Church there. In the course of the quarrels Henry's brother had been slain by Nicholas, and Henry procured men to slay Nicholas.

The latter came to Lancashire on the day mentioned, and, when he reached a place called Yarrow, between Charnock and Euxton, men who were hid in Charnock Wood set upon him with arrows and swords. Henry de Langtree, the King's serjeant of Leylandshire, had come to escort Nicholas through the pass (*ad conducendum per medium passum*) and rode down Nicholas's groom. Nor did he raise the hue and cry, but ran away; he came back when Nicholas was dead and took his belt with purse, seal, and sword. He protested afterwards his innocence, stating that he acted through fear, and took the seal to make a quit-claim of some land previously sold to Nicholas; but some considered him "rather a consenting party than not." Several different juries were empanelled to get at the real facts of the case. One of the assassins, Thomas Wass of Worthington, was kicked by Nicholas's horse in the affray, and afterwards died of the kick. Richard, son of Thomas de Worthington, was wounded with an arrow by his companions. He died at Worthington, and was buried by night at Standish Church. Others of the party were William, son of William de Worthington, Gilbert Scot, the Crouther ("fiddler") of Worthington, Henry, son of Thomas de Charnock, and Henry of the Burgh.³

1. *Curia Reg. R.* 11, m 6.

2. *Assize R.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.) i, 161; ii, 187.

3. *Cal. of Misc. Inquisitions*, i, 585-588.

The *BANASTRE REBELLION* of 1315 was closely associated with Standish parish. This was a rising directed against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and his favourite Sir Robert Holland, whom the local gentry regarded as an upstart,¹ and the outbreak reflected the friction between the Earl and King Edward.

Sir Adam Banastre, who held the manor of Shevington and other lands in the parish, was the leader of the insurgents. He was supported by Sir Henry de Lea, of Park Hall, in Charnock Richard, who had married Sir Adam's step-daughter, and by Sir William Bradshaw, of Haigh, and Sir Thomas Banastre, who were near neighbours.

The chief confederates met at Wingates, in Westhoughton, on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Wilfrid, 8 October, 1315, and took an oath to live and die together. Within a few days they sent a party including William de Charnock to bring before them Adam Radcliffe and his brothers. This party slew Sir Henry de Bury, a murder which caused a great sensation. The King appointed Robert de Lathom and other justices to inquire into the matter ; some of those concerned in the crime were hung, and others outlawed.²

After a short delay, perhaps due to the commotion caused by this outrage, Sir Adam and his associates gathered in force at Charnock Richard, on Wednesday, 22nd October. Among the adherents whose names are given many Standish parishioners are found, e.g. Adam le Taylor of Coppull, and Robert, his brother, John de Adlington, Thomas Proudfot of Charnock, William del Riding of Charnock, Adam, son of Jordan de Charnock. At Charnock they sent for Sir Adam de Walton, and against his will, compelled him to join them. The next day they set off towards Wigan ; and on the way there they met at Standish Church Sir Ralph de Bickerstaffe and John, Henry, and Gilbert de Bickerstaffe, who took oath to join them and rode with them to Wigan, where they all spent the night, and commandeered cattle, corn and merchandise. The insurgents sent a party to Clitheroe, and they captured the castle, taking away 40 hakeltons and 40 lances. The main force, after spending a night at Knowsley, attacked Liverpool castle on Saturday, 25th October, without success. Here they displayed the banner of Sir Adam Banastre ; and after extorting £10 ransom from certain men of West Derby and a similar sum at Knowsley, "lest they should destroy the vill," they spent another night at the latter place.³

1. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 198, 199.

2. Coram Rege R. 254, Rex 52.

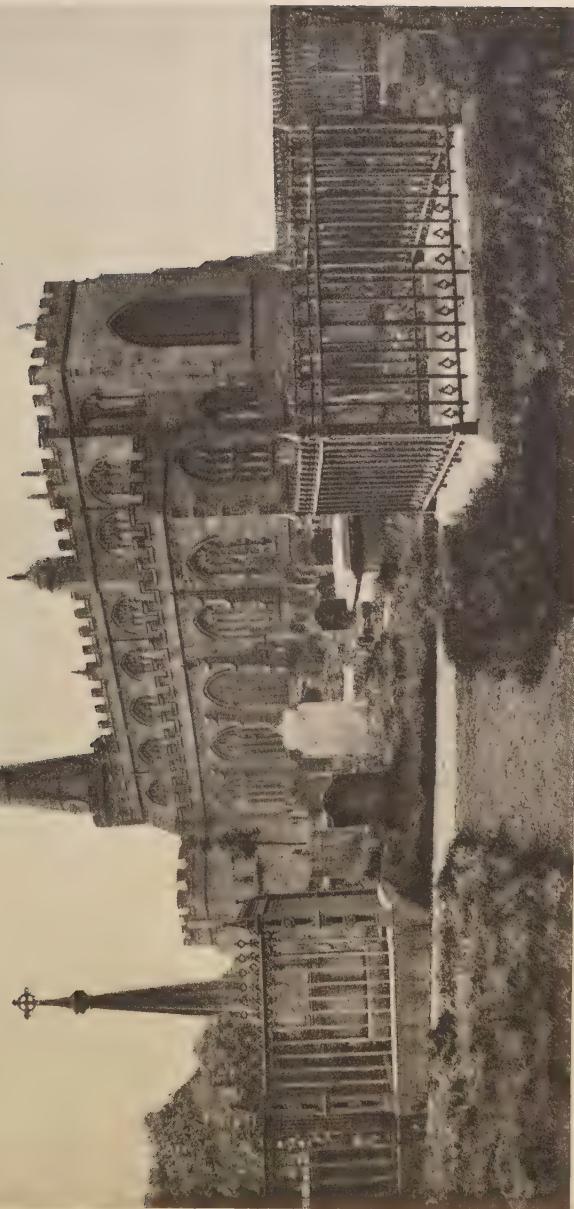
3. *Ibid.*

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STANDISH CHURCH

SHOWING THE OLD TOWER AND SPIRE TAKEN DOWN IN 1867

Photographed by J. L. Price, of Standish



On Sunday, 26th October, the confederates moved towards Warrington. When near Prescot they showed to the people letters patent bearing the King's seal, and said they had the King's commission to act as they were doing.¹ Sir Henry de Lea, Sir Thomas Banastre and others were sent from Warrington on Monday, the 27th, to attack Halton Castle beyond the Mersey. By putting fire at the gates, they took it and carried off 50 haketons, 100 lances and 100 basinets. On the same day Sir William Bradshaw plundered the house of Sir William Holland at Haydock, carrying off 100 sheep, 60 oxen, and 12 cows; and in returning to Warrington his forces broke into a grange at the house of Sir John de Langton at Newton-in-Makerfield, and seized ten pounds worth of corn. They also entered a grange of Thomas de Hale's at Sankey, taking away grain and oats.²

On the Eve of All Saints, Friday, 31st October, Sir Adam's army proceeded from Warrington to Manchester, despoiling Henry de Trafford of Trafford of certain cattle, on the way. On All Saints Day they took from the church at Manchester a banner figured with the King's arms, and showed it to the people to gain adherents, stating that King Edward had just sent it to them. They now returned north, having heard that the sheriff was marching against them. They arrived at Wigan on the 2nd of November, where they stayed the night, after taking goods from Gilbert de Culcheth.³

On Tuesday, 4th November, Sir Adam Banastre and his associates arrived at Preston, where with banners flying they overcame a small force sent to check them, led by Sir Adam de Huddleston, Sir Richard de Waleys, and Sir Walter le Vavasour; the latter was fatally wounded. The confederates captured the town and made levies on the citizens. But later in the same day the sheriff arrived from the north with his friends and the main county force. The sheriff was Sir Edmund de Nevill of Middleton, near Lancaster. He was accompanied by Sir William de Dacre, Sir John and Sir Nicholas de Harrington, and about 300 men. They were acting for the Earl of Lancaster. Sir Walter de Strickland also came up on behalf of the Earl, perhaps with a separate force.⁴ After less than an hour's battle, the insurgents were entirely defeated between Deepdale and Preston. Robert de Charnock and others were killed. Sir Ralph de Bickerstaffe fled to Croston Church where he died of his wounds.

1. *Ibid.* That the King was involved seems likely from the pardon granted for Banastre's death. *Chron. Ed. I and Ed. II*, ii, 56.

2. *Coram Rege R.* 254 *Rex*, m. 52.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Palgrave, Parl. Writs*, iii, 245.

Sir Thomas Banastre was captured and taken to Lancaster gaol. Sir William Bradshaw fled from the country (*extra patriam*). After hiding in the woods and moors for a week, Sir Adam Banastre and Sir Henry de Lea were betrayed by a certain Henry de Eufurlong, of Charnock Richard, in whose house they had taken refuge.¹ Another account, perhaps reconcilable with this, states that there was a final struggle in a barn, where Banastre fought with the courage of despair and made a stout resistance.² He was not, however, killed in the attack, as this chronicler says, but was taken to Leyland Moor and beheaded by Robert, son of Jordan le Prestsone of Manchester. This was at the command of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.³ Other parishioners were involved. Several members of the Charnock family were adherents of Banastre ; and Henry de Duxbury eventually lost his manor of Duxbury through his complicity in the rising. The hard case of Thomas de Langtree, from whom goods were taken to the value of twenty pounds illustrates the illegal fines imposed on Banastre's sympathisers by Walter de Strickland, who, acting on behalf of Earl Thomas and Robert Holland, rode armed into Leylandshire, taking cattle and treasure in that wapentake alone to the value of £5000.⁴

The Banastre Rebellion had an aftermath in 1322. Following the fall of Thomas of Lancaster and his favourite Robert de Holland, who was alleged to have been with him in arms against the King at the battle of Boroughbridge, civil strife broke out again. Sir Thomas Banastre, assisted by Sir William Bradshaw of Haigh, famed in the legend of Mab's Cross, carried on afresh the Banastre feud against the Hollands, who were now led by Sir Richard Holland of Haydock. A number of parishioners of Standish, including Adam le Tailleur of Coppull, William, Richard and Robert Worthington, John de Perburn and William de Anderton, were "maintained" by Banastre and Bradshaw, and joined with them in terrorising the people and preventing the course of justice. The King ordered the arrest of these among others when he came to Wigan in 1323.⁵

Meanwhile the terrible Scots raid of 1322, when Preston was burnt, had taken place. The raiders took cattle from the neighbourhood of the royal wood of Healey, in Chorley, on the boundary of Heath Charnock.⁶ Fugitives from the north, fleeing from cruel foes, fell

1. Coram Rege R. 254, Rex m. 52.

2. *Chron. Edw. I. and Edw. II.*, Rolls Series, ii, 214-215.

3. Coram Rege R. 254 as before. Leland, *Collectanea*, i, 249.

4. Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, iii, 243.

5. Assize R. 425, m. 24.

6. *Lanc. Inq. and Ext.*, ii, 25. See also Coram Rege R. 254 Rex m. 52d.

into the hands of cruel "friends" at Anderton, who robbed them of their goods.¹

The principal contributors to the subsidy of 1332 for defence against the Scots were William de Anderton and Henry le Grayne, in Anderton; Roger del Halle, in Heath Charnock; John de Standish and Robert de Derwalleshaghe, in Standish; William de Worthington, John de Coppull, John de Chisenhale, John de Derbyshire, Roger de Chisenhale, in Coppull with Worthington; and Henry Proudfoot, of Shevington, the largest contributor in the parish and one of the largest in the Hundred. But many others are named in the parish.² Local details are lacking as to the visitations of the Black Death in the middle of the fourteenth century, and its economic results.³

The men of the parish played a notable part in the *FRENCH WARS* of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Sir Ralph de Standish, knighted by Richard II, was one of these.^{3a} John de Standish took a Scots Knight prisoner at the battle of Durham, which led to a suit in 1359.⁴ One of the same name was knighted for his skill in arms in 1409. The name John de Standish is also found among those present at Agincourt.⁵ William, son of Hugh Standish of Duxbury, went with Sir John Stanley to Ireland, in 1386; William Worthington of Crawshaw, and John Coppull followed a few years later.⁶ Thurstan de Anderton fought at Agincourt with twelve archers in the retinue of the King. Thomas Standish was with Sir Richard Kighley, and fell sick at Harfleur.⁷ Alexander Standish, clerk (perhaps the rector), was in the retinue of John Gerard, at Calais.⁸ Hugh Standish, the younger, of Duxbury, was at Agincourt with three men-at-arms and nine archers mounted. He had previously rendered good service beyond the seas, being then of the King's suite; and had helped to take muster of troops in ships leaving England for the Agincourt campaign.

He survived to fight at the siege of Rouen.⁹ This knight's younger brother, Christopher, also served the King beyond

1. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 199n.

2. *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 31, p. 42.

3. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 204, 205.

3a. See p. 170 below.

4. *Syll. to Rymer's Foedera*, p. 399.

5. *Camden Soc.*, vol. 84. Nicholas, *Agincourt*, 358, App. 16.

6. *Hist. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.*, vol. 19-20, 185-6. Kuerden MSS., vi, fol. 97b.

7. Hunter, *Agincourt*, 115.

8. *44th Report Dep. Keeper*, App., 606, 634.

9. Nicholas, *Agincourt*, 384. Hunter, *Agincourt*, 40. *Cal. Pat.*, 1370-74, p. 78. *Ibid.* 1413-1416, p. 294. *Harl. MS.*, 2042, fol. 45. Foster, *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*.

the seas, in 1421, with 26 men-at-arms and 10 archers mounted.¹ Christopher succeeded his brother in the Duxbury estate ; and three of his sons distinguished themselves in foreign service. One of these, Sir Ralph Standish, was in 1432 one of the seventeen captains under the Duke of Bedford, " all gentlemen of courage and forward to give the French the foile."² It was Ralph, or his brother, Sir Roland, who in 1434 was with the Earl of Arundel at the siege of Gerberoi. The Earl sent Sir Randolfe Standish (as Holinshed describes him) to encounter a sally party, but his force of 100 horsemen was outnumbered and he was slain.³

Sir Roland Standish and his wife Dame Jane are said to have brought a relic of St. Lawrence from Normandy to be given to the church of Chorley. It is also stated that Sir Roland was killed at Gerberoi,⁴ perhaps these two brothers have been confused. A third brother, James Standish, also served in France, in 1421, and with him John, son of William Chisenhale, themselves mounted, and each attended by six footmen.⁵

The wars of the Roses led to the strengthening of the Stanley influence in the locality. The Harrington family estates at Standish, Heath Charnock and Shevington, were accounted parcels of the manor and castle of Hornby. The Harringtons took the Yorkist side ; Sir Thomas Harrington of Hornby, and his son, Sir John, fell at Wakefield, in 1460, fighting for the Duke of York, while his younger sons were both attainted at the accession of Henry VII. One of these sons, Sir James, lost the manor of Hornby and its appurtenances by forfeiture in 1468 ; and this manor, together with the estates in Standish parish came to Sir Edward Stanley, son of the first Earl of Derby, by grant of the King. Sir Edward married Anne, one of the daughters of Sir John Harrington ; so that his title to the Harrington estates was secured by marriage as well as by royal grant. He was created Lord Monteagle in 1513, as a reward for his bravery at Flodden Field.⁶

There was much passive resistance to the *REFORMATION* in Standish parish, where the Hoghtons of Park Hall in Charnock Richard, the Rigbys of Burgh in Duxbury, and the Worthingtons of Blainscough in Coppull, were the most zealous Roman Catholic families. The

1. Harl. MS., 2142, f. 45. *44th Rep. Dep. Keeper*, App., 634.

2. Holinshed, *Chronicles*, ed. 1807, vol. iii, p. 177.

3. *Ibid.* p. 180.

4. Harl. MS., 2042, f. 45. See also *Visit. 1613*, Chet. Soc., 70.

5. Dods. MSS., 79, fol. 108.

6. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 214-216; vi, 213; vii 194.



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STANDISH CHURCH FROM THE NORTH EAST

Bishop of Peterborough believed in 1577 that Edward Standish of Standish had not attended church since Elizabeth's accession, in 1558; but he evaded punishment.¹ The Worthingtons of Blainscough were represented in the mission of seminary priests in 1578,² and a year or two later the Jesuit martyr, Edmund Campion, was entertained at Park Hall.³ The fact that Standish Church was rebuilt in 1582 with a rood loft, indicates that the parishioners hoped for a return of the pre-reformation practices.

Owing to the influence of the leading families, Charnock Richard became a nursery of recusants. A number of the residents there were amerced in large fines at the rate of £20 per month, for absence from Church in 1592. Charnock had 25 recusants who were fined, Coppull 6, Standish 7; ; most of the townships had a few.⁴

There is no evidence that those of Roman Catholic sympathies were disloyal to the Crown. Peter, son of Oliver Anderton, and John Langtree brought forty-two men to help Lord Derby to quell the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536.^{4a} Edward Standish, Thomas Asshaw, Robert Charnock, Thomas Standish and others furnished horses and arms for the muster of 1574,⁵ and they joined in the loan of money to the Queen, in 1588, to support resistance to the intended invasion by the King of Spain.⁶ But one member of a local family was guilty of active rebellion. John Charnock, brother of Robert Charnock of Charnock and Astley, joined in the Babington plot against Elizabeth, which led to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was executed for treason in 1586, and "died fearfully and obstinately in his religion. He had been a good soldier and a tall fellow. . . . He was a proper man in his apparel . . . very strong, his visage somewhat wan and pale."⁷

On the other hand there was a strong Puritan Party in the parish, which derived its strength from the leadership of William Leigh, rector from 1586 until 1639. His father-in-law, John Wrightington who appears to have resided at Standish Rectory, was another zealous Puritan. He took an active part in the movement to secure a better observance of the Sabbath.⁸ The statement that the parishioners, with one dissentient, freely elected the Presbyterian rector,

1. Birt: *Elizabethan Settlement*, 386.

2. *Lydiate Hall*, 227.

3. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 56.

4. Exchequer Recusant R. 33-34 Elizabeth.

4a. *Cal. S. P. Hen. VIII*, ii, 1251.

5. Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland), 20.

6. *Antiq. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vi.

7. Kenyon MSS., 617.

8. *Ibid.* 11.

Paul Lathom, in 1649,¹ indicates a great growth of puritan feeling locally. This was no doubt due in part to the activity and ability of the puritan leaders, such as William Leigh, Edward Fleetwood, rector of Wigan, 1571-1604, and Edward Gee, rector of Eccleston, 1640-1648, and also partly due to the persecution of recusants by successive governments.

The following figures show that recusancy was held in check for a time in all the townships except Standish, where it benefited by the protecting influence of the chief family, and by proximity to Wigan. At Standish Hall alone there were ten adult Roman Catholics in 1706.

<i>Recusants</i>	1628 ²	1706 ³
Standish and Langtree	40	... 79
Coppull and Worthington	23	... 22
Duxbury and Adlington	6	... 1
Heath Charnock and Anderton	15	... 4
Shevington and Welch Whittle	26	... 19
Charnock Richard.....	45	... 37

The list for 1628 includes recusants and non-communicants above 17 years of age ; a few "recusants convict" are added from the subsidy roll, *i.e.* Thomas Langtree, William Worthington, Roger Anderton of Adlington, William Anderton. In the 1706 list, "son," "daughter," "and children" are not counted, as their age is not given.

A few parishioners conformed in 1628, including Sir John Radcliffe of Heath Charnock, Janet Shaw of Standish, and Miles Green of Shevington. Several recusants compounded for their estates at the same time. William Anderton was to pay £20 a year for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate ; William Hoghton of Park Hall, £16 13s. 4d. ; Thomas Langtree, £10 ; Isabel Langtree, £6 ; William Mascroft of Standish, £2 ; William Worthington of Worthington, £6 13s. 4d. ; and two younger members of the Standish family of Standish, Thomas and Edward, £4 and £2, respectively.⁴

At the outbreak of the *CIVIL WAR*, local sympathy was for the most part with the King. On 19 June, 1641, the parliamentary deputy-lieutenant, Alexander Rigby, M.P. for Wigan, took from the constable of Standish a warrant directed to him alone, for the summoning of all in the township to the Royalist muster at Preston the

1. See account of this rector.

2. *Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, xii, 173.

3. Rev. W. Haydock's List in Chester Diocesan Registry. See Census of 1754 and one of 1764.

4. *Historic Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, xxiv, 173.

following day ; " which warrant had that very day, being Sunday, been published in Standish Church by Mr. Chaddock, the parson thereof."¹ Ralph Standish, perhaps on account of age, appears to have taken no active part in the war ; but two of his sons fought on the royalist side. Thomas Standish of Duxbury was one of the members for Preston in the Long Parliament. He had three sons who participated in the war. The eldest was killed while among the royalists with Lord Derby at Manchester in 1642. The father died the same year, and a second son, Alexander, described as " Colonel," died in 1647. The third son, Richard, who succeeded, became the leading parliamentarian in the Wigan and Chorley district ; he was a colonel in the parliamentary forces.

The other gentry sided with King Charles. William Hoghton, of Charnock Richard fell at the first battle of Newbury ; John, son of Hugh Adlington, was killed at Chester. At the famous siege of Lathom House, in 1644, Edward Chisnall of Coppull distinguished himself. Captain Robert Charnock was also there, and Ralph Brideoak, who had been nominated to the rectory of Standish.

There are some indications of actual fighting in the parish ;² the Presbyterian rector, Paul Lathom, was accused of being in arms at Wigan, Warrington, and Standish Moor³—and there was certainly a good deal of fighting on its borders. Cromwell pursued the Duke of Hamilton's forces through the parish after the battle of Ribble Bridge, in August, 1648. There was a skirmish near Red Bank, indicating that the belligerents took the road from Chorley through Duxbury towards Wigan.⁴

The battle of Wigan Lane, 1651, took place on the road between Wigan and Standish. Sir Thomas Tyldesley, to whom the monument on the battlefield is erected, was a son-in-law of Ralph Standish ; and the officer, Alexander Rigby, who placed it there was a parishioner, one of the Rigbys of Burgh in Duxbury.

One tragic result of the Civil War was the suffering inflicted on the Royalist sympathisers. The Langtree family were reduced to poverty ; others, such as the Woodwards of Shevington and Worthingtons, of Blainscough, hardly recovered from the fines imposed. There was, perhaps, some retaliation, when the fortunes of the King's party were in the ascendant. Parishioners complained that their cattle had been taken for rent, and they themselves made prisoners of war

1. *Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., 326.

2. *Chorley Register*, Lancs. Par. Reg. Soc., 102., 102. June 20th was Sunday.

3. *Cal. Com. Advance of Money*, iii, 1450.

4. *Carlyle, Letters of Cromwell*, ii, 22-34.

for carrying food to parliamentary soldiers and refugees, when Prince Rupert came into the country.¹ But the exactions imposed on Royalists were severe. Edward Chisnall, Mr. Standish of Standish, and William Hoghton of Park Hall, were said to be among those present at the burning of Lancaster, in 1643, from whose estates the inhabitants of the town who were not delinquents were to be compensated to the extent of £8,000.² The third Act of Sale, 1652, contained the names of those who were to lose their estates entirely. The following were included : Edward Standish of Woolston (eldest son of Ralph Standish); George Hornby, Lawrence Standish, Edward Prescot, John Brown, John Rigby, all of Standish ; Hugh Pilkington and James Rigby of Coppull ; William Norris of Adlington, John Hoghton of Park Hall, William Anderton of Anderton, and Thomas Langtree of Langtree.³

NONCONFORMITY first revealed itself in Standish parish at Coppull, where Roger Baldwin, ejected from Penrith and later from Rainford, settled. He leased a farm near Chisnall Hall, which was licence under the Declaration of Indulgence, in 1672, as a Presbyterian meeting-place, and he and his son William were licensed as teachers.⁴ Seven years before this, he and his friends were suspected of participation in anti-royalist plots. The following persons, among others, had their houses searched for arms in 1665 :—Thomas Waring, of Yarrow Bridge (Duxbury) ; James Roscow ; William Eccleston, of Charnock Richard ; John Bailif, of Adlington ; William Crooke, of Coppull ; John Lowe, of Duxbury ; Widow Cooper, of Charnock Richard ; and Mr. Baldwin, a minister at Chisnall.⁵ Baldwin's and Crooke's houses were again searched in 1683, when the fear of a Roman Catholic succeeding to the throne led to renewed plotting⁶ and Roger Haydock, of Coppull, was subjected to the same treatment.⁷ Haydock was a Quaker, and the incident reminds us of the absurd rumour that “the Quakers are up !” before this time current in Manchester.⁸

The coming of the Quakers had indeed provided fresh trouble for the authorities. The Haydock family for long maintained the Quaker cause in Coppull and Langtree ; an account of them will be given under Langtree.⁸

1. *Roy. Comp. Papers*, Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., iv., 61.

2. *Cal. Com. for Comp.* i, 21.

3. *Ibid.* v, Intro.; *Index of Royalists*, Index Soc., 38-49.

4. See Nightingale, *The Ejected of Cumberland, etc.*

5. *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* N.S., xxvii, 145.

6. *Farington Papers*, Chet. Soc., 176.

7. Newcome, *Autobiog.* Chet. Soc. 109.

8. See p. 159.

CHAPTER II

THE JACOBITES

The Standish Hall Plot. Discovery of Papers in a Wall. Key to the Cipher. Correspondence with King James. Letter from Henry Fitz-james. The Jacobites at Preston in 1715. Registration of Estates, 1717.

THE plotting of the Lancashire Jacobites to restore King James II to the throne, after he had been driven away by the Revolution of 1688, has been the subject of keen debate.¹ One of the meeting-places of the friends of King James was Standish.

The sharp division of opinion in the parish is illustrated by the opposite attitudes of Sir Richard Standish and William Standish, of Standish. Sir Richard, the head of the Duxbury branch, Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia, quartered at Wigan, was an active Protestant leader, and busied himself in accusing Roman Catholics and Jacobites and searching their houses for arms.² William Standish, of Standish, on the contrary, was a zealot in the cause of King James ; and Standish Hall, amid its lonely woods, became a rendezvous for plotters. There was a great meeting and feasting of Jacobite gentlemen at the Hall at Christmas, 1689, to further the Jacobite cause ; but one of the guests, Robert Dodsworth, betrayed the conspiracy. On account of the revelations which he made, Dodsworth was afterwards murdered.³ In April, 1690, Roger Kenyon was told by a friend : “There is a story of a plot in Lancashire—discovered by one Dodsworth, a papist. Mr. Standish, of Standish’s house, was beset, but I hear he escaped.”⁴

Mr. Standish was one of those ordered to be imprisoned for high treason.⁵ He seems to have evaded arrest ; and, greatly daring, went on accumulating arms and storing them at Standish Hall.

1. *Chet. Soc.*, vols. xxviii, lxi, Introductions.

2. *Kenyon MSS.*, 14th Rep. Hist. MSS., Com. 234-5, 288.

3. *Chet. Soc.*, vol. xxviii, pp. xxi, xlivi, xlvi.

4. *Kenyon MSS.*, 238.

5. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1689-90, 174.

A second disclosure, and a very dramatic one, of the Jacobite preparations for an invasion was made in June, 1694, when John Lunt, who had been employed by the Jacobites, not only to collect arms, but, as he alleged, to help in the murder of King William III., made a deposition before one of the secretaries of state. He was led to confess, so he stated, by compunctions of conscience and by the counsel of a friend named Taffe. Lunt's declaration led to the trial of eight Jacobite gentlemen, at Manchester, in the autumn of 1694.

John Womball, a carrier, testified that he had conveyed arms from London to Standish Hall, where at meetings of Jacobites, in 1692, he had seen a great quantity of war-like equipment divided. Mr. Molyneux, Sir William Gerard, William Dicconson, and Sir Thomas Clifton were among those present.¹ Oliver Pearson, of Standish, servant to Womball, also stated that he and his master carried cases of pistols and kettle-drums to Standish Hall.² A servant of Mr. Standish was said to have enlisted men for King James, at Standish, Wigan, and other places, giving each one shilling "listing money." The enlisted men used to meet the said servant frequently at Standish.³ Positions of rank were promised to Standish men, not without some wrangling about the matter.⁴ When the government got information of these proceedings, Standish Hall was again searched for arms. The arms had, however, been removed to Park Brook and other tenants' houses, so that Captain Baker and his troop of Dutch Horse found only 39 war saddles and a few belts.⁵ But on this or another occasion one account says that swords and a treasonable document were discovered.⁶

Mr. Standish absconded, and was not placed on trial at Manchester with the other Jacobite gentry, in 1694. The evidence, however, revealed that he was as deeply involved as the others, if that evidence can be trusted. This is the question that has been so hotly disputed.

Was there a Lancashire Plot? When the Jacobite gentry were tried at Manchester in 1694, the accused said, No! The jury said likewise; and Mr. Justice Eyre declared, "You are washed from this guilt;" though he rather inconsistently added, "Go, and sin no more."

Sir Rowland Stanley protested to the four judges and the jury, "this is a bloody conspiracy against our lives for the sake of our

1. *Jacobite Trials*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxviii 37.

2. *Ibid.* 74.

3. *Ibid.* 107.

4. *Ibid.* 111, xxii.

5. *Ibid.* 107, 75.

6. *Kenyon MSS.*, 341.

7. *Jacobite Trials*, Chet. Soc., 102.

estates, carried on by indigent and necessitous villains."¹ William Dicconson, of Wrightington, another of the accused, said, " My lords, it is no new thing to hear of sham plots forged by persons for interest and design," and he proceeded to give some historical examples, alleging that " this design against us is of the same nature."²

Historians were and are at variance on the reality of the plot. Oldmixon, travestied in the *Dunciad*, was a contemporary historian who believed in it ; Bishop Burnet also gave the plot credit on the evidence of Womball, the carrier, alone. Smollett rejected the evidence.³ Mr. William Beamont, editor of the account of the trials, rejoiced that the Jacobites had on their side *a good cause* and an English jury.⁴ Even the County History speaks with a divided voice : " The opposition (to King William) was confined to plotting;" but elsewhere, " If any part of the story of the Lancashire Plot is to be believed."⁵

In face of these doubts and denials much interest is attached to the discovery of some inedited documents bearing on the question ; especially as these are not the fabrications of " necessitous villians," as Sir Rowland Stanley called the accusers, but papers signed by the Lancashire gentry themselves, who sympathised with King James, and also communications addressed to them by their exiled sovereign. The bundle of papers in question is included among the Standish Deeds and Papers in Wigan Library. It is endorsed in a contemporary hand, " These papers were found in taking down the old coppice wall, in 1757, Standish." I am informed that the wood known as the Old Coppice was near Standish Hall ; and have no doubt that the papers were hidden in a hollow in the wall when some search of the Hall was threatened ; and were forgotten and left there. They bear traces of damp ; some are almost rotted away ; others very fragile.

Some are in cipher ; others not in cipher. Here and there a word is left not coded in the cipher letters, in order to puzzle the would-be reader. To mystify still further, many words are run together without a break. If this practice had been consistently followed it might have been impossible to find the secret of the system. I discovered the key, however, by noting the isolated letters and the short words, and this gave the clue to the rest. For instance, " k " standing by itself, I inferred must be the indefinite article " a " or the personal pronoun " I." Again I judged that " orx," which occurred frequently

1. *Ibid.* 79.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.* lxvii, lxxxvii.

4. *Vict. Co. Hist. Lancs.*, ii, 243 ; vii, 195n.

must stand for "the"; and that "orxb," "orxgh," "orxf," must be "they" "their," "them." So I made out an alphabet; and found that the principle of the cipher was to pair letters of the alphabet and substitute for any letter the other member of the pair. For instance, all "b's" are "y's"; all "y's" are "b's"; a cipher of this kind could be made by writing half the letters of the alphabet, chosen at random, on as many pieces of paper, turning them face downwards, and writing the remaining letters on the blank side; thus every letter would be paired. Abbreviations, mistakes, and old spelling (such as "u" for "v") will still puzzle those who try to decipher the documents.

The following is the Key to the Cipher:—

a equals k, b=y, c=n, d=z, e=x, f=m, g=i, j=v, h=r, l=q, o=t, p=u (v), s=w.

The alphabet of pairs would be AK, BY, CN, DZ, EX, FM, GI, HR, IG, JV, KA, LQ, MF, NC, OT, PU, QL, RH, SW, TO, UP, VJ, WS, XE, YB, ZD. These are interchangeable; and the cipher may be illustrated by a footnote to one of the letters:

srxc btp rkpx zxwgmxhz orgw wxczx go Qthz Fxqmthz &
hxophcx rgw kcwsxh gc orgw nkhknoxh.

The above foot-note in ordinary writing is as follows: "When you have desiferd this, sende it Lord Melford & returne his answer in this caracter."

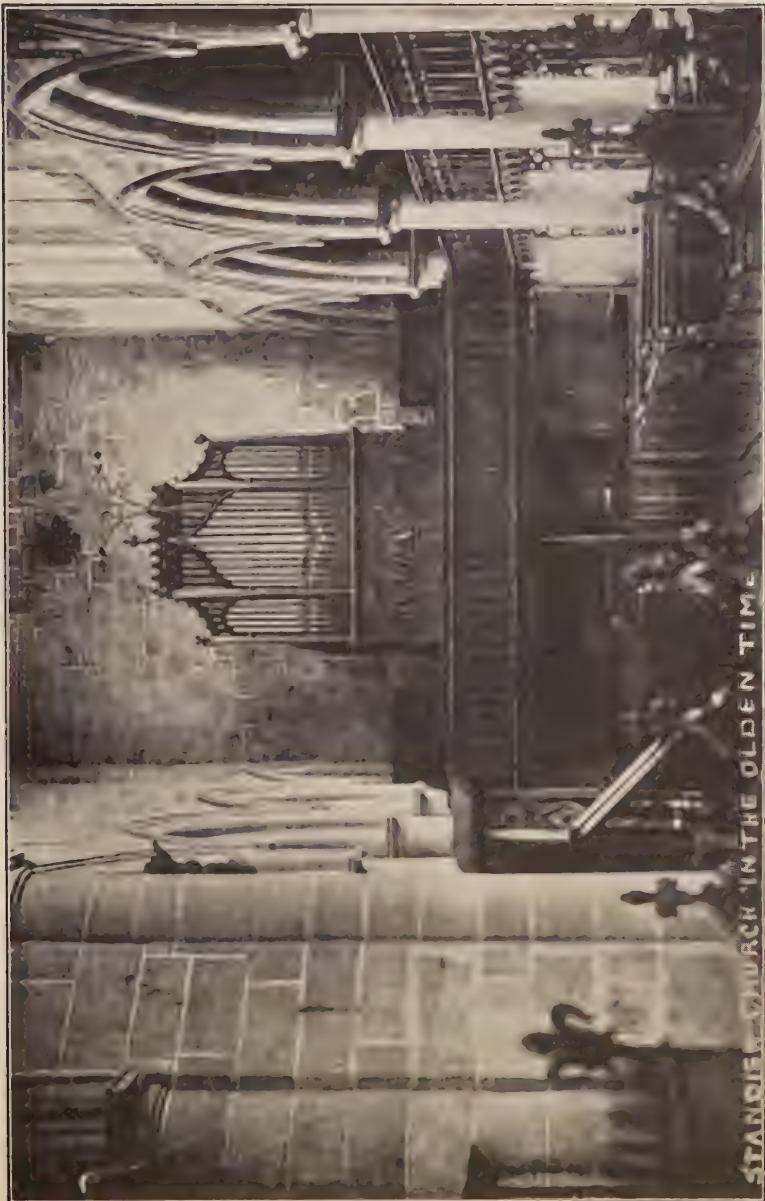
One of the most important papers (not in cipher) is a Declaration of Loyalty addressed to King James in his exile; dated 18 November, 1693. "Your majesty's restoration" is anticipated, and King James thanked for having accepted their offered services. Having seriously deliberated among themselves upon a matter of so high a nature, and given to each other all the assurances that the faith of men is capable of, they resolve that nothing shall be wanting to get ready for the time when the King requires their service. His Majesty has been informed of their numbers by Colonel Towneley; but that estimate will be rather exceeded than diminished "whenever the happy occasion shall offer." They have taken care that no arms shall be wanting. They are so prepared that they will not be surprised in their duty; and hope it may be suddenly in His Majesty's power to make an experiment of their loyalty.

The signatures to this Declaration of Loyalty include J. Parker, Rd. Widdrington, Will Standish (*i.e.* William Standish of Standish), Stephen Tempest, H. Smithson, Charles Towneley.

By permission of Mr. S. Richardson

ORGAN AND CHOIR GALLERY AT WEST END, BEFORE 1857

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH IN THE GOLDEN TIME



There is also a paper in cipher, evidently a reply from King James, to this or some similar declaration. His Majesty approves of what Col. Parker, Brigadier of his army, has done in order to the forming of regiments of horse and dragoons. In persuading them to provide arms and other things necessary, His Majesty returns his most hearty thanks to all his loyal subjects, the gentlemen concerned, and desires them to continue in the same disposition and readiness for his service. And desires further that they may send over one of their number, with power from the rest, to inform the King of their condition, to whom His Majesty will cause deliver all the commissions yet wanting and what else may encourage them to serve us to the utmost of their power. He who comes must have a power from the rest to show to the King, which must be so contrived as that it may do no hurt, though it should, as God forbid, miscarry.

Next in importance, perhaps, are the military commissions, on printed forms from King James, and signed by him. They are "given at our Court of St. Germains ;" and relate to the officers of several regiments of horse and dragoons. They are left blank. These small slips of paper support the evidence of Lunt and Wilson given at the Jacobite trials ; these witnesses supply the names of the colonels, and tell us that every colonel had with his commission a double number of blanks for all his inferior officers.¹

Mr. Standish of Standish (either William Standish or his son Ralph), was stated by Dodsworth, one of the revealers of the plot, to have received a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the regiment commanded by Col. Towneley. He would rather have been under Col. Molyneux.

The appointment of colonels had not given satisfaction to all, for one of the Jacobite documents among the Standish papers, evidently addressed to Lord Melford, complains, "I have had many bitter tasks, even to reconcile or rather to set aside private animosities and ambitions amongst our sure friends. My lords, Fairfax and Witherington I found much disgusted at the King's commissions for regiments." The same correspondent also refers to "some trembling people who have neither heart nor soul to expose either purse or person for God or the King ; and many such subjects there are, even Catholics, who would pay tribute to Mahomet rather than risk either for a change." This writer hopes the small quantity of arms he requested will be allowed. He refers to his success in obtaining

1. *Jacobite Trials*, 16, 18, 19, 30, xx-xxii.

2. *Ibid.* xxii.

adherents when in Yorkshire, and speaks of the nation's joy at the probability of a deliverance, notwithstanding the positive commands (by King William's government) to signalise their victory, to rouse the militia, to disarm totally all Catholics, Non-Jurors, or reputed Jacobites, and seize their horses. These orders were not complied with ; but when they met, the officers quitted their command and the militia returned home. The loss of Namur (1692) shows that the war will continue, and consequently the taxes. This vexes the common people, and there is not a market-day when the King's health is not drunk in public without molestation.

Another curious letter, with annotations in cipher, appears to be written by a son of James II. It is not signed. The writer cannot have been James, the Old Pretender, as he was only born in 1688 ; and the writer had fought in Ireland under the King. James II had two acknowledged illegitimate sons by Arabella Churchill, and the letter must have been framed by one of these. The elder son, James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick, was born in 1670. He had fought in Ireland, and became for a time commander-in-chief there for King James. But he joined the French Army in 1691 ; and was probably fighting with them in the Netherlands, while the Lancashire plots were afoot. The younger illegitimate son, Henry Fitzjames, also fought in Ireland. At the age of 16 he was colonel of a regiment of foot at the Battle of the Boyne. The English government outlawed him and his brother in 1695. Probably he was the writer of this strange letter ; and from the words, "our father" (unless this is a royal plural) we may infer that it was addressed to the Duke of Berwick. The presence of the letter among the Standish papers suggests that Henry Fitzjames was among the plotters in Lancashire for a time.¹ Now as to its contents. "I hope it surprises not that some are malicious to me." He speaks of the service of "our father," and one of these references to his father is glossed in cipher "the King." He says, "I have not neglected composing my own R(egiment) ; the officers and mostly soldiers will be Catholic. Mr. Widerington, whose son was killed in Ireland, an active man without exception, desires to be my lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Chivery gave me a full satisfaction from you that my regiment should bear the title of the K(ing), which pray let the commission confirm. In Ireland we fought under his standard, I hope with reputation. I shall be glad to have your commands at first hand. Mr. Johnson always knows how to convey to me.

1. For James Fitzjames see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* ; for Henry, see Albemarle Dukedom in *The Complete Peerage*.

The Jacobites hoped that the Duke of Berwick would land in Scotland. *Jac. Trials*, xx, xxiv.

The abuses intended by Mr. G's pretended narrative shall not pass upon the people, nor will I be frightened from my duty. I shall not need to put my Father to charge for armes in the beginning, for each man will provide for his proportion."

Mr. Turner is the bearer, and the writer wishes "you will recommend him to be Chaplain to this Brigade and my Regiment."

Johnson, mentioned in the letter, was the priest closely associated with Col. Parker in the design to assassinate King William. This writer makes a reference to Bishop James Smith, vicar-apostolic of the Northern district, which shows that the Roman Catholics were not altogether united in supporting the plot. Some people had been deterred from joining by "B. Smith," and several clergy of his diocese substantiated this. The writer sent a person of quality to the Bishop, who answered that to act in this matter did not suit his character; and if the matter miscarried, and he were known to be concerned in it, it might lead to the ruin of the Catholics of England.

The general trend of the documents is to substantiate the evidence given in 1694 against the Lancashire Jacobite gentry, and to weaken the case of those who protested their innocence. Mr. W. Beamont, the editor of the Trial documents throws doubt on the evidence of "Womball, the broken carrier"¹ who stated that he brought boxes of arms from London to Standish and other places for the Jacobites. His servant, Oliver Pearson, stated that these boxes bore certain distinctive marks. Compare this note in one of the letters sent to Standish Hall, Feb. 11, 1692-3, in a different hand from the letter itself which is addressed to Mrs. Ducket.

"Mr. Jh. desires me to informe you that he sent two boxes (the word is in cipher) last weeke marked GG and this weeke 3 with the same marke by Umbal directed to the grocer. He spoke to Mr. Cr. about the bulky goods and he promised to send them this week." He goes on to speak of the difficulty of procuring "n k h k y b" ("caraby," probably meaning carbines). There is a doubt about the first letter of "Umbal;" but the man intended is most probably "Womball, the broken carrier" of Mr. Beamont's Introduction. "Mr. Cr." is no doubt Major Walter Crosby, who had the "management" of the invasion. The commissions found among the papers substantiate, as already noted, the statements of Lunt and others. The dates of the papers show that Mr. Beamont was wrong in thinking that the Lancashire Jacobites gave up all hope after the defeat of the French fleet in 1692. What

¹. *Jacobite Trials*, lxxvi, lxxix, 35.

he deemed "not credible" is now certain.¹ On one point we are happy to agree with him and other defenders of the Lancashire Jacobites. Although they knew and associated with the Colonel Parker who planned the assassination of William the Third,² there has not yet been found in these faded letters, so miraculously preserved, any indication that William Standish and his friends would have aided such a dastardly scheme. The Lancashire Jacobites gathered their scarlet cloaks and swords and drums, and stored them in barns and cellars. They were ready to meet their foes on a fair field. They posed as innocent when caught and pretended to be righteously indignant; they even prosecuted their accusers for slander and won the day.³ So incredible was their effrontery, and their luck! But with the murderers among the extremists of their own party, so far as we know, they had no sympathy. It did not "suit their character," to echo the words of Bishop Smith. When Mr. Beaumont exonerates them of the major count which their accusers levied against the Jacobite plotters, we can still endorse every word, "sufficient has been shown to acquit the Lancashire gentlemen in general of any share or privity in so foul and atrocious a design."⁴

The *JACOBITE REBELLION* of 1715 brought into the open the boldest of the Stuart sympathisers. Twenty-four years before, the young lord of Standish, as he was commonly called, had encouraged the recruits in the Jacobite cause by seditious speeches, promised them warlike equipment, and given them a secret watchword, which was, "Go thy way, old Trip."⁵ Since then Ralph Standish had inherited the family estates, and in November, 1715, he joined General Forster and the other Jacobite leaders at Preston. After investment and defeat by government troops, they surrendered. Ralph Standish wrote from Wigan, on 23 November, to his mother at Borwick, stating that he was there on the road to London with the other gentlemen prisoners taken at Preston. Lady Philippa, his wife, a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, was following him to solicit her friends and relatives in his behalf.⁶

Ralph Standish was indicted as "a false traitor intending to subvert the good government of this realm by exalting the person who took upon himself the title of James the Third, and as one of those in warlike array at Preston on 12 November last." He was tried in

1. *Jacobite Trials*, Chet. Soc., lxxi-ii.

2. *Ibid.* xxvii,-xxix, liii, lx.

3. *Ibid.* lxxxv.

4. *Ibid.* lxxi.

5. *Ibid.* pp. 111-113; query "Owd tup."

6. *Standish Deeds and Papers*, Wigan Library.



Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

THE BARLOW MEMORIAL WINDOW
STANDISH CHURCH

London on 11 and 16 June, 1716, and pronounced guilty;¹ but was afterwards pardoned. His estates, confiscated and sold, were bought back again.

James Blundell, a churchwarden of Standish, one of his fellow-conspirators, was not so fortunate. He and his co-warden had just procured new bells for the Church, on one of which their names were inscribed with the date 1715. There was irony in the fact that on the day of Preston Fight the new bells were rung to celebrate the government victory.² James Blundell was a tanner in Langtree, with a large business. After the surrender at Preston, some of his household goods were plundered and carried away.³ Information against him was taken at Preston; he was imprisoned at Chester; tried at the Old Bailey, Liverpool, 26 January, 1716, before a commission of Oyer and Terminer, and though defended by counsel and solicitors employed by his friends (who also paid the expenses of five witnesses staying one week in Liverpool) he was pronounced guilty, and executed with four others in Wigan Lane on 10 February, at an expense of £7 1s. 2d. for gallows, faggots, etc.⁴

Ralph Standish did not go alone to Preston—Blundell was his tenant, if not his co-religionist; and there were other Stuart partisans from the parish. Information was given against a certain Richard, servant to Ralph Standish, who was seen riding on horseback and wearing a sword at Preston, on 11 November, and also against Theophilus Taylor of Standish, mercer, and James Rigby of Standish, husband-man. Thomas Helm of Charnock, husband-man, was in custody. William Fisher of Standish, farmer, and William Howard of Standish, carpenter, were imprisoned at Chester; Robert Hauton (Hoghton) of Charnock, was one of those who escaped from custody.⁵ Several local gentry holding land in Standish parish were also involved in the rising; John Dalton otherwise Hoghton of Thurnham, who held a moiety of Charnock Richard, was pardoned; so also was Sir Francis Anderton. Richard Chorley of Chorley, who had lands in Charnock Richard, was executed. Thomas Breers of Preston, gentleman, a landowner in Adlington, escaped arrest by flight, but his estates were confiscated.⁶

The forfeited estates in the parish after this rebellion included the estate in Anderton belonging Sir Francis Anderton of Lostock.

1. *5th Report Dep. Keeper of the Records*, App. ii, 165.

2. Standish Churchwardens Accounts.

3. Forfeited Estate Papers, 20 B. See p. 210.

4. *Memorials of 1715*, Chet. Soc., 193. Forf. Estate Papers. Baines, *Hist. Lanc.*, iv, p. 87.

5. King's Bench Treasury, Baga de Secretis; Pouch lxvi, 14, 39, 69, etc.

6. *Ibid.* Ellerbeck Deeds, Box 5, papers; *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 245.

There was the Hall (Edmund Sale, tenant); Lady Hall (John Holmes and James Frith), Anderton Mill (Richard Bibby). In Charnock Richard there was the demesne belonging to Mr. Dalton, which was farmed by James Tunstall and John Worthington; also the Mill (Robert Smalley) and farms. It was noted that Mr. Barlow, a priest, resided at Park Hall. Mr. Standish's estate included Standish Hall (Thomas Atrick), the New Hall of Langtree (Richard Sibbering), the Old Hall of Langtree (Robert Silcock), Ann Leathwaite for Boarded House, New House (Catherine Haydock), Worthington Mill House (Seth Jolly), and lands and houses in Duxbury and Shevington. Mr. Chorley had three tenants in Charnock Richard, William Whalley, William Winstanley, William Roscoe.¹

One outcome of the rebellion was the compulsory registration of estates belonging to all 'Non-jurors and Papists.'² This led incidentally to the preservation of much detailed information concerning demesnes and farms in the parish from 1717 onwards, and particulars of leases, rents and boons. The chief freehold estates were those of Sir Laurence Anderton, John Gillibrand (Blainscough in Coppull and a moiety of Charnock Richard), the Dalton moiety of Charnock, the manorial estate of Welch Whittle, together with the Dicconson of Wrightington's possessions in Shevington. The Standishes' lands, except the dower of Madam Cecilia Standish, were probably in the hands of trustees, and appear to have escaped registration until 1778. About twenty-four leaseholders, chiefly yeomen, also registered their interest in estates in the parish.³

The gentry of Jacobite sympathies learnt prudence; and when the Young Pretender came through the parish in 1745, he obtained from it no recruits. The valuable church plate was hidden as a precautionary measure. The Duke of Cumberland followed in pursuit of the Prince; and the bells were rung when the rout of the rebels, regarded locally as 'joyful news,' was announced.⁴

1. Forfeited Estates Papers, L 2.

2. Geo. I. (1715) cap. 50, 55.

3. Roman Cath. Estate Papers, at Preston Sessions House. See account of the townships for particulars.

4. Churchwardens Books.

CHAPTER III

TRADE AND GROWTH

Industries. Rates. Population. Separated Townships.

ARICULTURE. The soil of the parish is clay; with clay, marl, and coal beneath. There were formerly large tracts of common moor and moss, and the making of assarts, as already stated, was the subject of constant disputes.¹

The earliest record of a general enclosure of wastes within the parish is that at Charnock Richard, which took place by mutual consent of the lords and charterers about 1620.^{1a} Standish and Coppull wastes were enclosed in the first half of the 18th century;² those at Adlington in 1764.³ Boons and day-service accompanying leasehold rents are found in the 15th century, and the system persisted until recently. Roger Holynce, e.g. rendered for his holding to Utred de Duxbury in 1445, 17s. and four capons and four days' shearing (*i.e.* reaping).⁴ Roger Tetlowe paid to Thomas Langtree in 1617, 26s., two days' harrowing in time of seeding, four days' shearing in harvest, one day leading (carting) manure, and two hens and two capons at Christmas.⁵

Leases were generally for three lives or for fourscore and nineteen years. The fine, or consideration, for an average farm lease paid to the landlord, was in the 18th century about £100; for a large farm twice as much might be required. Renewals of lease were frequent in the same family, who might therefore remain on the same farm for centuries. The keeping of a hound and gamecock was frequently a condition of the lease, and also the planting of a number of trees yearly.⁶

1. See before, p. 11.

1a. *Chorley Surrey*, Rec. Soc. L. and C., xxxiii, 23-24.

2. See p. 123.

3. Perryn, Notebook, 43.

4. Standish D. at Wigan, no. 144.

5. Owen MSS., vol. 39, 296.

6. Recusants Estates Registered at Preston, 10th R., no. 1031, and *passim*.

Land in the 18th century was worth from £1 to £3 the large acre. The farms in the parish were small; many contained no more than 12 to 20 customary acres. Apart from the manor houses few were worth £100 per annum.¹

The puzzling variety of Lancashire measurements is illustrated by the statement of Mr. Perryn in 1785, that Charnock Richard used the rod, pole, or perch of $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards, yielding an acre of 9300 square yards. Customary measure in the other townships of the parish was a rod of 8 yards, with an acre of 10,240 square yards. Mr. Perryn maintained that this customary rod was not however quite 8 yards, but more correctly $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards *plus* foot, boot, and spur.² A two-fold method of measurement on the Standish estate, in 1763, contrasted lord's measure with pasture land; the former was the greater area, and probably included waste and water. E.g., a farm in Worthington had 17a. 3r. 11p., lord's measure, but only 16a. 3r. 11p. pasture land, both estimates being customary measure.³ The "large" customary measure is still used in the district; but statutory measure is becoming more general with the lineal rod, pole, or perch of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and the square acre of 4840 square yards. Cut corn was reckoned in sheaves, 8 of which made one hattock, 3 hattocks a thrave. 10 lbs. toll was paid at the mill for grinding a load of meal (240 lbs.).⁴ A load of wheat was four measures of 70 lbs. each, 280 lbs. in all.

Mr. Perryn gives abundant instances of local prices in the 18th and early 19th century. A load of meal cost 19s. 6d. in 1780, 40s. in 1819. Two pounds of meal a day were allowed for each person in 1800. Wheat, 12s. 6d. a measure in 1796, was 11s. in 1819, and steadily declined in price down to 1825.

The fertility of corn land varied from three to twelve loads per acre. Very little barley was grown; and in 1801 the acreage of oats in the parish was 747, that of wheat only 98.⁵

COAL MINING. The minerals of the parish are first mentioned in Shevington, where in 1350 Margaret de Shuttlesworth exchanged land with Robert de Standish, and he reserved fyrston (fire-stone) and secole (sea-coal) if it be possible to find them in the lands mentioned.⁶

1. Perryn MSS. Aikin, *Country Round Manch.*, 291-3.

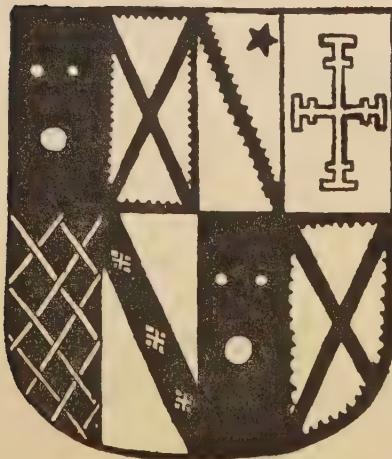
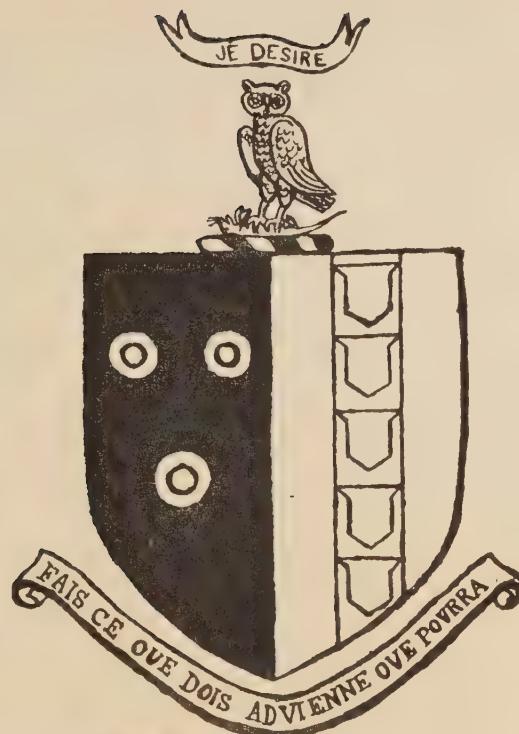
2. Perryn MSS., MB., 138 and Notebook. See Holt, *Lancs. Agric. Survey*, 1793, for varieties of measure.

3. Standish Estate Office Terrier.

4. Perryn, as before.

5. *Ibid.*

6. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, XXXVI.



By kind permission of Mr. J. Stanton

ARMS IN THE WINDOWS, EAST AND SOUTH, STANDISH CHAPEL

Sketched by J. Wilson

See p. 64

Charnock Richard was one of the first townships to develop its minerals ; £5 worth of coals got at Charnock Pit were among the goods of Robert Charnock, in 1616.¹ The carting of coals was inserted as a condition in farm leases relating to land in this township from about 1620-1689.²

The development of mines in Standish is separately treated.

A local colliery pioneer, John Halliwell, in his journal, commenced about 1722, gives a tradition that a bed of cannel was mined in Welch Whittle about 1500 ; and that Sir Edward Chisnall, about 1590 (*recte* 1690), and Nicholas Heskin a little later got cannel "in the lane," the locality indicated being near Welch Whittle Mill. Halliwell himself began operations near the same place about 1728, using a water wheel on the Syd Brook to pump out the water, and a horse whim to draw up the corves or baskets. His method was to sink many shallow shafts (from 12 to 57 yards deep) close together. He resolved to "fix up an engine" in 1730. He mentions also the pit of Ralph Lowe at Charnock, in 1742. This was 72 yards deep, and the horse went round four and a half times for a basket to be wound up.³ About the same time, John Chadwick was working a colliery in the Park Hall estate, by lease for fifty years, paying a rent of 6d. a ton.⁴

The minerals at Shevington already referred to were worked in the 17th and 18th century on the Standish estate there ; while in 1732, Thomas Hesketh and Roger Dicconson, two local landowners, were getting coal, the former in or near the Stonybank, Johnsfields, etc., the latter in the Camhill and the Till Croft.⁵ From that time the rich veins of coal in this township have been continuously worked, and the Standish and Shevington collieries joined with others in 1865 to form the Wigan Coal and Iron Co.⁶

Another important mining centre in the parish was at Burgh in Duxbury. The exploitation of the coal seams there had begun before 1742,⁷ while in 1835, it was stated that the estate was rich in minerals. The Bone and Yard mines cropped out in the river

1. Will at Chester.

2. *Chorley Survey*, Rec. Soc. L. and C. xxxiii, 23-24.

3. See my account of the Halliwell MS., "A Gentleman of the Coal Pits," *Wigan Observer*, 28 Sept., 1919.

4. Recusants Estates at Preston, Roll 9, Dalton estate ; Chadwick's will in Deeds Enrolled at Preston, 29 Geo. II.

5. Deeds Enr., 5 and 6, Geo. II.

6. Folkard, *Industries of Wigan*.

7. Halliwell MS.

Yarrow ; the Arley mine lay 137 feet deep.¹ Other collieries are referred to below.

SPINNING AND WEAVING. The making of muslin, at Anderton, deserves special mention, as this represents the most noteworthy contribution made by Standish Parish to the evolution of the cotton industry.

"Divers villages in the moors about Bolton do make cottons," said Leland, in 1536.² These cottons were really woolens ; but the statement illustrates the early connection of this locality with spinning and weaving. The making of fustians is said to have been introduced into Anderton, or fostered there, by refugees from the Continent after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Again, in 1709, there was a settlement at Anderton of "poor Palatine weavers." Almost a century later, some large wooden shoes, or sabots, said to have belonged to these men, were preserved as objects of curiosity at Anderton, in the house of Alexander Shaw.³

On two occasions, with an interval of about twenty years between them, Anderton was associated with pioneer enterprise, in the manufacture of fine fabrics. British muslins are said to have been first made at Anderton. This took place in the sixties of the eighteenth century. One account suggests that it was encouraged by the war with France, which prevented the importation of Indian muslins, and was brought to an end by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, which closed the war.⁴ An earlier writer, basing his remarks on information given by Mr. S. Oldknow and Mr. J. Pilkington, says that in 1764, Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Bolton, manufactured, at Anderton, plain, striped, and spotted muslins, and supplied his looms with yarns spun on the old single spindle hand wheels. But he could not get a quantity of yarn sufficiently cheap to cope with the East India Company's muslins, which he had to meet in the home market, and so gave up the business.⁵

A second beginning was made at Anderton, in 1782, by Samuel Oldknow, a native. Others, such as Thomas Ainsworth of Bolton, and Sir Richard Arkwright, were experimenting in the manufacture of fine fabrics ; but Oldknow was the first to utilise the new spinning inventions in successful rivalry with the East ; and to produce

1. Robinson, *Chorley*.

2. *Itin.* vii, 57.

3. Clarke, *Lancs. Gazetteer*, 17. Britten, *Lancs.* (1807), 294.

4. *Manchester Courier*, 18 April, 1829 ; letter signed "Civis."

5. Britten, 295. Clarke, op. cit. 4.

Balassore handkerchiefs, jaconet and japanned muslins in the Indian style.¹

Samuel Oldknow was born at Anderton on 5 October, 1756. He was the son of Samuel Oldknow, who came from Nottingham and settled in Anderton, and Margery, only daughter and heir of Thomas Foster of Roscoe Lowe in Anderton, yeoman.² The future manufacturer was apprenticed to his uncle, Thomas Oldknow, a draper at Nottingham. In 1782, he returned to Anderton, where at first he manufactured fancy cotton goods, such as velverets, velveteens, King's cords, Queen's cords, herringbones, and buff jennets ; but very soon he specialised in muslins.

Samuel Oldknow opened a larger business in 1784, at Stockport, to which place he removed his residence, while he retained his warehouse, etc., at Anderton. Six years later he went to live at Mellor, where he built a spinning factory. He was not only a captain of industry, but an experimental agriculturalist, and was noted for his practical philanthropy. He died 18th September, 1828, and was buried at Marple.³

The discovery of his factory records⁴ in the ruined mill at Mellor enables us to follow his operations at Anderton, from his settlement there in midsummer, 1782, for a decade at least.

His warehouse at Anderton was part of Roscoe Lowe, a farm where no doubt he was born, for his parents' initials, S. and M.O., and the date, 1759, appear over a lintel.

1. *Ibid.*

2. The marriage of Samuel Oldknow, tradesman, and Margery Foster, spinster, both of Standish Parish, took place at Standish, by licence, 10 September, 1754. Register. The Foster family had long been established at Roscoe Lowe, on which house is a stone inscribed RF 1683, and a similar stone inscribed with R M F 1683 on the barn. Thomas Foster, the maternal grandfather of Samuel Oldknow, the manufacturer, left, by will dated 1754, and proved at Chester the same year, £5 annuity out of his land of inheritance, at Rivington, to his wife Margaret, but devised that land, and also his leaseholds in Anderton, to his daughter Margery. If she died without issue, the trustees of Rivington Parochial Chapel were to hold the lands in trust, providing £5 worth of linen cloth a year for the poor of Anderton and Rivington, the residue to augment the salary of the curate of the chapel.

Samuel Oldknow (father of the manufacturer), of Nottingham, late of Anderton," died 7 August, 1759, aged 25, and was buried at Rivington Unitarian Chapel-yard, where there is a stone to his memory. His will, dated 4 June, 1759, was proved at Chester, 25 August, in the same year, by the executors, his widow Margery and his father, Thomas Oldknow. He left one third of the profits of his messuage called "Crosses," in Rivington, to his wife Margery, the rest for the education and upbringing of his children until the youngest became of age ; then his wife was to have the whole tenement, and to pay the children £600.

3. *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1828, p. 469-470. |

4. Described in *English Historical Review*, April 1922, 206-218, and July, 1922, 383-397, by the late Professor George Unwin, who kindly permitted access to the Oldknow MSS. See also Professor Unwin's book, *Samuel Oldknow and the Arkwrights*.

His widowed mother continued to reside at Roscoe Lowe, and married John Clayton. Samuel Oldknow lodged at the farm, and paid rent for part of an old building (19 feet 6 inches by 31 feet 2 inches), adjoining Mrs. Clayton's house on the west side. In a year or so the warehouse was enlarged and made almost twice the original size, at a cost of £90, which Oldknow then spoke of as a considerable outlay. A letter is extant concerning this alteration, with a ground plan appended. He wants a lease to give him security of tenure ; and in the first draft of the letter (but afterwards deleted) he asks the lawyer to represent to the " lord of the soil," Mr. Blundell, that he should not hesitate to grant the lease to " one who has been the principal assistant in the establishment of a manufacture in this kingdom, whereby the landed property will so much advantage—tell him I hope I have made the whole of his estates of as much more value as the Roscow Lowe estate is worth."

But this was three years or more after he began to make muslins. Ballassore handkerchiefs are mentioned in his dispatches from Anderton, in November, 1782. Already in April, 1783, he discusses in a letter to Messrs. Salte of London, whether to go in for muslins only, giving up the making of fustians, and whether to make muslins for the London market only, and to abandon his warehouse at Manchester, which required a day or two's attendance every week. He thinks he has the lead in some broad muslins, " and in all others we are daily improving." He is taking steps to procure more fine spinning, and " the finishing part is what we have long been striving to master. . . I do them myself ; and the people I employ in that department are under an obligation not to disclose the secret." Two London firms were at this time offering to take all he could produce. One had sent an agent to Anderton to ask for the monopoly. The joy of the craftsman in his task breathes in this letter : " I take very great delight in the manufacture, and shall always be anxious to excel." Reading this, we can believe what he said of his own assiduity, that " he seldom observed a muslin dress, on any lady, of a pattern differing from his own, but he had an improved piece in the loom the following day."¹

Samuel Oldknow's business at Anderton was a half-way house between the home-work system and the factory. He employed out-workers, these were chiefly spinners and weavers. On his own premises he had warpers, preparing the work to be given out to weavers, and also finishers to get the woven material ready for the market.

1. *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1828, 469.

The close connection of his workers with agricultural life is evident when we compare Oldknow's lists of weavers with contemporary local farm rentals. Many names are the same; indicating that the smaller farmers eked out their living by means of one or two looms.¹ The manager at Anderton wrote to Oldknow, on 4 July, 1786,² asking if he should take on any more weavers, "as hay-time is coming on," and if weavers obtain employment "they are likely to hold it some time on that account." This seems to indicate that farm work will delay the return of weaving given out from the warehouse.

There is an interesting account of the contents of the Roscoe Lowe warehouse in August 1783, about a year after the beginning of Oldknow's enterprise at Anderton. The original small warehouse was divided into two rooms, one for giving out and one for taking in. The chance mention of an "old counter" suggests that business was carried on here before Samuel Oldknow's time. He had two warping mills, and two finishing frames with rollers, a press and twelve irons. His stock of cotton (Berbice, Brazil, St. Domingo, Smyrna) was 234 lbs. in all, and 125 lbs. in the hands of 23 spinners, and some more in the hands of weavers who spun their own weft. There were 69 weavers, most of whom received from the warehouse both warp and weft. Muslins in stock at Anderton, and other cotton goods in his salesroom at Manchester, were valued at £812.

[Oldknow was financed at first by a loan of £1,000 from Abraham Crompton of Chorley Hall. Advances were made to him also by S. and W. Salte; but the chief help he received was from Richard Arkwright, whose arrangements with him included a loan of £3,000, at 5 per cent., in 1784, to enable him to start business at Stockport.]

When Oldknow removed from Anderton, he left in charge of the business there a workman named Thomas Swift, who received from him wages at the rate of 3s. a day in 1785. Two other Swifts, perhaps a son and a daughter, were on the staff. Thomas Horsfield, who entered Oldknow's service in August of the same year, at a stipend of £30 per annum, succeeded Swift as manager in 1788.

The number of muslin weavers at Anderton increased from 69 in 1783 to 159 in 1786; of these 18 were calico weavers, and 141 muslin weavers, some weaving handkerchiefs, others aprons, turbans, cravats, etc. Details are given in a letter dated 4 July, 1786.

1. E.g. William Taylor, a weaver for Oldknow in 1788, was farmer at Ainsworth's, Heath Charnock; Thomas Collier, weaver, in 1783, farmed at Limbrick in 1781. See Land Tax Records at Preston; also Standish of Duxbury Rentals in possession of Mrs. Farrar.

2. Oldknow MSS. in the possession of Manchester Univ.; and *Eng. Hist. Review*, loc. cit.

As to output. The goods made at Anderton appear to have been sent to the Stockport headquarters in 1785. The following number of pieces (20 yards) were dispatched : in May, 582 ; June, 417 ; July, 72 ; August, 416 ; September, 378 ; October, 415 ; November, 318. Thus far the records go. The small output at hay-making time is noteworthy. In the last-named month, for the 318 pieces, the weavers received £193 18s. 6d., while £5 2s. 4d. was paid for winding, and £172 4s. 0½d. for spinning. The output at Stockport gradually caught up and passed this. But yarn, as well as muslin, was sent from Anderton ; the spinning at Anderton was increasingly used to feed the Stockport looms. The monthly value of the yarn sent from Anderton increased from £50 in 1785, to £200 in 1788, and £300, in 1790. There were about 66 spinners in 1788, and the names on the pay sheets indicate that some of these were also weavers.

In September, 1788, there seems to have been a stoppage, owing perhaps to bad trade. Only 20 weavers were employed. Four of these belonged to Heath Charnock, three came from Standish, one from Adlington, one from Shevington, two from Chorley, one from Tockholes. This shows from what a wide area Oldknow drew his workpeople.¹ Several muslin weavers were resident in Coppull at this time.²

Professor Unwin estimates that the average weekly earnings of Oldknow's muslin weavers, in Nov., 1784, and Nov., 1785, amounted to 14s. 7d. for weavers with one loom, 26s. for weavers with two, 30s. for those with three.³

The price for winding 10 lbs. of yarn, at Anderton, was 5s. 7d. for yarn of 50 counts in 1788, increasing to 14s. 3d. for yarn of 80. But the winders were dissatisfied with this. A warper offered his services for three days a week, or the whole week, at 21d. per day in winter, 2s. in summer, which again illustrates the connection with agriculture. The spinners' bill and the weavers' bill were each estimated at about £50 per week at this period.⁴

Thomas Swift, the manager who left Oldknow's employment in 1787, became a rival manufacturer. His successor complains in December, 1788, "This week Swift has taken five of our weavers. The reason is that they are unwilling to knit their own healds. Most

1. Letter from the Anderton manager, 24 Sept.. 1788.

2. Coppull Church Register, 1786-7

3. *Eng. Hist. Review*, April 1922, 218.

4. Letter from Thomas Horsfield, 15 Dec., 1788.

of them have got liberty to weave a warp or two in his gears ; and now he tells them they must bring them in, or fetch work from him. Some of them refuse to pay for their own worsted, and others pay very reluctantly.”¹

It seems probable that Thomas Swift set up business at Shaw Place, an old mansion house in Heath Charnock.²

Among other masters whom Oldknow trained and assisted was his half-brother, John Clayton, the younger, a native of Anderton, who succeeded Oldknow himself at Mellor in 1827.³ His full brother, Thomas Oldknow, also a native of Anderton, shared in Samuel’s enterprises in the Stockport district. He was described as of Heaton Norris, whitster, in 1786.⁴ He died there in or before 1791.⁵

Oldknow’s business, at Anderton, depended chiefly on home-workers ; but Richard Arkwright’s attempt to run a spinning factory, at Birkacre, was one of the earliest enterprises of the kind in this district. Before we speak of this venture, in 1777, a few words may be said about the history of the estate where it was made.

BIRKACRE lies in the valley of the Yarrow, at a point where several townships meet, and it includes land in Chorley, Coppull, and Charnock Richard. The lord of this last-mentioned place, Richard de Charnock, held Birkacre about the year 1250, when he granted it to Ellen, his sister, and William de Worthington, her husband, together with a loan of cows and other stock.⁶

In 1398, John de Coppull granted to Robert del Burgh licence to make a mill pool and to turn the course of the Yarrow as he wished on land formerly William Whitehead’s, which John had bought from John de Charnock;⁷ and in 1402, John de Coppull granted to Robert del Burgh the moiety of a grain mill called Birkacre Mill, in Chorley, with the right to remove the mill to a site near Ugnall Brook if he wished. Robert and his heirs were to pay a quit rent of 13s. 4d. The withholding of this rent caused a lawsuit which was ended in 1448.⁸

1. *Ibid.*

2. Land Tax Returns, at Preston, 1789.

3. There are many references to the Claytons in the Oldknow MSS., and some letters from John Clayton, senior.

4. Close R. 26, Geo. III., 6 no. 5. The brothers were then trustees of Rivington Chapel. Samuel was described in 1828 as a steady but not bigoted friend of the Established Church, and a regular attender. *Gent.’s Mag.*, 1828, p. 70.

5. Will of Thomas Oldknow pr. at Chester, 1791.

6. The bounds were Culmariclogh, Wetelache, Bury Clough, and the Yarrow. Standish Deeds, Wigan Library, no. 2.

7. *Ibid.* no. 114.

8. Pal. of Lanc., Plea R., no. 5, m. 11; no. 11, m. 38b, 41b. P.

Birkacre evidently descended for some time with the Burgh estate, which it adjoined. After the death of Robert Burgh, a division was made, in 1423, by his daughters and their husbands, Ellen, wife of Ralph Molineux, Margaret, wife of Richard Ashton, and Alice, wife of James Standish. Birkacre was partitioned into three parts among these families, a quit rent of sixpence being now due for it to Henry Charnock.¹

The third part, belonging to the Standishes of Arley, is represented by Lower Burgh. It passed to the Standishes of Standish,² and from them to the Crooke family of Coppull.

The other portions were bought by Alexander Rigby of Arley, in 1561, and later, from the Molyneux, Coppull (alias Ugnall) and Ashton families.³ The Rigbys came to reside at Burgh Hall about this time.⁴

Their estates at Burgh and Birkacre were sold to John Chadwick, in 1727.⁵

At the time of the division of the estates, in 1423, a walk mill, as well as a corn mill, at Birkacre is mentioned. "Walking" was treading on cloth in a mixture of fuller's earth to thicken it; and this reference suggests that other textile trades were carried on in the locality. The Chadwicks were captains of industry, and the mention of the Forges, Slitting Mill, and "the cast iron about the Forges" in the deeds about to be quoted is evidence of the establishment of a foundry in addition to the collieries and the spinning and calico printing enterprises which they encouraged on their estate.

Birkacre was the scene of an industrial experiment by Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright, the inventor. On 29 November, 1777, he took on lease from John Chadwick, of Burgh, for 84 years, the house called Birkacre, together with the new-erected spinning mill, the Higher and Lower forges, the corn mill with three pools, together with several fields, at a total rent of £18*i*, in addition to other payments.⁶

The enterprise came to grief through the machinery riots; and on 20 September, 1780, Arkwright and his partners, on payment of £200

1. The original rent was a peppercorn. The partition deed which gives field names is in Kuerden MSS. Chetham Library, Folio Vol., f. 297; Quarto Vol., f. 381.

2. Earwaker, *Standish Deeds*, CCXVIII, CCLXXXI, *Stuart Inquisitions*, Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc., i, 186.

3. Kuerden MSS., Fol. Vol., 296; Quarto, 381. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bundles 22, m. 123; 23, m. 176; 24, m. 190; 26, m. 86.

4. Wilson: *Verses and Notes*, 73.

5. Robinson: *Hist. Account of Chorley*, 1835.

6. The Hopyard Meadow, Mort Meadow, School Brow, with Cottage at the top, and flat land at foot, Kilbey Slitting Mill Meadow, Great and Little Holmes, etc., are named in the deed.



Sketched by J. Wilson.

Kindly lent by J. Stanton, Esq., of Chorley

STANDISH CHURCH

MEMORIAL TO BISHOP DICCONSON

See p. 71

to Edward, brother and heir of John Chadwick, withdrew from the lease. The agreement sets out that "Richard Arkwright and his partners, Thomas Walshman, Samuel Need, Jedediah Strutt and John Cross, did erect a cotton mill for spinning of cotton, and expended very large sums therein, and such buildings and works having been lately destroyed by a riotous mob, "they thought it insecure to proceed in their intended business in that place."¹

A contemporary account of the riots at Birkacre says, under date 9 October, 1779, "In the neighbourhood of Chorley, the mob destroyed and burnt the engines and buildings erected by Mr. Arkwright, at great expense. Two thousand, or upwards, attacked a large building near the same place on Sunday, from which they were repulsed, two rioters killed, and eight wounded and taken prisoners. They returned strongly enforced on Monday, and destroyed a great number of buildings with a vast quantity of machines for spinning cotton, etc. Sir George Saville arrived with three companies of the York Militia while the buildings were in flames."²

One writer states that the troops arrived so late because they were drawn up for two hours in Wigan, at the Eagle and Child Inn, for refreshments. Wigan streets were barricaded lest the mob should come there.³

A description of the conduct of the machinery rioters from the pen of the famous Josiah Wedgwood is found in a letter to a friend, which he dates 4th October, 1779. "On the same day (Saturday) in the afternoon a capital engine or mill in the manner of Arcrite's (Arkwright's) and in which he is a partner near Chorley was attacked; but from its peculiar situation they could approach it by one passage only (the old road from Chorley); and this circumstance enabled the owner, with the assistance of a few neighbours, to repulse the enemy and preserve the mill for that time. Two of the mob were shot dead upon the spot, one drowned, and several wounded. The mob had no firearms and did not expect so warm a reception. They were greatly exasperated and vowed revenge. Accordingly they spent all Sunday and Monday morning in collecting firearms and ammunition, and melting their pewter dishes into bullets. They were now joined by the Duke of Bridgewater's colliers and others, to the number we are told of eight thousand, and marched by beat of drum and colours flying to the mill where they met with a repulse on Saturday. They found Sir Richard Clayton guarding the place with fifty invalids

1. Deeds printed in *Preston Guardian*, 26 April, 1884.

2. Annual Register, 1779.

3. Whitehouse MS., Wigan Library.

(pensioners), armed ; but this handful were by no means a match for enraged thousands, they therefore contented themselves with looking on while the mob completely destroyed a set of mills valued at £10,000." Wedgwood adds that the mob were intending to march through Bolton and Manchester to Cromford, Arkwright's headquarters, and destroy all the engines in England.¹ The rioters sometimes spared spinning jennies with 20 spindles or fewer since these could be worked by hand, but destroyed all machines whether for spinning or carding driven by horse or water power. Birkacre, would like Cromford, be chosen by Arkwright for its water power. Mr. Strutt mentioned as his partner in this enterprise was grandfather of the first Lord Belper.

After the disaster of 1777, the Birkacre works was re-built and leased in 1781 for 21 years to Joseph Bolton, John Mort, Joseph Mort, and William Croft, by the owner, Edward Chadwick. The new firm were calico printers, and from this time stampers of cotton, print cutters and dyers, appear in Coppull Church Register among the trades. Bolton and Co. failed in 1782 ; when the leasehold rights in Birkacre House, the printing shops, etc., were sold, also the wheels, callenders, printing tables and equipment for bleaching, and drugs, madder, vitriol, etc.²

John Mellor is said to have carried on the business from 1790 until 1828, when he died, and was found insolvent. This statement is made by Graham, who adds, " Creditors broke up the concern, was unoccupied for some three years and then taken by Block Printers' Union and worked about 2 years under the management of Ellis Piggot, the Printers' general clerk, was conducted on what they considered the true principles for employing men, but the cloth was often tendered and the work generally bad. Knew a man Horrocks, machine printer, who worked day work, printed 9 pieces and drew £15, took some copper rollers off the works to pay himself—it failed."

About 1824, the Burgh and Birkacre estate was sold by the Chadwick trustees to James Anderton, and passed to his sons Peter and James, and his son-in-law, Thomas Watts.

1. Eliza Meteyard, *A Group of Englishmen*, Records of the Wedgewoods, 1871, 13-16.

The riots at Birkacre were introduced into a drama called " Arkwright's Wife," which was played about 1874. In the play, Margaret, whose real surname was Biggins, is made the daughter of Peter Hayes (the Thomas Highs from whom Arkwright is said to have taken some of his inventions). Margaret, alienated from her husband, comes to Birkacre with her father. He incites the mob to destroy the mill ; but she repents of her opposition to the inventions, and baffles their schemes. F. Espinasse, *Lancs. Worthies*, 466.

2. Advert. in *Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle*, 12 Oct., 1782.

3. Notes from John Graham's MS. History of Cotton Print Works, Manchester Public Library, printed in *Year Book*, 1923, Guild of Calico Printers, etc., Foremen, p. 123.

The history of Birkacre is not clear for the next decade. Cheshire and Walker were at the factory in 1831, but their trade is not specified.¹ The firm in 1842, was Caleb Dawson and Co., who were bleachers and printers.²

Mr. John Thom joined the firm in 1852; two years later it was designated McNaughton, Potter and Co.; but in 1876, McNaughton and Thom, calico printers, bleachers and merchants. He also purchased the Burgh and Birkacre estate from the Anderton family. Mr. Thom was an expert chemist, and is said to have first discovered the method of making paraffin from shale. The Birkacre works greatly developed in extent and efficiency under his control. He died in 1891, and was succeeded in the ownership of the estate by his sons, who carried on the business of calico printing and bleaching until 1899. In this year the calico printing part was taken over by the Calico Printers' Association, and a year or two later the bleaching portion came under the control of the Bleachers' Association, by which firms they are worked and run at the present time.

The Standish Works, B.D.A., will be mentioned under Worthington.³

In regard to modern factories, Adlington led the way, so far as the parish is concerned; William Norris, cotton manufacturer, occurs there in 1824, and also Robert Anderton. These had weaving sheds. The Adlington spinning mill of Thomas Gerrard is mentioned in 1854, and in 1872 the firm was Gerrard and Son.⁴

TANNING. Dr. Aikin, writing in 1795, says that before 'the present war,' a tanner in Anderton bought weekly thirty-five cow-hides from the Bolton butchers.⁵ The Foster family had a tannery in Charnock Richard, in 1706, when the rector of Standish described several tanners there as able tradesmen.⁶ The wills at Chester indicate that there were tanners in nearly all the townships of the parish at this time.

PAPER-MAKING. A paper mill on the Yarrow, at Charnock Richard and Euxton, mentioned by Kuerden about 1690,⁷ was leased in 1756 by James Foster to Oliver Woods of Gleadhill, with the Hanging

1. Land Tax Returns.

2. Tithe Survey. These were perhaps the Potter, Dawson, and Kraus stated in a biographical notice of Mr. Thom, in the Chorley papers, in 1891, to have been pioneers of the firm in 1796. John Mellor was here at that time; so 1796 is much too early.

3. P. 154, p. 227.

4. Directories.

5. *Country Round Manch.*, 261.

6. *Hist. Soc. L. and Ches.*, xix-xx, 249.

7. Harl. MS., 7386 f. 217b.

House, and a caul, or wear ; the lessee was to have plow-bote, harrow-bote and fence-bote.¹ Worthington Paper Mill will be mentioned in the account of Worthington.²

RATES. A subsidy of a fifteenth was voted by Parliament in 1332, to enable Edward III to meet the Scots' invasion. Standish Parish contributed as follows :—³

	£ s. d.
Charnock Richard	0 17 1
Anderton	0 10 3
Heath Charnock	0 15 2
Standish-with-Langtree	1 20 6
Coppull-with-Worthington	1 7 0
Shevington	0 15 3
Duxbury with Adlington	0 16 0
Welch Whittle	0 7 3
 Total	 £6 8 6

In 1341, the ninth of sheaves, wool, etc., in Standish Parish was taxed as twenty marks, £13 6s. 8d., apportioned as follows : Worthington with Coppull, 47s 4d. ; Standish with Langtree, 40s. ; Shevington, 40s. ; Charnock Richard, 40s. ; Duxbury with Adlington, 33s 4d. ; Anderton, 21s. ; Heath Charnock, 23s. ; Welch Whittle, 22s.⁴

It is believed that in 1334 a valuation was made, and that the fifteenth based on this continued in force for centuries.⁵ If this was the "ancient fifteenth" described by Rev. R. Perryn, rector, in 1780, the apportionment differed little from the figures for 1332 already given. Perryn states that the fifteenth for Standish Parish was £6, made up in this way :—

	£ s. d.
Standish with Langtree	1 1 6
Shevington, 15s, and Welch Whittle, 5s.....	1 0 0
Coppull, 17s. 1d., and Worthington, 4s. 8d.....	1 1 9
Duxbury, 9s. 8d., and Adlington, 10s. 5½d.....	1 0 1½
Heath Charnock, 12s. 11¾d., and Anderton, 8s. 7¾d. 1 1 7½	
Charnock Richard	0 15 0
 Total	£6 0 0

1. Deeds Enr. at Preston, 29 Geo. II.,

2. P. 227.

3. Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. 31, 42.

4. Inq. Nonarum, Rec. Com. 40.

5. Lancs. Quarter Sessions, Chet. Soc., Intro. p. xxx.



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STANDISH CHURCH : FLAGONS AND PATEN

See p. 75

Perryn adds the following rules : Standish and Langtree form a joint township and pay the ley together. Shevington pays three parts, and Welch Whittle one, when grouped together. At 14s., Coppull pays 11s. and Worthington 3s. At 17s. 4d., Duxbury pays 8s. 4d., and Adlington 9s. At 5s., Heath Charnock pays 3s., and Anderton 2s. Charnock Richard pays the same as Shevington. Perryn gives tables for dividing one to six fifteens among the townships, and also tables for dividing one to three pounds. The division of £1 was : Standish with Langtree, 3s. 7d.; Shevington and Charnock Richard, 2s. 6d. each; Welch Whittle, 10d.; Coppull, 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Worthington, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Duxbury, 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Adlington, 1s. 9d.; Heath Charnock, 2s. 2d.; Anderton, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Charnock Richard always paid one-eighth of the parish, and one-thirty-sixth of Leyland Hundred—a rule which indicates that the fifteenth of the Hundred was £27, of which Standish Parish paid two-ninths.

An odd farthing to be divided between towns was taken alternately. These details were from the Town's Account Book of Standish, about 1780.¹

Gregson's account of the ancient fifteenth is the same in principle, for he gives an old rule that an assessment on Leyland Hundred should be divided into 18 parts, and that Standish Parish, like Croston and Leyland, should pay 4 parts. This agrees with Perryn's statement that Standish Parish paid two-ninths of the Hundred Ley. The ancient fifteenth was used as a basis for various levies. When the Maimed Soldiers' Ley was 1s. 6d. a week in the Hundred, Standish Parish paid 4d. The parish also paid two-ninths of the sum levied from the Hundred towards the County Ley, in 1624.²

POPULATION. About 1548, the houseling people (communi-cants) of Standish Parish numbered 1,400.³

The subsidy of 1542⁴ seems to give the names of householders, as also does the list of subscribers to the re-building of the Church.⁵ From these we obtain the following numbers :—

1. Perryn MS., MB, 118, 119, 220.

2. Gregson, *Fragments* (ed. Harland) 17, 19, 21, 22.

3. Raines: *Lancs. Chantries*, Chet. Soc., ii, 178-80.

4. Subsidy 130/126. P.R.O.

5. MS. at Standish Church.

	1542		1582
Standish with Langtree	65	...	73
Coppull with Worthington	45	...	45
Shevington	21	...	45
Welch Whittle	12	...	20
Charnock Richard.....	35	...	55
Anderton.....	16	...	16
Heath Charnock	39	...	34
Duxbury	{ No	...	19
Adlington		return	24

There were thus 331 houses in the parish in 1582 ; which, with an average of five in the family, would indicate a population of about 1,655.

The church registers are defective, and therefore unreliable as evidence of mortality and increase of population. They record only three weddings in 1642, none in 1643, one in 1644. It is remarkable that the Commonwealth Church Surveyors did not give the number of parishioners.

The hearth tax returns indicate forty houses in Langtree in 1670,¹ as against thirty-eight implied in the subsidy of 1582 ; and sixty-seven in Coppull, as against forty-five in Coppull and Worthington in 1582. There were 742 hearths, chargeable and non-chargeable, in the parish in 1666.²

A census taken by Rev. E. Smalley, curate, in 1754, records 634 families in the parish comprising Standish 122, Langtree 58, Shevington 69, Worthington 21, Welch Whittle 22, Heath Charnock, 57, Adlington 44, Duxbury 27, Coppull 86, Anderton 31, Charnock Richard 97.³ So that, at this time, Standish was leaving Langtree behind, and Charnock Richard progressing rapidly, no doubt owing to the early development of collieries there.

In the next decade, Charnock still further improved its position, but Coppull began to run it close, and was soon to advance beyond it. Heath Charnock and adjacent townships also progressed, owing to

1. Subsidy 250/11.

2. Subsidy 250/9.

3. Perryn MSS.

the muslin weaving now established at Anderton. The figures for 1764, in a second census taken by Mr. Smalley, are :—

	Population.	Families.
Standish with Langtree	1048	... 230
Shevington	335	... 69
Worthington...	71	... 16
Welch Whittle	98	... 22
Heath Charnock	393	... 82
Adlington	338	... 62
Duxbury	179	... 31
Coppull	484	... 96
Anderton.....	202	... 44
Charnock Richard.....	476	... 102
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3624	... 754

This represents an increase of 120 families in ten years.

The following table gives the number of houses, etc., in the parish in 1821; the annual value in 1824;¹ and also the rateable value in 1924.²

	1821			1824		1924	
	Houses.	Families.	Persons.	Value.	Annual	Rateable	
	<hr/>			£	£		
Adlington	173	181	1043	2587	...	14234	
Anderton.....	73	80	432	2320	...	9562	
Heath Charnock	129	130	823	2769	...	9086	
Charnock Richard.....	130	130	794	3690	...	7100	
Coppull	170	167	1017	4645	...	30032	
Duxbury	53	56	312	2107	...	2030	
Shevington	135	132	836	3283	...	8566	
Standish with Langtree	374	370	2065	8849	...	34870	
Welch Whittle	29	29	151	1340	...	1812	
Worthington	18	25	143	1415	...	5258	
	<hr/>			Total	1284	1300	7616... 33005 ...122555

All the townships are in the Chorley Union except Shevington, Standish-with-Langtree, and Worthington ; these are in the Wigan Union.

1. Baines, *Lancs. Directory*, ii, 650.

2. Kelly's *Lancs. Direct.* for 1924.

THE SEPARATED TOWNSHIPS. As it is intended to deal with the townships which are not now part of Standish Parish in a future volume, a few notes only on the daughter parishes must suffice.

COPPULL. There is no evidence of a Norman Chapel here, as is sometimes asserted. The 'Crophill' included in a grant of local churches to the Abbey of Sees, by Roger of Poitou in 1094, was identified, by Baines and others, with Coppull; but Dr. William Farrer established that Cropwell Butler, in co. Notts, was intended.¹ Nevertheless there was a Tudor Chapel; and its site, near Cow Moss, was remembered in 1650.² A new chapel was built in 1656, when a site was given on the waste by the lord of the manor.³ There were many disputes concerning use and patronage; after a long suit, the patronage was in 1801 declared to be vested in the rectors of Standish. By the Blandford Act, in 1856, the parochial chapel became a Parish Church. The new parish of St. John the Divine was formed in 1911; and a handsome new church given by James Darlington of The Hill, Lutterworth, and Alfred Hewlett of Haseley Manor, Warwick.

Thomas de Coppull was lord of the manor in 1213. The family continued in possession until 1461; when part, at least, was sold to Sir Thomas Stanley. The Earls of Derby, the Rigby, Pearson, Livesey, Hodson, Cardwell, and Fanshawe families have successively held the manor. Other notable families were Chisnall of Chisnall Hall, Worthington of Blainscough, Prescott and Crooke of Coppull House, Haydock of Bogburn (formerly Perburn) Hall.

CHARNOCK RICHARD was included in Coppull Chapelry before the erection of Christ Church in 1860. This was the gift of James Darlington; and a new parish was formed the following year.⁴

The manor was held in moieties. Adam de Charnock occurs in 1189; he was concerned in the rebellion of King John. Of this family in later years was Robert Charnock of Astley in Chorley, whither they removed.⁵ He was one of the promoters of Chorley School in 1611; and played a leading part in the re-building (1582) of Standish Church. Their manor passed to the Brooke, Townley Parker, and Tatton families; but younger sons settled in Warwickshire and London, and founded families there. The other

1. *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, 289-90.

2. Cuerden Hall deeds, 314, no. 5. *Commonwealth Church Surveys*, 100.

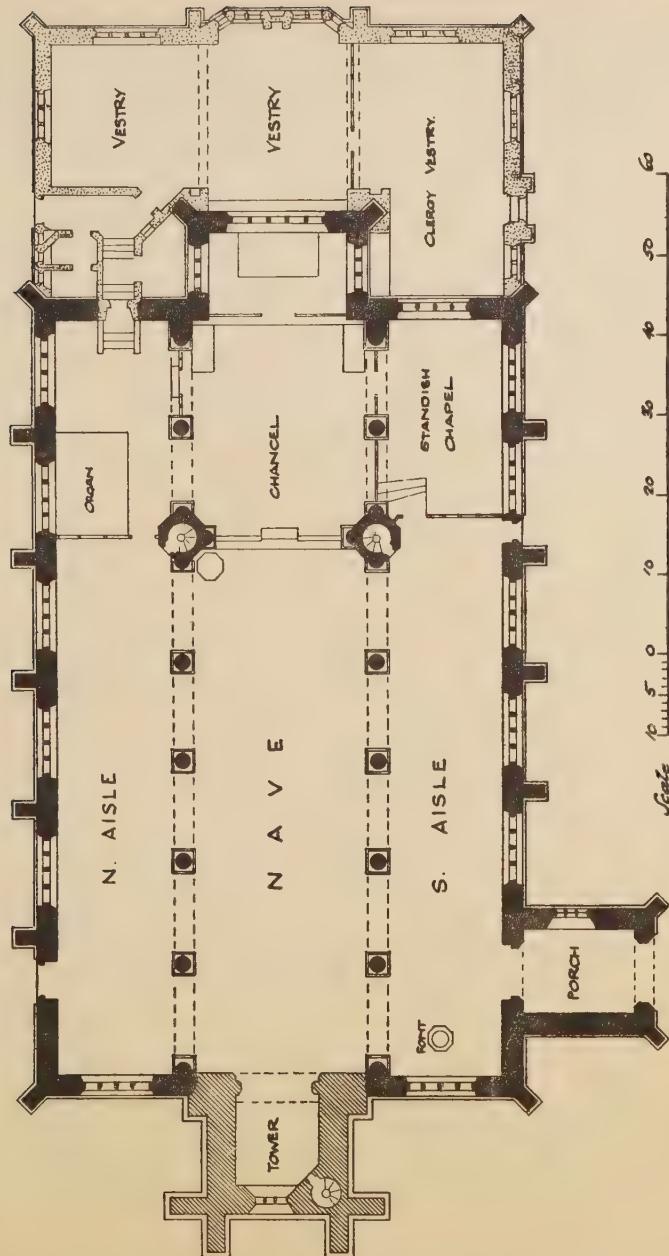
3. Deed at Chester Dioc. Reg.

4. *Life of James Darlington*, 12.

5. *Astley Hall*, 5-12.

STANDISH CHURCH.

■ ANCIENT ■ 1857 ■ 1911



GROUND PLAN OF STANDISH CHURCH

By kind permission of Mr. F. H. Cheetah, F.S.A., and Messrs. Austin and Paley

moiety of the manor (Park Hall) was long associated with a branch of the Hoghton family, of whom Colonel William Hoghton, a brave royalist, fell at Newbury in 1643. Lowe of Bolton Green, and Foster of Tan House, were other notable families in the 17th and 18th centuries.

WELCH WHITTLE is in the ecclesiastical parish of Charnock Richard ; and derives its name either from the superior lordship of the Banasters (a Welsh family) or from Richard le Waleys, who was tenant of the manor in 1221. The Sankey, Torbock and Wrightington families held it in succession.

SHEVINGTON has been a separate ecclesiastical parish since 1887, when the church of St. Ann was built ; but services were held long before this in a school, and a district was allotted in 1873.

The manor was held in 1288 by Sir Adam Banastre, who rebelled against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster ;¹ and it descended to his daughter, by whom it passed to the Harrington family, and thence to Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Mounteagle ; various families obtained a share. There was a Standish family of Gathurst and Park Brook, whose estates came to Standish of Standish. The Hultons held Crooke, later the residence of the Catterall and Pearson families. In 1563 the following freeholders paid rents to the lords of Leylandshire : Lord Mounteagle, for the Ridges, formerly Sir John Harrington's, 2s. ; Nicholas Worthington, 2s. ; heirs of Richard Fairclough, 1s. 6d. ; Alexander Woodward, 1s. ; Richard Bradshaw (of Langtree), 6d. ; Edward Standish, Esq., 1s.² The total render from the freeholders to the hundred remained in 1563 the same as in 1288.

To the rebuilding of the church (1582), Edward Standish of Standish, Peter Catterall, Nicholas Worthington, Alex. Woodward, Jas. and Roger Prescott, John Bradshaw, John Almond, Roger Bimson, and Thurstan Standish, were the largest contributors.

In 1630 Lord Mounteagle, who was not only lord of Shevington manor, but one of the lords of the hundred, appears to have retained the chief rents from Shevington, as part of his share of the hundred dues.

ADLINGTON became a separate ecclesiastical district in 1842, after the erection of Christ Church in 1839. Towards the cost, Sir Robert Clayton gave £500 ; other members of his family, together with Joseph

1. See p. 12.

2. Hawkshead MS., Chorley Reference Library.

2. Kuerden Fol. MS., Chet. Lib., 366 R 10.

Ridgeway, Peter Anderton, William Woods, R. Mackenzie, Hope Thornley, Joseph and John Darlington, contributed liberally. This church, adjacent to the railway, is still used for parochial purposes ; but St. Paul's (1884) is the Parish Church.

Walter de Adlington was lord in 1202, and granted a share of the manor to Siward de Duxbury ; these families holding jointly of the lords of Leylandshire for several centuries. Adam de Adlington, knight, occurs in 1203.

The Duxbury family moiety appears to have passed to the Aughton then to the Worthington family. Whereas Adam de Duxbury held his share of William Ferrers in 1288, by a rent of 2s. 9d., Hugh Aughton held land in Adlington of the lords of the hundred in 1563 by a similar rent ; and William Worthington of Adlington paid this sum for a parcel of land called the Clock Earth in 1630. Perryn's MSS shews that Rigshaw Hall in Adlington was called the Clock House in the 18th century.

The other share continued in the Adlington family. Sir John Adlington is said to have been a strenuous advocate of Richard III.¹ In the civil war, John, heir of Hugh Adlington, was killed in the royalist ranks, at the siege of Chester in 1644. Peter Adlington, the last of the local line, died in 1688 ; but younger sons had founded branches elsewhere.²

Thomas Clayton purchased the manor almost immediately ; he signed the Standish Wardens' accounts the same year, 1688.

Another estate was Crawshaw, held by a branch of the Worthington family, one of whom founded a family at Snydale in Westhoughton. Crawshaw Hall appears to have passed to Thomas Gillibrand of Chorley Lower Hall, before 1769.

The urban district of Adlington was formed in 1894, and comprises the townships of Adlington, Anderton, Heath Charnock, and Duxbury. Ecclesiastically, all these places are in the parish of Adlington.

ANDERTON had for its immediate lords the Anderton and Cunliffe families, who held of the Burnhull family, and they in turn of the barony of Manchester.⁴ In 1582, Ralph Ashton of Great Lever, who

1. Mannex, *Directory, Lancs.*

2. *Royalist Comp. Pap.*, i, 11-17.

3. *A Pedigree of the Adlington Family with Notes*, by W. A. Cadbury of King's Norton, and his cousin, William Adlington, privately printed, 1926.

4. P. 8.

had inherited the Cunliffe portion from the Levers, together with his seven tenants contributed £8 15s. 8d. to the rebuilding of Standish Church ; as against £17 os. 3d. contributed by William Anderton and his tenants. The Cunliffe part, sometimes called Ladyhall, was sold to Bishop Bridgeman, in 1629 ; and in 1663, came to the Anderton family. The united lordship passed successively to the Blundell, Stonor, and Bond families.

HEATH CHARNOCK was also divided. Thomas Banastre held by a rent of 1s. 9d. and William, son of Hugh Gogard, by a rent of 3s. 9d., of the lord of Leylandshire in 1288. The former of these manors, known as The Ridges (now represented by Ridgewood), was held similarly in 1563 by a rent of 1s. 10d. ; and the other represented by Hall o' th' Hill, by the same sum ; a third part of the total render having apparently been redeemed or lost. The possessors of these two demesnes, Sir John Radcliffe (with Robert Langton) paid almost equally to the church rebuilding, in 1582 ; the next contributor being Thomas Shaw, no doubt of Shaw Place. The Street was another ancient estate.

DUXBURY was held in thirds of the lord of Leylandshire in 1288. The Duxbury family lost their share of the manor in the Banastre rising of 1315 ; and Hugh de Standish,¹ apparently a son of Robert de Haydock, rector of Standish, who acquired it, probably obtained most of the land. This descended in the family which he founded until 1898, when the late Mr. Perceval Sumner Mayhew acquired their rights. His widow resides at Duxbury Park, and is lady of the manor.

A younger branch of the Duxbury family sold their estate, Old Hall (now New Barn), to Ralph Standish of Standish, in 1520. Burgh Hall, successively the seat of the Burgh, Rigby, Chadwick, and Thom families, is another old estate.

Captain Myles Standish, colonist, one of the founders of New Plymouth, called his final settlement "Duxbury."²

These very brief notices of the separated townships are chiefly intended as a guide to the manorial families for the convenience of readers of this volume. As already mentioned, a detailed history of these places may be given in a future book.

1. P. 191.

2. P. 175.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF STANDISH

AREA AND POPULATION

ACREAGE	INHABITANTS.												
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Standish Parish 15377 ...	5489	6258	7616	7719	8686	8594...	10410...	12382...	13526...	16090...	18766...	21699...	22358
Adlington 1062 ...	470	640...	1043...	1082...	1130...	1090...	1975...	2606...	3258...	4190...	4523...	4457...	4393
Anderton 1230 ...	354...	408...	432...	343...	339...	284...	243...	262...	317...	454...	819...	973...	956
Charnock Richard ... 1946 ...	587...	668...	794...	755...	784...	872...	899...	750...	685...	645...	682...	749...	700
Coppull 2282 ...	832...	927...	1017...	908...	1031...	1107...	1230...	1484...	1826...	2024...	2940...	4480...	5224
Duxbury 1011 ...	255...	305...	312...	213...	371...	324...	341...	325...	323...	269...	282...	250...	268
Heath Charnock 1599 ...	565...	556...	823...	841	*1062...	799...	772...	*1034...	916...	1062...	1101...	1239...	1252
Shevington 1727 ...	646...	726...	836...	899...	1122...	1147...	1615...	1924...	1570...	1629...	1753...	1905...	1921
Standish with Langtree 3266 ...	1542...	1770...	2065...	2407...	2565...	2655...	3054...	3698...	4261...	5416...	6303...	7280...	7294
Welch Whittle 596 ...	127...	144...	151...	147...	149...	140...	148...	111...	115...	113...	105...	117...	117
Worthington 658 ...	111...	114...	143...	124...	133...	176...	133...	188...	255...	288...	258...	249...	233

* The increase in Heath Charnock was partly due to the presence of workmen engaged in enlarging Rivington Waterworks.

CHAPTER IV

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. WILFRID, STANDISH

History and Description of the Fabric. The Tower and Steeple. The Rebuilding, 1582. The Restoration, 1850-59. Galleries. Leads. Windows. Chancel. Duxbury Chapel. Standish Family Chapel. Nave. Roof. Former Langtree Chapel. Porch. Font. Altar. Pulpit Memorials. Windows in Nave. Burial-places. Plate. Registers. Bells. Music. Clock. Organ. Furniture. Hatchments. Vestries. Churchyard. Advowson. Value.

THE great extent of Standish Parish, which, as already stated, originally contained ten townships (eleven if Langtree is counted separately) is proof of the antiquity of the church and the assignment of a district to it ; this was evidently done when the locality had only a small and scattered population.¹ The church was not placed in the centre of the parish, but near the southern boundary of it, and about seven miles from the other extremity. This suggests that the original founder lived in Standish or Langtree, and the history of the advowson bears out this suggestion. All the glebe appears to have been in Langtree. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid.² The village grew up chiefly on the west of it ; and the high road from Wigan to Preston is close by. To the east of the building the ground slopes away towards the valley of the Douglas, about a mile distant.

Apart from the tower and spire, the church represents in the main a rebuilding which took place in the 16th century ; the work extended over a long period, and culminated in an effort made between 1582 and 1589.

Standish Church is remarkable for its height, spaciousness and beautiful proportions. The combination of late Gothic and Renaissance in the details is harmonious, and the limited use of the

1. Croston also had eleven townships, twelve if the two Holes are counted separately. Leyland had nine townships.

2. See p. 2.

latter style does not spoil the general result. The church has the quiet dignity and charm of a mediaeval building; and is one of the most interesting parish churches in Lancashire.

THE TOWER AND SPIRE. The "steeple," left untouched in the 16th century,¹ consisted of a tower surmounted by a spire. The tower (see accompanying illustration) was taken down in 1867, and was then believed to be of 14th century work. It was "square below and octagonal above, with a decorated west window and plain door, and two-light belfry windows." The spire which sprang from the tower was struck by lightning in 1814, and finally blown down during a great storm in 1822. The new one lasted only forty-five years, as it was removed with the tower in 1867.² Both were quite out of proportion to the church as rebuilt about 1582, the octagon part of the old tower being very slightly higher than the new nave roof. Some of the stones from the old tower, taken down in 1867, ornamented with coats of arms of the Standish family, were used to construct the wall of a neighbouring garden, and have now (1926) been returned through the kindness of Dr. Ormsby. The work of rebuilding the tower extended over some years.³

The foundations of an old church were discovered at this time, 1867, and proved to be co-extensive with the nave of the present building.⁴ The evidence of a pointed roof on the inner east wall of the tower was observed by Rev. R. Perryn, during his rectorate.

The present tower reproduces some features of the original one. The square part is as high as the nave roof; above is an octagonal belfry, from which the spire rises. The belfry has a two-light pointed window on each face, and a battlemented parapet. The spiral staircase is in the south-west angle. An illuminated clock with three faces looks north, south and west. The tower was struck by lightning in 1923; the greatest damage was that done to the clock, and the fire that ensued was quickly extinguished. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders which run continuously to the ground.

REBUILDING, 1582. The rebuilding of the nave and chancel in the 16th century can be traced to some extent in local wills and bequests. First, it may be noted that the date, 1511, of doubtful genuineness, cut into a stone near the ground on the exterior of the chancel was visible before the modern vestries were built.

1. Case of Standish Church. Rawlinson MSS., Bodleian Libr., c. 368, f. 33.

2. *Standish Parish Magazine*, Feb. 1875.

3. In 1872, a fund was raised to rebuild the spire. The committee decided to pull down the tower as well. Canon Brandreth's MS., Diary date 1873.

4. *Parish Magazine*, Feb. 1875.

It seems probable that the idea of the renovation had not been mooted on 3rd July, 1535, when Bishop Henry Standish, who held the rectory, made his will. For he left generous bequests towards church building elsewhere, but to Standish only a gift for copes, etc.

" Item : For repairing copes and other necessaries appartenant to the alter of the parish Church of Standish forty pounds according to the tenor and form of a schedule in the hands of Dr. Cudnor."¹

But later in the same year, 17th September, 1535, Ralph Standish, the patron of the church, made his will bequeathing "to the new making" of Standish Church forty pounds.²

The court of the Bishop of Chester made an order in June, 1543, that, forasmuch as it appeared to the King's commissioners that the church at Standish was in great ruin and decay, the whole parish should assemble before John Holcroft and Thurstan Tyldesley and decide on its repair and rebuilding. It was further ordered that a valuation of all lands, tenements, revenues, etc., be made in the parish, and 2d. be levied out of every noble and a like proportion out of smaller sums (*i.e.* one fortieth), as often as necessary, until the church be rebuilt and fully furnished. Those refusing the levy were to forfeit £5 in lands, goods and chattels, half to the King's use and half towards the rebuilding.³

If this order was obeyed, and the church rebuilt, some disaster must have happened to require a fresh effort a generation later. There is no evidence of any such calamity, unless it be found in the inscription on Richard Moody's tomb (he died in 1586, during the rebuilding), where it is said that the church twice suffered ruin.⁴

Alternatively we must conclude that owing to the political and religious unsettlement of those days the reconstruction of the church was delayed. This view seems to be fortified by the terms of a bequest made by one of the rectors (unless a new church had been built and already ruined before he died). This rector, Dr. Richard Standish, whose will, dated 4th May, 1552, and proved in March following, gave for repairs to the parish church of Standish "ten pounds under the keeping of my Lord Derby until a new church is built, then a like sum for that purpose."⁵ Other bequests towards the erection of Standish Church were made in succeeding years. John Dicconson of Coppull left 13s. 4d. for that purpose in 1557;⁶ and

1. P.C.C. 26 Hogen.

2. Standish Deeds, Wigan Library, no. 221.

3. Quoted from the Bishop's Register at Chester in Raines MSS., xxii, 172.

4. The earthquakes of 1474 and 1480 caused much damage. See p. 240, note.

5. P.C.C. 6 Tashe. 6. Picope MSS., xxii, 90.

John Wrightington left 40s. in 1558, besides 20s. given by his deceased father (who died in 1544)¹. In the same year, Lawrence Asshaw of Heath Charnock bequeathed ten marks for church ornaments;¹ and a year later Sir John Holcroft, who had married Anne Standish, left a sum towards the glazing of Standish Church.²

Thomas Worthington, esquire, left 40s. in 1566, which had been in his father's hands towards the building.³ Margaret, widow of Richard Wrightington, bequeathed a like sum for the purpose in 1579.⁴

Whether it was a first or second effort that began in 1582 we do not know, but in this year practical steps were taken. Some of the records remain, and were presented to the present rector by the Rev. R. H. Whitworth, a former curate of Standish, and afterwards vicar of Blidworth. The documents comprise an agreement in which the parishioners promise to contribute money and team work in connection with the rebuilding of Standish Church, seeing that Robert Charnock of Astley⁵ is ready to act as their representative in dealing with the master mason and keeping accounts. This agreement is signed by Henry, Earl of Derby, and by leading parishioners. Besides the agreement there are "rentallies," so described, for the eleven townships in the parish, with the names of residents and a sum of money opposite each name. These do not appear to be valuation lists such as were ordered to be made in 1543, when one fortieth of the value was to be paid. They seem rather to be assessment lists, and the whole of the sum named is to be paid in 12 instalments, for they are thus explained in the agreement just mentioned:

"Every person named within these rentallies hereunto annexed shall pay their houle rents therein conteyned within the term of three years at every quarter of a yere a twelf part untill the whole rent be discharged beginning at the Feast of St. John the Baptist last past (24 June 1582)."

In addition to the agreement and rentallies, there is a short statement of accounts, presented when the first seven quarterly payments had been made. There are no very interesting details. Out of £221 13s. 6d., there had been paid to the masons £120, and £16 to "Mr. Doctor Lowgher," perhaps the Bishop's registrar, for

1. *Wills*, Chet. Soc. O.S. 33, pp. 70, 82.

2. *Loc. Glean. Lanc. and Ches.*, p. 121.

3. Piccopic, MSS., xxii, p. 52.

4. *Wills*, Chet. Soc. N.S. 3, p. 77.

5. Astley was in Chorley, but Robert Charnock held half the manor of Charnock Richard and other land in the parish. An account of him is given in the author's *Astley Hall*.

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STANDISH CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE, 1905



faculties, the rest went to workmen and for necessaries. A footnote has been added stating the amount of the last five payments, £180, which with the first seven, totals to about £404. In subscribing this sum the parish contributed more than the original assessment, which was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Standish	39	17	3
Langtree	40	18	8
Welch Whittle	18	18	6
Charnock Richard.....	48	4	9
Shevington	49	16	10
Coppull	62	18	4
Worthington	19	1	0
Heath Charnock	28	11	4
Anderton.....	25	15	11
Duxbury	32	7	2
Adlington	34	7	4
<hr/>			
	£	400	18
	1		

These documents are now at Standish Church,¹ but others named in them have been lost ; for instance, the indenture mentioned in the agreement as having been executed 29th October, 1582, between Robert Charnock, on behalf of the parishioners, and Lawrence Shipwaie, the master freemason.

Reference is also made to Robert Charnock's account book. These documents might have yielded valuable information about the relation of the new church to the old ; it is a pity they were not included in Mr. Whitworth's discovery. By the date when Robert Charnock presented his account, 24th January, 1586, three bills had been paid to the masons ; so it is evident that the work was in progress. It must have lasted more than the three years over which the assessments extended ; indeed, some of the beams are dated 1589.

The relation of the rebuilt church to the former one is an intriguing but difficult question ; and on some points there is room for a diversity of opinions. The one piece of documentary evidence that we have is not without problems and ambiguities of its own.

Counsel's opinion was asked (after 1603) probably by the Patron, Edward Standish, as to whether the new building was the old church

1. See *Hist. Soc. L. and C.*, N.S., xxii, 51 ; also Baines : *Lancs.*, ed. Harland, 1870, ii, 168, where the name of the freemason, Lawrence Shipwaie, is wrongly transcribed.

or a new church. Counsel regarded the question as "more curious than commodious;" and the additional inquiry, Should it be re-consecrated? as savouring more of superstition than religion. Re-consecration was only required where the former building was utterly or for the most part destroyed, "as indeed this church may seem to have been." If such an act were necessary and had been neglected, the parson is more to blame than the patron or the parishioners.¹

In the original draft of the case, the propounder, or the counsel consulted, put the matter as follows :

The parishe Churche of Standish within the dioces of Chester being ruined and fallen downe [for the most part (except the steeple and some part of the old walles)] was re-edified and builded againe vpon the same ground where it stood before, and within the same Church yeard [and with the same stones that were part of the said ruined churche so farr as they could serve and extend for the new building], which was made larger and wider than the old ruined churche by a yeard on the sides, but not longer than it was before, the steeple still standing [and some other part of the old wall] as is aforesaid.

The portions of this statement enclosed in square brackets are crossed out in the manuscript as it now stands. The words "except the steeple" are written above to take the place of the first of these deleted phrases. "Churche" is interlined after the "which" following "Church yeard"; "northe" (interlined) and "side" (altered from "sides") take the place of "the sides."²

Two other references to the use of old material are crossed out further on in the document. In one case the deleted part refers to the church being rebuilt "with the same matter and stones of the ruined church for the most part." In another place counsel states that the church is a new one, in respect of the form, being made larger than it was, with some other alterations. In dealing with this, he states that the new church is "in stede of the former," substituting these words for the following which are deleted, "and for the most part re-edified with the same matter."

Whatever the reason may be for these changes in the statement of the case, the original draft agrees with the evidence of the masonry that some part of the old wall (as well as the steeple) was left standing, that the church was widened, and that some old material was used.

1. Rawlinson MSS., c. 368, f. 33.

2. Dr. H. H. E. Craster of the Bodleian Library kindly sends this reference. See Appendix, p. 240.

The south wall of the most easterly bay of the chancel, or rather the lower part of it as far up as the break in the level, is no doubt one of the parts of the "old wall left standing" referred to in the Case just quoted. This portion includes a thirteenth or fourteenth century piscina and aumbrey.

The mutilated windows in the church will be referred to presently. Taken together with the statement in the first draft of the Case, they clearly indicate that the chancel was widened on both sides in its second bay. The alteration in the statement, restricting the widening to the north side, may refer to the widening of a north aisle. The history of the chantry of St. Nicholas suggests that there was a north aisle, at least, before the rebuilding.

The use of material from the old church is evidenced by the stones of a different quality, especially red sandstone blocks, which are discernible in the present building. The stone used for the rebuilding of 1582 is local millstone grit, laid in regular courses.

While discussing the relation of the rebuilt church to the former fabric, attention may be called to an apparent doorway or other opening on the east wall of the chancel behind the reredos. This is still partly visible from the interior of the choir vestry. It was presumably filled in at the rebuilding of 1582, and seems to indicate that part at least of the east wall was left standing. The purpose of the doorway remains somewhat doubtful. No foundations of a vestry, such as that at Sefton Church, to the east of the chancel, were found during the recent excavations; but, as the ground had been used for interments, the absence of foundations does not prove that a vestry did not once exist. There may have been an intention to build a vestry, which was not carried out.

An indication of a change of plan during the 16th century work (and possibly of two successive rebuildings of this part) is evident in the mutilation of the two upper windows, north and south, in the sacrarium; the western end of both has been blocked where the widening of the chancel takes place, thus giving a narrower and smaller window of three lights; part of the larger arch of a former window of four lights has been left in the wall. The side chapels were evidently made longer in the rebuilding; for their easterly walls come partly in front of the mutilated windows.

Perhaps the most doubtful question associated with the rebuilding of the church in 1582 is raised by the chancel piers, containing stair-

ways ending in domed turrets above the flat roof. The dome of the north campanile has sockets, probably intended to bear cross-trees for a bell ; and this stairway also includes a doorway, now blocked up, above the chancel screen, which seems to have been intended to provide access to a rood loft, where the chantry of the Holy Rood was situated. There are also filled-in holes in the chancel arch where supports for a rood or rood screen appear to have been fixed.

These things are difficult to explain. The chancel arch appears to belong to the 1582 rebuilding. Are we to infer that the rood and rood screen were retained after the dissolution of the chantries, and even reconstituted in the new church ?

As to the date of the chancel piers, there is some conflict of opinion. Professor A. C. Dickie of Manchester University says that, from an examination of the coursing both inside and outside, it seems clear to him that these turrets were in existence when the nave and chancel were built ; he thinks also that the wall above the chancel arch is contemporary with the turrets. This would lead to the conclusion that the rood door was filled in when the nave and chancel were built in 1582.

Another view is that the turrets belong to the Elizabethan rebuilding ; but that the builders in 1582 copied some features of the former church and hoped for a return of the old ritual.

There is little to add to the history of the fabric after 1582-1589, excepting the rebuilding of the tower (1867) already mentioned.

A low gallery for the singers was erected by Rev. William Haydock¹ (before 1708).² Owing to the increase of population, the parishioners could not be properly accommodated in the church, and as the result of a special vestry meeting in 1812, a gallery on the north side of the church was constructed.³ Seats were allotted to the subscribers. The same plea of increased population was made in 1825 (there was still no church at Adlington, Shevington or Charnock Richard), when a faculty was obtained to put up a south gallery.⁴ Fortunately this was not carried into effect. The singers' gallery had been raised to the height of the north gallery before 1859.

The restoration of the church was commenced with great zeal in 1850, when, as stated, reredos, communion rails, chancel seats, and

1. See his epitaph.

2. Churchwardens' Accounts.

3. *Par. Mag.*, Aug., 1875.

4. Chester Diocesan Registry.



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STANDISH CHURCH PREVIOUS TO THE RESTORATION OF 1859

*From a pencil drawing by the REV. W. PRICE,
late Vicar of Douglas, Parbold*

new east window (somewhat elevated) were installed. Up to this time the church interior had been frequently limewashed, as the churchwardens' accounts reveal. The chancel walls were now scraped by order of the rector. The result was so pleasing that the wardens cleared the nave, aisles, porch and pillars in 1855 of the disfiguring plaster and whitewash with which they were covered.¹

In 1857 the pews were removed, and the pillars were found to be "sadly mutilated" in places by those who had erected the seats.² The north and west galleries were also removed. A sketch has been preserved which shows the appearance of the Church before the restoration when there was no chancel screen, but after the placing of the reredos in 1850. The pulpit stood near the south pier, the prayer desk on the north. There was a carved and panelling front to the north gallery, and a screen west of the Duxbury Chapel. The large chandelier often referred to in the Churchwardens' accounts was suspended from the third principal counting from the chancel arch. A frame, probably containing a painting of the royal arms, was above the chancel arch, and hatchments (now removed to the tower end) were hung in the south aisle.³ This sketch is reproduced here.

There was no heating before 1817, when Mr. Perryn introduced a stove into the rector's pew. Gas lighting was installed in 1875.⁴

LEADS. Unlike its original, the church after the re-building had roofs of very flat pitch, covered with lead. Constant references to the renewal of the lead occur in the Churchwardens' accounts (see 1731, 1733, 1734, etc.). A 17th century spouthead, with initials L.F. and date 1669, exists on the south side of the nave. Portions of lead, bearing initials, etc., are preserved in the church. The names of the rector (Canon Brandreth) and churchwardens, with the date 1847, are found on the main roof, and the same date on the spoutheads on the north side.⁵

WINDOWS. The lofty nave and chancel are lighted by large four-light windows, with four-centred heads. While the jambs and pointed heads of the windows are original, the tracery has been renewed. The old tracery may be seen in photographs of the church before 1867, when the windows of the Standish Chapel preserved their original stonework, as did also some of the clearstory windows.⁶ Some

1. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

2. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

3. *Hist. Soc., L. and C., xix-xx*, 255.

4. *Parish Mag.*, June, 1875.

5. See also *Hist. Soc., L. and C., N.S., xix-xx*, 264.

6. *Ibid.* 238, 253, 255. See illustrations in this book.

old drawings are also extant.¹ Seven windows on the north side were newly glazed and leaded in 1735, and new mullions for two windows made the following year.² Rev. R. Perryn, rector, made several changes in the windows. In 1799, he paid Robert Holbrook, mason, about £50 for constructing a new east window in the chancel of Hunter's Hill stone. The next year he had the two upper windows, north and south, in the sacrarium, glazed and leaded, also the lower north one. In 1805, he put two new mullions and new glazing into the lower south window, and next year a new chancel window over the passage to the vestry. In 1808 he placed another new window in the chancel, adding "Thus I have completely repaired the mullions, new-ironed and glazed all the rector's windows. In 1811, he "made the parish a present of the first new window of the upper southern tier, S.E."³

The churchwardens completed the three new windows in the south aisle in 1853.⁴

THE CHANCEL. The windows, two of them mutilated during the rebuilding, have been mentioned as restored by Perryn. The large east window of the chancel is of five lights. The stonework was renewed by subscription in 1850; and in the same year the glass was given in memory of John Chisenhale Chisenhale (formerly Johnson), of Arley Hall, who died 1847, as is recorded on a memorial brass.

The donors were his son-in-law, widow and daughter, and the glass was supplied by Marechal and Gugnon of Metz, at a cost of £300.⁵

North and south, both above and below, there are windows of three lights. In 1809 the lower south chancel window had the coat of arms of Rev. R. Perryn, and also a coat brought by him from Trafford in Cheshire; in the north window were the initials R.P.R. (for Richard Perryn, rector) and date 1799.⁶ The north window now represents the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, and was given in memory of F. B. Brandreth, who died 1864. That on the south represents the Annunciation; it was given in memory of J. E. Brandreth, who died 1876.

Below the south window is a piscina recess, with ogee-shaped arch, and beside it an aumbry, 23 inches wide by 15 high. Near the altar rails, which were placed by subscription in 1850, the chancel widens,

1. Owen MSS., Manchester Public Library, 19, ff. 193-194; 20, f. 47.

2. Churchwardens' Accounts, see also 1731, 1736.

3. Perryn's Notebook.

4. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

5. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

6. Perryn MSS., MB, 6a.

and both north and south has two arches which rise from circular columns; they are of two moulded orders, the labels ending in shields. Above them on each side are two clearstory windows of four lights. The stone work of the reredos was put in by the parishioners in 1850. Oak seating in the chancel was completed in the same year.¹

The mosaics of the reredos, representing the four archangels, with an Agnus Dei in the centre, between two kneeling angels, together with the tiling of the sanctuary, were given by Mrs. Harriet Brandreth, in memory of her husband, after Canon Brandreth's death, in 1885. This gift is recorded on a mural brass on the south wall of the chancel.

The columns of the chancel arch are semi-circular, with moulded caps and square abaci. The arch is pointed, of two orders moulded on both sides, with rounded chamfers. Its shafts stand against the octagonal piers, at the junction of chancel and nave, each of which, north and south, as mentioned above, contains a stairway leading to the leads.

A stone panel on the north wall of the chancel bears the date 1584; within living memory the name 'R. Moody' could be read beside the date, but the letters are now decayed.²

The initials "R.M." representing the same rector, who rebuilt the chancel, are found on a terminal shield on the south wall. The oak chancel screen, erected in memory of Canon Brandreth (d. 1885), has recently been surmounted by a series of armorial shields carved in oak and heraldically coloured, the series also extending to the side screens in the chancel. This work, designed by Austin and Paley, and carried out by Bridgeman and Sons, of Lichfield, was the gift of the present rector, Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, and was completed in 1917.³ The coats of arms are of representative families in the eleven townships of the ancient parish, as will be seen in the accompanying illustration.

The chancel roof is like that of the nave, flat. The beams are ornamented, and bear names, probably representing their donors. The beam above the east window has 'Rycharde Moodie p'son of Standyshe 1585'; the next has 'A S'; the third 'E S 1585'; the fourth, 'Ralphe Brideoake 74.' If the last was erected in 1674, when Brideoake was rector, it must have replaced a decayed beam; this inscription is the only memorial here of a rector who was Bishop of Chichester. The second and third beams appear to have crests

1. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

2. Gwynne, *Lancs. Churches*, Chet. Soc., 111.

3. *Standish Par. Mag.*, Oct., 1917.

or other ornaments as well as initials ; the corbels beneath the third have carved human heads. On a boss above the altar is a face with tongue protruding.

North and south of the chancel, separated from it by modern screens, are the side chapels.

The DUXBURY CHAPEL on the north was long used partly as an organ chamber and partly as a vestry ; but on the introduction of a new and larger organ, in 1913, the gift of Harold Sumner, Esq., of Ashfield House, the spacing was re-arranged. The small part at the east end, which contains the steps leading to the new vestries (1914), is utilised for preserving an ancient stone coffin¹ and what is apparently a disused font ; also stones found when excavating for the new vestries, in 1913, some of which may have belonged to a former church on the same site. Several benches, to be described later, are placed here ; there are also several tokens of the connection claimed with Standish by Captain Myles Standish, the New Plymouth colonist. On the north wall is a tablet stating that Sir F. Standish (i.e. correctly Frank Hall Standish), of Duxbury, renounced his rights in this Chapel.²

Both chapels are lighted by an east window of four lights, and two similar windows at the sides. The STANDISH CHAPEL on the south has some old glass in the second south window, formerly in the east window of this chapel ;³ it is decorated with the arms of Edward Standish, a coat of eight quarters, and his crest (the owl and the rat) beneath on a scroll is the inscription, "Standish Ano D'ni 1589." In the east window there is the coat of Henry N. W. Standish, with his arms impaling those of his wife, Helen de Cars, with the Standish crest and family mottoes. Of these coats an illustration is given.

The benches in the Standish Chapel are decorated on their ends with the Standish crest, the owl and rat, and the initials R.S.

On the south wall is an elaborate coat of arms, much decayed, of Hawarden of Wolston (Alexander Standish, married Elizabeth Hawarden in 1575),⁴ which was formerly above the small south door

1. There is a drawing of this coffin, dated 1824, by Capt. Latham, in Manch. Pub. Libary.
2. Based on a letter to Mr. Perryn, 16th Aug., 1814, stating that Mr. Hall yielded his right in the ground in part constituting the vestry. It is very doubtful whether the family had any rights here at all. In 1810, there was an unknown coat of arms in the east window of this north chapel, and the Wrightington coat was in another window. Perryn MSS., MB., 6d. The Rigby Burgh crest is above one of the windows, which identifies the chapel with the site of the B.V.M. Chantry. See account of Chantries, p. 114 below.
3. Perryn MSS., MB., 6a.
4. Standish D. Earwaker, CCCVIII. The Hawarden arms are argent guttée sable, a fesse nebulyé, etc., cf. *Visitation of Lancs.*, 1567, Chet. Soc., 87.



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STANDISH CHURCH, 1904, LOOKING WEST

near the chapel.¹ There is also a tablet stating that Edward Standish built the chapel in 1589, and that it was restored in 1878; and another recording that H.N. W. Standish renounced his rights in the chapel.

The most easterly beam is inscribed, EDWARD STANDYSHE 1589. The bosses at the intersection of the beams are carved with crests and coats from the arms of the family at various dates. Two grotesque figures support one of the beams. On a terminal shield on the north wall are the initials E. S.

The late date on the beam does not indicate that the chapel was built after the church was finished. There is a similar date on a beam in the nave. The date on the brass tablet is no doubt based upon the dated beam. All that can be safely concluded is that the roof was completed some years after the walls were reared.

In the south-east corner of the chapel is a small piscina recess, 11 inches wide, with an ogee head. The small doorway is on the west of the screen separating the chapel from the nave, but appears to have been claimed as appurtenant to the chapel, as Standish memorials have been placed above it on the inside and a modern panel on the outside is adorned with the Standish crest (owl and rat) and motto, *Je desire*. This doorway has a four-centred label head. Counsel's opinion was asked in the quarrel between Edward Standish and Rev. William Leigh, whether the patron having a chancel peculiar to himself might set a lock on the door of the said chancel and keep the key himself? The answer was, Yes, but not a key of the outer doors of the church, for they remain with the parish clerk.² In the 18th century the vestry meeting was held in the Standish Chapel, and the Standishes were anxious to get a resolution passed by the parish that this use of the chapel was only by permission,³ and that the wainscote or screen belonged to the chapel.

NAVE. The nave of Standish Church is divided from the north and south aisles by arcades of five pointed arches, eleven feet wide, of two round chamfered orders, the label mouldings ending in shields. The arches spring from round columns with square bases, which are a yard high. The circular piers are of Renaissance style, with moulded caps and bases; beneath the four corners of the square abacus which surmounts the cap are round ornaments.⁴

1. Perryn MSS.

2. Rawlinson MSS., c. 368 f. 33. P. 242 below.

3. Churchwardens' Books 1736.

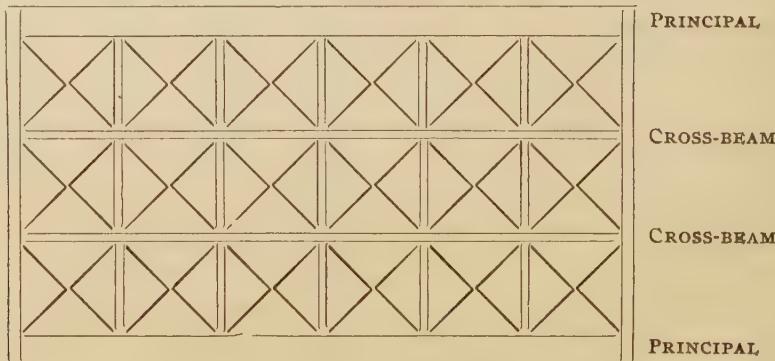
4. Cf. Glynne, *Lancs. Churches*, 110.

On the west face of the second south-east pedestal appear the initials 'A. F. of S' and 'W. W. of D,' and on the third pedestal, 'E. H.'

Mr. W. F. Price called attention to the large number of mason's marks still existing. Two marks are found at Stonyhurst College, on work of the period 1585-1600. One mark resembles the initials, L. S. (perhaps for the master mason, Lawrence Shipway) with the S inverted.

The interior wall of the north aisle has an ashlar surface; the wall of the south aisle is left rough. The Eagle and Child crest of the Earls of Derby appears on the north wall of the nave.¹

ROOF. The beautiful oak roof, as the inscriptions upon it indicate, represents the last stage of the rebuilding in the 16th century. The principal beams are moulded and ornamented, and between each of them run two moulded cross beams, which with ridge and purlins form a section between two principals consisting of eighteen square panels; these are boarded and crossed by diagonal moulded ribs in saltire fashion, as in the following sketch:—



SCHEME OF SECTION OF ROOF

There are carved bosses at the intersections, and the principals rest on carved oak brackets of Renaissance style, which are themselves supported on stone corbels. The aisle roofs are similar to the nave roof, but the north aisle has a plainer pattern, with square instead of diagonal ribs, and here the principals rest on Renaissance brackets of stone.

The most easterly nave beam (above the chancel arch) bears the initials of Edward Standish, followed by his crest (the owl and rat)

1. The Earl of Derby signed the rebuilding agreement, perhaps as commissioner for the Bishop. The Stanleys were landowners in the parish.

on a shield, the initials of Alexander Standish preceded by a crest on a shield (probably the wolf's head for Hawarden of Wolston, his wife's family); then come the initials of Edward Worthington, divided by his crest (a goat), and those of John Chisnall with his arms (three crosslets) on a shield between them;¹ then follows a wreath between the letters C A or C H, with other inscriptions on the oak brackets, as follows:—B C, W L (north); W. Charnock, carpenter (south).

The second beam from the chancel arch bears the initials of Thomas and Alexander Standish, of Duxbury, and of William Leigh, rector² (T S A S D; W L. REGTR), with the date 1589, showing that the roof was not completed during Richard Moody's tenure of the rectory; the supporting brackets also are inscribed with R C (north bracket) and William Weegan, Charpinter (south).

On the face of the bracket at the south end of this beam, looking towards the nave, there is in a circle the figure of an animal carrying a rod or crook between the initials R C. This is probably a rebus or crest of Roger Catterall of Crooke in Shevington who died in 1602.

Rev. R. H. Whitworth, writing about 1850, said that a rebus of Gilbert Langtree, consisting of the letters G. L. on a shield suspended from a tall tree (for Langtree) was to be seen on the boss between the Standish Chapel and the south aisle, while on the third beam from the chapel were the names "John Charnoke carpentar" and "Rychard Southworth Carpentar."³

LANGTREE CHAPEL. The Langtree rebus just mentioned suggests that the Langtree Chapel may have been near to it in the south aisle. On the other hand, Richard Langtree's name was on some glass in the second clearstory window from the chancel on the north side of the nave.⁴ Mr. Perryn wrote of this in 1810:

"Over the pulpit, on a pane of glass, is written Mr. Richard Lanktree pade cost of this window anno d. 1590."⁵

The pulpit has been several times removed as will be seen.⁶

An inscription similar to that given by Mr. Perryn, on a fragment of old glass preserved and framed by Mr. J. Cottle, formerly parish clerk, has now been recovered, and will be restored to the church.

1. As Thomas Chisnall the father was buried, Jan., 1584/5, the beam was evidently carved after this date.

2. Correct *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 185 n. 5.

3. Whitworth MSS. in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough, Lindley Mount, Parbold.

4. *Hist. Soc. L. and C.*, xix-xx, 257, where the inscription is differently given.

5. Perryn's Notebook.

6. P. 69 below.

The references to the Langtree Chapel in the records give no hint as to its locality. In 1566-7, the Bishop of Chester gave an order for the examination of witnesses in a dispute amongst the parishioners of Standish, in the name of John Adlington and Gilbert Langtree, concerning a chapel or chancel in Standish Church, called 'Langtree Chapel'.¹ During the rebuilding (1583-4) a letter was sent to Edward Standish, desiring him to permit Mr. Langtree to erect a chapel within the churchyard of Standish, and as the advowson of the church was solely his (Mr. Standish's), requesting him to oblige the present incumbent and his successors not to disturb the quiet possession of Mr. Langtree.²

The suggestion sometimes made that the filled-up sockets in wall and column in the north aisle were connected with the Langtree Chapel is negatived by the evidence of old inhabitants that these sockets held the supports of the former north gallery.

The north doorway which formed an entrance to the north gallery has been filled up. It has a four-centred arch and blank panel, surmounted by a hood mould.

A memorial brass, requesting prayers for the soul of Robert Pilkington, who died 1498, stood formerly in the north aisle, and suggests that the chantry of St. Nicholas was located in this aisle.³

PORCH. The south porch, which is of the date of the rebuilding of the church, 1582, has an embattled parapet. On the front above the window is a wood sundial, with the motto, "Dum spectas fugit hora";⁴ and also an open Bible carved in stone. There is a three-light stained glass window on the east wall of the porch, the gift of Maskell William Peace.

The principal door of the church opens from the porch, and near to it on the west wall is a small recess with ogee-shaped head. Glynne mistakenly calls this "a small basin (*sic*) like a benatura, very remarkable if added in 1584."⁵

The porch has stone seats on the east and west sides, the flat ceiling has large moulded beams, and consists of twelve square panels similar to the nave roof. The upper story of the porch a parvise or priest's chamber, has a three-light square headed window on the front, and is entered from the church on the other side by a small door to which there is now no permanent stairway.

1. Earwaker: *Standish D.*, CCCXIX.

2. *Ibid.* CCCXXXIV.

3. See account of Chantries.

4. A dial was fixed in 1779, when the wardens paid the expenses of the astronomer.

5. *Lancs. Churches*, Chet. Soc., 110.



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THE MONUMENT TO RICHARD MOODY

STANDISH CHURCH

See p. 70

The font which stands in the south-west corner, near the door, is now a patchwork of three periods. The bowl is of yellow sandstone and octagonal. There is a blank shield within sexfoils on each face, the detail being similar to that on the font bowl at Sefton Church. The bowl probably dates from the 16th century. The circular stem of plain clustered columns is of hard greystone, the remains no doubt of an earlier font. The base is of different stone and later date.¹

ALTAR. An inscription on the altar records that it was the gift of Sir Edward Chisnall, in 1693; this perhaps applies to the slab of yellow marble. The top rests on an oak table, with eight twisted legs. Possibly the table is "the altar, a monument more durable than this brass" referred to in the epitaph on Rev. William Haydock, which he gave to the church; unless the reference is to "a Corinthian altar piece" behind the communion table which he is said to have erected.² Over a screen near the altar there was formerly inscribed his name and the date, 1693, with the motto, *Per Crucem ad Lucem, &c.* The rails also bore his name, the same date, and a text, Psalm 26, v. 6.³ In 1706, the churchwardens paid for making a frame for the communion table, for jointing the ledges, and cementing the table.

There is a retable of marble and alabaster with silver rail erected to the memory of Miss M. E. Fishwick, head-mistress of the Standish Girls' School.

PULPIT. Under the cornice an inscription records that the octagon oak pulpit is the gift of the Rev. William Leigh, a statement prefaced by St. Paul's words in Latin, "Necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel." I. Cor. ix, 16, A.V., as follows :

NECESSITAS | MIHI INCUMBIT | VAE MIHI SI NON |
EVANGELIZEM | EX SUMPTIBUS | W. LEIGH REC. 1616.
On the seventh side is W. LEIGH RECT. DONUM DEI DEO 1616.

This handsomely carved pulpit is a fitting memorial of a rector who was an eminent preacher. The north side has a panel with a coat in eight quarters of Ralph Standish, with his crest, initials, and the date 1616.

In 1693, the churchwardens paid workmen for "taking down the old pulpit and making up the place where it stood." In 1810, the

1. *Hist. Soc. vol. cit. 26.* A sketch of the font, by Capt. W. Latham, 1824, is in the Manchester Public Library, sketches, etc., no. 23. The present base is not shewn. On the back of no. 51 is a sketch of the stone coffin now in the Duxbury Chapel, no. 22 is a drawing of the church exterior, shewing the old tower.

2. *Parish Magazine*, April, 1875.

3. Rawl. MS., B. 420, f. 23.

pulpit apparently stood on the north side of the chancel.¹ It was removed in 1825 to a seat occupied by Frank Hall Standish. Before the restoration of 1859 it stood near the south pier;² in 1859 it was removed to the north, where it now stands. Many coats of paint were cleaned off, and the carving brought to light about 1845.³

MEMORIALS. The tomb of Richard Moody, rector, with a recumbent effigy, is on the north side of the chancel, cut apparently from a block of local freestone. Mr. M. H. Bloxam believed this to be a unique effigy, "the only recumbent sculptured effigy of a parish priest of the reign of Elizabeth I have met with as vested in a surplice." He sent Mr. Orlando Jewitt to Standish, about 1875, to make a drawing of it, to illustrate a chapter on vestments in "*The Principles of Gothic Architecture*" (11th edition). Basing his opinion on this sketch, he denied that the figure was robed in a friar's habit, as was commonly believed, and stated that it was clad in cassock (then called side gown), surplice and hood, the close fitting sleeves of the doublet appearing from within the sleeves of the cassock.⁴

The effigy is very flat, and represents a priest shaven and tonsured, with curly hair and thick neck. Mr. Jewitt's sketch was sent in 1910 to Sir W. H. St. John Hope, who opined that the effigy belonged the last quarter of the 14th century, and represented a clerk in academical dress, perhaps the B.A.⁵

On this ground the effigy is stated not to be that of Moody, but one appropriated during the rebuilding from the tomb of a former rector "possibly Gilbert de Standish, rector, 1357-96."⁶ It is somewhat unlikely that the patron and his son, who were appointed by Moody to carry out his last will and testament, would allow the figure of one of their ancestors to be adapted for the purpose.⁷ Of course they may have used some other effigy; but possibly the figure was carved during the rebuilding of the church (1582), by masons who copied from old tombs which they had seen; this might account for its mediæval appearance. While there is room for the theory that the effigy is earlier, the lower part of the tomb is certainly Renaissance in character.

1. Perryn MSS., MB, 6. There is a drawing by Capt. Latham, 1824, in Manch. Libr.

2. *Hist. Soc.*, op. cit., 260, 255.

3. *Parish Mag.*, March, 1875.

4. *On certain Rare perhaps Unique Effigies of Ecclesiastics*, 1875, p. 277, and letter, 1879, from Mr. Bloxam to Rev. H. R. Whitworth, in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough. The sketch appeared in the work on Vestments, published as a companion to *Gothic Architecture*, by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, who kindly allow it to be reproduced here.

5. Letter, 1910, to Mr. W. Fergusson Irvine. The writer says: "I cannot be certain without examining the figure."

6. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 186.

7. P. 101 below.

By kind permission of Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

STANDISH CHURCH: TOMB OF SIR EDWARD WRIGHTINGTON

See p. 71



Below the effigy is a Latin inscription to the effect that Richard Moody was a most vigilant pastor of Standish Church, and during the rebuilding of this twice-ruined temple supplied the workmen with food. The dates left blank suggest that the tomb was prepared before Moody's death, or that at some time of re-cutting and re-painting the numbers were forgotten.¹ A recess on the south side of the tomb contained a bas-relief, now defaced, showing two angels holding a corpse wrapped in a winding sheet,² with the legend 'As you are I was and as I am you shall be.'

On the south side of the chancel stands a marble altar tomb with the effigy of Sir Edward Wrightington, a member of the Council of the North, who died 1658, erected by Hugh Dicconson of Wrightington, his heir. On the west end is the coat of Wrightington (or, a chevron, between three cross-crosslets fitchée azure) and the motto, "Per crucem honos."

Above this there is a marble tablet (see illustration) to Edward Dicconson of Finch Mill, Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of the northern district of England (1740) and Bishop of Malla in partibus infidelium 1741; he died 1752.

The chancel also contains a marble memorial to Rev. Richard Perryn, rector for 45 years, who died 1825.

The brasses are all of late date.

The most handsome brass is that to Rev. William Haydock, 37 years rector; he died 1713. This is under the altar, and bears the Haydock coat (a cross with fleur de lys in the first quarter) and crest (a water-fowl), and a long Latin inscription which tells that he gave the altar, and also a singers' gallery at the west end of the church.

Another brass on the sacrarium floor is a memorial to Mary, wife of Paul Lathom, rector; she died 1656. There are also brasses in the chancel to commemorate Rev. John Johnson, rector, who died 1723, and Rev. Thomas Pilgrim, rector, who died 1760; and to Rev. Edward Smalley, rector, died 1779; his wife, and his niece, the benefactress, being mentioned on the same plate. Another brass marks the grave of another benefactress, Mrs. Catherine Haydock, widow of the rector (she died 1728), and her mother, Mrs. Lloyd, who died 1687. The brass in memory of Rev. William Leigh, formerly in the chancel, has now disappeared. The Latin inscription

1. Baines, *Lancs.*, ed. Croston, gives the inscription, which is now indistinct, as 'Hic Jacet Richardus Moody qui annos [38] Pastor erat vigilissimus' Acclae Standish ille ppo suu geodaetas et saxi operatores victu ad Aedificio huj^t Tepli bis ruina ppressi alluit 1^o die Novrs Ano Doi 1586.

2. Glynne, *Lancs. Churches*, Chet. Soc., 110.

has been preserved in Wood's account of this rector, and the erection of a tablet bearing a copy of it was advocated by Rev. R. H. Whitworth, but not carried out. It is said that the brass was fixed to the wall at the back of the wainscot which formerly existed behind the altar.¹

On the north side, near the entrance to the chancel, there was formerly an "achievement," marking the burial place of Ann (d. 1695), wife of Thomas Clayton and daughter of John Atherton. About the same time (1695) there was "underneath the clock-case" a picture of King David playing on his harp.²

MONUMENTS IN THE NAVE. Above the pulpit on the north pier is a mural tablet bearing the Worthington arms (3 dung-forks) and crest (a goat with branch), also the initials E W and T, probably for Edward and Thomas Worthington, and the date 1584.

Below this is a marble to Thomas Clayton of Adlington, who died in 1722, and other members of the family, bearing the family coat, and crest (a dexter arm and hand with dagger).³

On the south pier is an elaborate marble, adorned with military and literary emblems, to the memory of Edward Chisnall of Chisnall in Coppull, one of the defenders of Lathom House. It records that he bravely took from the besiegers "a fire-vomiting mortar"; and that he was author of the Catholic History, a defence of the Church of England. He died 1653. There was formerly another marble recording the two colonelcy commissions granted to Edward Chisnall, one from Prince Rupert and the other from Charles II; this has now gone, but is partly copied on a tablet facing the small south door.⁴ The helmet above this other Tablet was formerly in the Duxbury Chapel.

The oldest monument in the church is a sepulchral slab partly covered by the prayer desk. It bears an incised figure of Maud, wife of Robert de Chisnall, and probably dates from the 14th century.⁵

Above the small south door near the Standish Chapel is a marble tablet by Nollekens to Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Standish, and wife of William Towneley of Towneley (she died 1778) and to Edward Towneley Standish, her son, who died 1807.

1. See p. 102. *Par. Mag.*, March, 1875.

2. Rawl. MS., B, 420 f. 25.

3. A brass in the nave, now covered, marks the grave of Richard Clayton, Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, who died 1770. *Par. Mag.*, November, 1875. See p. 219.

4. *Ibid.* October, 1875.

5. *Hist. Soc. L. and C.* xix-xx, 255. See illustration here.



Photograph and Block kindly lent by J. Tarver, Esq., of Wigan

STANDISH CHURCH

MEMORIAL TO RICHARD WATT, OF OAK HILL
AND SPEKE HALL, LIVERPOOL

*In whose memory the Bishop's Throne was given to Liverpool Cathedral
by Miss A. Watt*

See p. 73

To the east of the chief door there is a mural marble tablet to John Hodson of Ellerbeck Hall in Duxbury, and to Ellen his wife, who both died in 1828. It bears the arms of Hodson (3 martlets), impaling another coat, and crest (a martlet on the rock); and was erected by Rev. Richard Cardwell, his nephew and heir.

Near the font is a handsomely carved marble monument to a self-made merchant Richard Watt. He was born in Shevington of a poor family, and became a wealthy merchant and shipper in Liverpool; he died 1796. His arms (3 arrows, on a chief 3 moors' heads) and crest (a grey hound), and also several emblems of commerce appear on the monument, which was the work of J. Bacon, junior.¹

At the west end is a mural brass in memory of Nathanael Eckersley, of Standish Hall, formerly mayor of Wigan, who died 1892.

On the north aisle wall are tablets to Thomas Lowe, of Preston, who died 1813 (the Lawe or Lowe family were owners of the Bolton Green estate in Charnock Richard), and to James Standish, who died 1808, a gamekeeper at Lathom house.

On a stone in the centre of the nave near the west end is carved a verse in memory of the benefactor, William Lathom, of Standish Wood, who died 1691. The curious old legal word "deodand" occurs in this epitaph:—

" Providence cast a kind auspicious eye
On Prudent Care; our friend was raised thereby.
He owned the blessing, could not quit the score;
Yet part returned Deodand to the Poor."

A brass near the Brandreth windows on the wall of the north aisle was erected by Lt. Col. Hemming, in memory of his wife Edith Alice, daughter of Canon Brandreth; she died 1895. It is ornamented with the Hemming coat of arms.

WINDOWS IN THE NAVE. The window near the font was given in 1863 in memory of Joseph and Margery Darlington, by their children. The subject is the Resurrection of Christ.

1. Richard Watt is commended in Smithers' *Liverpool* (1825), as an example of successful industry. His master, Geoffrey Whalley, sent him to an evening school; and eventually he went to Jamaica and acquired a large fortune. On his return to England, after an absence of 40 years, one of his first acts was to seek out and provide for the survivors of his former employer's family. He built the mansion called Oak Hill, Old Swan, and also purchased the manor of Speke. The estate descended to Miss Adelaide Watt, the last representative of the family. In memory of Richard Watt, citizen of Liverpool (1724-1796), Miss Watt gave £1,250 for a Bishop's Throne in the Liverpool Cathedral. For this note, and for the illustration of the Watt Memorial, the author is indebted to Mr. J. Tarver, of Wigan.

The window north of the tower at the west end of Standish Church is in memory of Alice Alison, of Park Hall, who died 1875, and was given by her children. Its panels represent : 1. Dorcas. 2. The Ruler's Daughter. 3. Christ and the Children. 4. Timothy and his Mother.

The most westerly window on the north side representing four New Testament scenes was given, as an inscribed brass records, in memory of Richard Edward Alison, who died 1859, by his widow and children.

The next was placed by the parishioners in memory of Canon Brandreth, who died 1886. The subject is four parables.

The fourth window, representing "Mary choosing the Better Part," is in memory of Mary, wife of Rev. W. H. Brandreth, rector ; she died 1876.

The window near the small south door representing four scenes from the life of Christ, was dedicated in 1856 to the memory of Robert Browne Clayton, who died of wounds before Sebastopol in the preceding year.¹ To the west of this is a window representing Adam, Abraham, David, and Christ. It was placed in 1885 by J. T. Fitz Adam, Recorder of Wigan, in memory of a brother. The next window to the west, representing Christ and the Children, is in memory of Hannah Maria, wife of Alfred Barlow of Lower Whitley, Wigan ; she died 1888.

It is intended to place a "Myles Standish" window in the Duxbury Chapel ; and a window representing Ralph de Standish defending Richard II against Wat Tyler, in the Standish Chapel.

Mr. W. S. Kinch, of The Limes, who died in 1926, bequeathed the cost of a window.

The burial-place of the Rigbys of Burgh, was in Our Lady's Chancel, "in a corner on the north side of the church in the upper end." In 1584, Edward Rigby's arms were in or above a window there, and a large stone beneath marked a deep vault of brick where it was thought a Chantry priest or one of the Knights Hospitallers had been buried. The Rigbys claimed to have used it since 1556.²

In 1781 Sir Richard Clayton claimed three burial breadths in "the platform." One bore a mark resembling a "t" reversed, for Adlington Hall ; one in the nave had a sign resembling a written "P" for

1. Designed by Preedy, architect, of Worcester; it cost £109. The stonework had been restored by the parish. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

2. Wilson, *Verses and Notes*, 72, 73.

Rigshaw or Clock House in Adlington ; one in the nave near the chancel with a mark similar to a Roman numeral III for Worthington Hall, and another marked "Q" for Crowshaw in Adlington.¹

Mr. Perryn noted in 1806 an old stone on the north side of the nave under the uniform seats, inscribed with a cross and initials and a date, which he took to be A.D. IIII ; a later hand has written in this place in his diary the correction 1671. The stone is now probably covered by the wooden floor.²

PLATE. The beautiful church plate, two chalices, three patens, two flagons and an almsdish, eight pieces in all, dates from 1608 to 1768.

The oldest items are a chalice and cover paten of 1608, the former being inscribed, *This cup and couer was giuen to the parish Church of Standish in the County of Lancaster for a communion cup by Alexander Prescott the sonne of William Prescott of Coppell and nowe Citizen and Gouldsmith of London Anno 1608.* It is 9½ inches in height, and is inscribed with texts from I Cor., xi, 28, 29.

The cover when inverted is used as a paten ; it is inscribed, **HOLY THINGS ARE FOR HOLY MEN.** The maker's mark, T.I., above a shield bearing a molet, appear on both chalice and paten.

The two flagons, which are silver-gilt, richly wrought, stand 13 inches high, and in diameter are at top 4½, at base 7¼ inches. They bear the arms and crest of Holt of Shevington, and, with slight differences in spelling, the inscription *Alexander Holt Esquire, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, Gave these two Flagons of Siluer to the parish of Standish where he was borne : for ye service of God and ye use of the parishioners at the celebration of the Holy Communion, Anno Dom. 1657.* The maker's mark is a shield bearing I.W. above a tun.

The second chalice was apparently made to match the first. It is of the same shape and size and is similarly inscribed with scripture texts, but has also this record, *This Cup and Couer was given to the parish Church of Standish in the County of Lancaster a communion cup, by Edward Holt late of Shevington Gentleman, in the parish aforesaid dececed in the year of our Lord 1677.* The maker's mark is I.H. above a fleur-de-lis. Scriptural passages, similar to those on the first chalice, appear on this also.

1. Perryn MSS., MB, 94, 95.

2. *Ibid.* Notebook. There is also a drawing in the Owen MSS., Manch. Ref. Libr., xx, 47 ; see also xix, 193-194.

In addition to this second chalice and cover paten, there is a third paten of larger size (9 inches in diameter) the gift of James Holt, the rim of which is ornamented in repoussé work. The arms of Holt, with a martlet for difference, are in the centre encircled by a Latin inscription, *Ex dono Iacobi Holt Mercatoris Londinensis, Filii Edvardi Holt Generosi nuper de Shevington defunct in usum singularem Parochialis Ecclesiae de Standish in Comitatu Lancastrensi (ubi natus est) ad Caenam Dominicam celebrandam Ann Domini 1677.* It has no maker's mark.

The almsdish, which is 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is of silver gilt. The centre bears the sacred monogram, and on the back is inscribed, *Deo & Ecclesiae de Standish Sacrum* and the mark of John Harvey of London. It belongs to the year 1768.

Other items have been sold or lost. Mr. Perryn mentions a paten which had been taken from a church at the capture of Port Royal, Martinique, in 1794, and given by a drummer to Major John Perryn, of the 12th regt. The rector gave this for use at private communions, and noted that there was a small silver chalice for the same purpose. In 1803 he presented a silver-gilt ewer for baptisms.¹ Before 1875 this had been sold to defray the cost of restoring the plate.² The 'little silver chalice' was re-cast in 1738.³

A Communion Set has recently been presented by Rev. J. A. Appleton, M.A., rector of Stibbard. It was used by him when chaplain on active service in the Great War.

The church was broken into and robbed in March, 1789, an event advertised twice in the Liverpool Herald. Nevertheless the whole of the plate mentioned above was scheduled in a terrier of 1804.

The three earliest Church Registers are dated 1558-1653 ; 1653-1683, 1679-1782. The first has been printed by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, and the original strongly re-bound. The first Churchwardens' Book is dated 1679-1739, and contains a list of wardens and sidesmen from 1729 to 1739.

BELLS. Three great bells and three sacring bells existed in 1552.⁴

There were three bells, the "great, middle and little bells," in 1682-4.⁵ At a parish meeting held 24 Nov., 1714, attended by Lord Willoughby, Sir Edward Chisnall, Richard Clayton, Sir Thomas

1. Perryn's Notebook, 1802-1804.

2. *Par. Mag.*, July, 1875.

3. Churchwardens' Accounts.

4. P. 113 below.

5. Churchwardens' Accounts, see also 1687.



By kind permission of the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

STANDISH CHURCH, LOOKING TOWARDS THE STANDISH CHAPEL

Standish, Ralph Standish and others, it was agreed to levy twenty fifteenths, £120, for correcting and making four new bells.

Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, the famous bell-founder, visited Standish to view the steeple and the old bells, and the gentry present made an agreement with him. The wardens paid for conveyance of the bells to Manchester, where also they were weighed before their return. A small bell was borrowed from Standish Hall to serve during their absence.

The four new bells were unloaded at Standish on 7 March 1714-15, and a sum was paid to the founder on account. On 19 April, however; it was agreed to expend an amount in hand towards a fifth bell; on June 6 the parish decided that ten fifteenths, £30, should be collected for this other bell, then called "a great bell."

Perhaps the 2nd had to be recast to suit this addition to the ring, for it bears a later date than the others, 1st, 3rd, and 4th.

At Easter, 1715, James Blundell was elected one of the wardens. Like their forerunners in office the previous year, he and his colleague caused their names to be inscribed on the new bell. Blundell joined the Jacobites at Preston, in November; and there is irony in the fact that the new bells (one of which bore his name) were rung to celebrate the downfall of the insurgents. Ralph Low, the other warden, alone accounts for the spending of the parish money, and includes the item : "Paid Ringers at Preston fight 5s." Blundell was captured on that day and afterwards executed.¹

The inscriptions on the 1714-15 bells were as below. The initials A R. are for Abraham Rudhall; there is the figure of a bell between them.

1. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (bell) R 1714.
(Weight, 4 cwt. 10 lbs.; 28 in. diam.).
2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (bell) R 1715
(Weight 6 cwt. 7 lbs.; 31 in. diam.)
3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND A (bell)
R 1714
(Weight, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.; 33 in. diam.)
4. IAMES HOULCROFT IOHN CROOKE CH-WARDENS A
(bell) R 1714
(Weight, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.; 34 ins. diam.)

1. P. 29, p. 210.

5. JAMES BLUNDELL RALPH LOW CH-WARDENS A
 (bell) R 1715
 (Weight, 10 cwt. 19 lbs.; 38½ in. dia.)

These bells are now (1926) the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th respectively.¹

Another bell, smaller than the first, was added in 1846; it was inscribed C & G Mears, Founders, London, 1846. All six were tuned and re-hung in 1876.²

Two of these, the third of the original ring and the new bell of 1846, were re-cast in 1923 by Mears and Stainbank, London, when the same firm cast two new bells, a treble and a tenor, inscribed with the name of the firm and the date; thus making a ring of eight. The new treble (1913) weighs 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., and was the gift of the children of John and Margaret Pendlebury, formerly of Highfield, Standish, and was suitably inscribed in Latin. The new tenor (1913) weighs 12 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., and was the gift of the children of the late N. and E. Eckersley, formerly of Standish Hall. The old bell of 1846 re-cast weighs 4 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. The eight bells were dedicated on May 10, 1913.

A church clock is mentioned in the Churchwardens' accounts for 1679, when the extant record begins; and oil, wire and dials are frequent expenses. A new clock and clockhouse were paid for in 1693. Mary Smalley, the benefactress, gave forty guineas towards a new clock in 1790.

Hour and quarter chimes, the gift of Mr. J. M. Ainscough, were added in 1913.

MUSIC. In the epitaph on Rev. William Haydock, rector, 1678-1713, the question "What is that Melody which proceeds from the west?" introduces the record that he erected a gallery for the singers at that end of the church. There are frequent references to the visits of singers from other places, e.g. the Ormskirk singers came in 1694, the Preston singers in 1772. At a public parish meeting, in 1769, Rev. E. Smalley presiding, it was decided to erect an organ by public subscription "where the Kings Arms now stand."³

1. For the exact inscriptions, weights and measurements I am indebted to my friend Mr. F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.

2. *Par. Mag.*, Dec., 1876.

3. Churchwardens' Accounts. Mr. Perryn records the statement that Edward Holt of Shevington, left £100 for an organ, if other specified landowners would give £20 each. MSS., MB, cover.

This may not have been carried out ; for various instruments are mentioned before and after this date : the harp in 1732 ; new French horn, clarinets, bass viol, reeds and strings were purchased in 1789.¹ Perhaps this was the result of Mr. Perryn's permission to the wardens in 1783 to let the side pews in the gallery and apply the produce towards buying singing books and instruments for the psalmodyists.² In 1814, it was the rule for the choirmaster to teach the girls of Miss Smalley's Charity School to sing in church.^{2a}

To the Bishop's question in 1821, What Psalms or Hymns are sung ? the answer was, New Version.³

In 1843 an organ was installed, about £400 being raised by subscription.⁴ This was built by Bishop and was placed in the west gallery.⁵

A splendid new organ, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sumner, of Ashfield House, Standish, and built by Mr. S. F. Dalladay of Hastings, was erected in 1913.

FURNITURE. In the Duxbury Chapel there are three oak benches ; two of these have ends inscribed. The longer of the two has, in a shield, the initials and date EH 1625, and the other has, in a shield, W R 1626. Under the tower is a bench with the Langtree coat (sable, a chevron argent with canton ermine) and crest (a saker) at one end, and at the other the crest (a goat's head) of Rigby of Burgh. On a bench in the vestry there is apparently a similar Rigby crest at one end, at the other a shield with 3 pierced molets, between them a chevron engrailed (possibly the arms of the Rugge family) ; crest, a goat's head gorged. This was recovered and presented to the church by the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, rector.⁶

In the tower there is also a large oak chest about 7 ft. long, with places for three locks. In the clergy vestry stands a small chest.

Mr. Perryn records his gift in 1804 of two arm chairs with cushions, to be placed within the communion rails.

Nineteen name-plates from the old pews removed in 1859 are preserved in the basement of the tower. They were for long stored

1. Wardens' Accounts.

2. Perryn MSS., MB, cover.

2a. *Par. Mag.*, September, 1875.

3. Visitation Papers, Chester Dioc. Registry.

4. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

5. *Lancs. Churches*, Chet. Soc., 112.

6. *Standish Par. Mag.*, April, 1914.

in the parvise, but in 1914 were mounted on oak by the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton.¹

The present rector, Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, has also founded a Church Library of historical books, which may be consulted on application to the rector. The following works are included : The Soul's Solace, by William Leigh, rector, 1602, bound with a sermon in MS. by J. Salmon ; Dr. C. Leigh's Nat. Hist. of Lancs., 1700 ; E. Chisenhale's Defence of the Ch. of Eng. as truly Catholic, 1653 ; Chetham Society vols. 107, 113 (Church Goods), 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, Visitations by Flower, St. George and Dugdale ; Parish Registers, Wigan, Chorley ; Baines' Lancs., 1868 ; Gregson's Fragments, 1869 ; Hist. of Worthington and Jukes Fam., by P. W. L. Adams ; Dr. Mackennal's Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers ; Fishwick's Hist. of Goosnargh ; Wilson's Verses and Notes ; Jopling's Furness ; Johnson's Exploits of M. Standish ; Wilson's Chorley Church ; Price's Standish Church ; Porteus : Ancestry of Myles Standish, reprint from New England H. and G. S. Register.

HATCHMENTS. The following hatchments are hung in the tower
 (1) Arms of Clayton of Adlington, baronet, impaling Baldwin of Wigan (a saltire sable); crest, a dexter arm and hand with dagger. Motto, Probitiam quam divitias. Sir Robert Clayton married Christophora, daughter of Rev. Roger Baldwin ; he died 1839 ; see tomb in churchyard.

(2) Arms of Standish, quartered with Strickland (three conches), impaling Gerard of Bryn (a saltire gules). Two crests, an owl with a rat, a tree. Motto, In coelo quies. Thomas Strickland Standish married secondly Catherine Gerard ; he died 1813.

(3) Standish, quartered with Towneley, impaling Eccleston (a cross with fleu-de-lis in dexter chief). Crest, an owl and rat. Motto, In coelo quies. Edward Towneley Standish married Anne Eccleston of Eccleston ; he died 1807.

(4) Standish, quartered with Towneley, impaling another coat (a chevron between three martlets) ; shield surmounted by a cherub's head and pinions. Motto, In coelo quies.

VESTRIES. Spacious new vestries for clergy and choir, extending the entire width of the church, were built adjoining the east wall in 1913, and dedicated in April, 1914. The ground was excavated so that the flat roof of the vestries should come below the east window and avert any darkening of the chancel. The materials used and the

1. *Ibid.*



By permission of Lancs. and Ches. Hist. Soc.

STANDISH CHURCH, 1904, LOOKING EAST

style of construction are both in harmony with the church itself. The vestries were erected, as an inscribed tablet records, in memory of Annie Rose Hutton, by her brother, John T. Adams, of Snaithfield, Eccleshall, Sheffield ; by her sister, Mary Adams, patron of the benefice ; and by her husband, Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, M.A., rector of Standish. The architects were Austin and Paley. A brief account of the excavation was given in the parish magazine, July 1913. A plain ring and two coins of George II were found.

CHURCHYARD. The churchyard was extended by a grant of the Cockpit Yard from the lord of the manor, E. T. Standish, in 1805. The extension was part of the waste in Langtree, 2450 square yards, and was bounded by Moody Croft in the glebe on its S.E. side, and by the then churchyard on the N.W.¹

An acre from the glebe was added in 1854, and consecrated two years later. The Lych Gate was erected by the parish at this time.²

The oldest stones are dated 1645, 1651, 1682(?), 1696, 1698, some of them being cut in relief ; the spelling and spacing are very quaint. Some of these were removed from the ground near to the east wall when the new vestries were built and were re-laid on the south side. Another addition was made to the burial ground in 1913.

A Peace Memorial Gate, inscribed with the names of members of the church who fell in the Great War was erected by subscription, and unveiled on 2nd October, 1926.

ADVOWSON. Unlike the neighbouring parishes, Croston, Leyland, Eccleston, the church of Standish remained free from monastic influence. It does not appear to have been much the worse, if any, for the retention of lay patronage. Of course the Standish family used the advowson to make provision for younger sons, but there is no clear instance of a criminal or hopelessly incompetent rector. Moreover the cases of Kirkham and Walton indicate that livings were sometimes largely retained in one family even under religious patronage.³ Bishop Henry Standish and Richard Standish were scholarly and efficient clerks, judged by the standard of the times. The rectors not belonging to the Standish family, but presented by them, before the Reformation were generally local men, and so more likely to make resident rectors than pluralists from a distance. The most gross instance of neglect is the apparent ruin of the church fabric from about 1535 to 1582 ; but we are not sure that no attempt

1. Chester Diocesan Registry.

2. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

3. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, ii, 13.

was made to deal with it. From the time of Richard Moody, 1559 onwards, the Standish family probably made their nominations to the benefice "for a consideration."

The Advowson was, in 1205, held in moieties by the Standish and Langtree families, and was the subject of prolonged disputes.¹ But about the year 1230, at the ruridecanal chapter at Warrington, with Richard Standish, rural dean, presiding, Richard, son of Siward de Langtree granted to Alexander, son of Ralph de Standish, *inter alia*, the moiety of the advowson of Standish Church, which his father Siward had acquired before the King's justices at Westminster. This was probably a reference to the final concord of 1206, which formed one incident in the disputes; this fine had stipulated that one moiety should be held by Siward and the other by Ralph de Standish.³ After this concession, the Standish family alone presented, or their trustees, the advowson being frequently mentioned in their deeds.

Roman Catholics and their trustees were forbidden to present by an act of 1714, which led to two presentations being made by Cambridge University; but the Standish family evaded the acts against recusants by selling the 'next presentation' or patronage for a term. By this means Edward Smalley was presented in 1760 by his brother-in-law, Richard Clayton,⁴ and Richard Perryn in 1779 by his father.⁵ The two following rectors obtained the benefice in a similar way. Charles Standish was the patron as late as 1871,⁶ but sold the advowson to Mr. John Lancaster and other pioneers of the Wigan Coal and Iron Co. It was conveyed, by 1885, to the Brandreth family, who had already obtained a presentation,⁷ and shortly afterwards was acquired by Miss Mary Adams, the sister-in-law of the present rector, into whose hands the advowson came. It was acquired by the Diocesan authorities in 1925.

VALUE. In 1291, the value of the benefice was assessed at twenty marks, £13 6s. 8d.⁸ The ninth of sheaves, fleeces and lambs (granted by Parliament to Edward III in 1340) was, in Standish, again assessed at the same sum.⁹ The yearly value in 1535 was £51 13s. 8d. gross; made up of glebe £6 6s. 8d., tithes of corn

1. Curia Reg. R. 34; 42, m.g.; 70, m. 16; 71, m. 6 etc.

2. Kuerden MSS., ii, f. 219, No. 331.

3. Fin. Conc., L. and C. Rec. Soc., i. 24.

4. Mrs. Cecilia Towneley, only surviving child of Ralph Standish, conveyed the nomination for 21 years in 1756 to Richard Clayton, of Adlington, Esq., for £950. Deeds enrolled at Preston, 29 Geo. III. For another account, Par. Mag., June, 1875.

5. See account of rectors. The presentation was purchased in 1777, for £3,200.

6. Dioc. Directory, 1871.

7. Inform. from Mr. J. M. Ainscough.

8. Taxation of Pope Nicholas, Rec. Com. 249.

9. See chapter III above p. 44.

£34 13s. 4d., other tithes £3 7s.; oblations, small tithes and Easter roll, £7 6s. 8d. Out of this came the stipend of the bailiff, Alexander Standish, £5, and synodals and other fees to the Archdeacon of Chester, 17s., making a net income of £45 16s. 8d.¹

The Church Survey Commission in 1650 stated that the parsonage house and part of the glebe belonging to it were worth £50; glebe farms and cottages, £3 4s. 2d.; parish tithes £146. Mr. Standish's estate in Standish had not paid tithe, which in kind would be worth £2 6s. 8d., nor had that large part of his demesne which lay in Shevington (tithe value £3 6s. 8d.) The Standish with Langtree tithe was worth £20, Shevington £10; Welch Whittle £10; Charnock Richard £36; Coppull £25; Worthington £5; the four eastern townships were grouped together at £40.²

In 1722 the income was above £300.³ In 1777 it was estimated at £800.⁴ At this time the glebe farm rents has increased to about £290, including the rectory; the cottages to £30. The gross income was in 1797-£1223; 1815-£2212; 1842-£1870; 1883-£2463.⁵

The fluctuations of tithe values may be seen from the following:—

	1784	1794	1802	1812	1842	1883
ADLINGTON.....	38 0 0...	41 13 0...	—	...	120 14 9...	—
ANDERTON	40 0 0...	34 10 0...	—	...	156 16 0...	—
COPFULL	45 10 0...	64 17 0...	—	...	261 12 6...	—
CHARNOCK R.	46 0 0...	73 4 6...	—	...	246 1 0...	—
DUXBURY	47 16 0...	35 3 0...	—	...	72 18 0...	—
HEATH CHARNOCK ..	32 19 0...	30 5 6...	—	...	102 0 0...	—
SHEVINGTON	— ...	39 1 0...	—	...	260 4 6...	—
STANDISH-WITH-						
LANGTREE ...	145 0 0...	72 8 6...	—	...	384 6 0...	—
WELCH WHITTLE ...	32 0 0...	15 3 0...	—	...	84 12 6...	—
WORTHINGTON	40 14 0...	21 1 0...	—	...	149 8 0...	—
TOTAL TITHE ⁶ ...	£467 19 0...	427 6 6...	1111 2 0...	1524 10 0...	1838 13 3...	1892 9 9

Before 1842 the tithe was given in kind, in 1842 after the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act the rent charge mentioned above was agreed to at a meeting of landowners.⁷ It was customary for the rector to take the Worthington corn tithe in kind, but the rest was put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder, who collected it. Another plan was to lease the tithe of a township for a number of

1. *Valor Eccles.*, Rec. Com., v., 232.

2. *Church Surveys*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., 97, 98.

3. Gastrell, *Notitia*, Chet. Soc., ii, 390.

4. Perryn, MSS., MB, 2. An incomplete tithe rental of Mr. Pilgrim's, for 1759, is preserved in Perryn's Notebook, p. 37. Charnock Richard, with pig and goose, came to £34; the total, without Worthington, was £276 10s.

5. Perryn's MSS., GE, and Canon Brandreth's Diary.

6. *Ibid.*

7. Can. Brandreth's Diary.

years. This custom of farming tithe is mentioned in 1290, and lasted until the Commutation Act.¹ But buyers could not always be found ; and the rector's men had to collect.

Local farmers had a strong objection to paying tithe of hay, this objection was also found in neighbouring places, e.g. Chorley. Mr. Turton, when rector, brought a suit to recover the hay tithe ; but although the decision was in his favour, his successors could not collect the tithe.² Another suit was settled in 1841 by Mr. Brandreth, who agreed to accept 2s. 6d. per Cheshire acre in lieu of hay tithe ; the attorney's bill paid by the rector came to £1100.³ A modus in lieu of tithe was paid in 1694 (and later) on Hall o'th' Hill estate in Heath Charnock ; tradition ascribed this to a gift of oak from this estate for the roof of the church at the rebuilding of 1582.⁴

In some townships the corn was set up in ten sheaves, farmers gave three days' notice to the rector before housing it. As to small tithes and Easter dues, in 1779 Mr. Perryn had of lambs, one in seven, two in seventeen, or 2s. 6d. in lieu of each. Of fleeces the same proportion, or 1s. for a wether's, 8d. for a ewe's fleece. Of pigs and geese the same proportion, or for a goose 8d. (this was soon increased to 1s. or 2s.), a pig 2s. 6d. Dues for house, hen, and yard, 3d. ; a man and wife, 3d. ; a cow and calf, 1½d., the dam and suckling, if under seven in number. If above, provided that number calve between Easter and Easter, then 5s. for hen, house, yard, man, wife and calves. A farrow cow, 1d., foals 2d., bees ½d. per hive. This information Mr. Perryn received from the town's officer.⁵ A due called smoke-penny, together with tithe of corn, hay, hen and geese, was refused by the Quakers in the 17th century.⁶ The small tithes and Easter dues amounted to £15 in 1781.⁷

Mortuaries, gifts to the rector on the death of a parishioner, are regularly mentioned amongst Mr. Perryn's receipt ; the amount paid was 10s.⁸ Lists of fees are given in 1779,⁹ when a new grave cost 6d. ; in 1781, when a passing bell was provided for, and on weekday evenings a bell was rung at 8-o'clock.¹⁰ To discourage

1. Assize R. 408, m. 64d. ; m. 98d. 13d. *Wigan Gazette*, 18 Aug., 1839.

2. Perryn, MSS., MB, 139 ; see account of Mr. Turton.

3. Brandreth's Diary.

4. Perryn MSS., MB, 138, GE cover.

5. *Ibid.* MB, 6 ; GE, cover, MB cover.

6. Haydock, *Christian Writings*, 178.

7. Perryn MSS., MB, 84.

8. "According to the statute, vide Burns, *Ecclesiastical Law*," Perryn MSS., MB, 140, GE cover.

9. *Ibid.*

10. *Ibid.* MB, 82.

burials in the church " which was meant for the living, not the dead," Mr. Perryn in 1804 quadrupled the half guinea fee for a new breadth. Detailed glebe rentals are extant for many years during Mr. Perryn's rectorate and that of his successor.

In 1910 the value of the benefice was stated to be £1,320.¹

The rectory house will be described below.

1. *Dioc. Directory.*

CHAPTER V

THE PARISH CHURCH

CONTINUED

Rectors. Staff. Assistant Clergy. Services, etc. The Chantries.

For the convenience of the reader a list of rectors is given in tabulated form. The date of institution is not known in the case of some. Where a date is given without reference to institution, it must be understood that the name occurs in that year, or about that time. There is a doubt in several cases whether a curate or deputy has been styled rector by courtesy in the early records.

RECTORS.

Alexander de Standish	1206
Sir Edward	1250
Hugh de Standish	1253
Sir Henry de Standish	1270
Sir William de Heywood	1275
Robert de Haydock.....	1275
Henry le Waleys	inst. 1301
William de Burleigh	inst. 1339
Gilbert de Standish	inst. 1358
Alexander de Standish	inst. 1396
John Roscoe	1422
John Spink	1424
Roger Standish	inst. 1424
Alexander Fairclough	inst. 1478
Henry Pendlebury	inst. 1482
Thomas Radcliffe	inst. 1483
Roger Standish	1522
Henry Standish, Bishop	1535
Peter Bradshaw	inst. 1535

RECTORS—*continued*

Richard Standish	inst.	1541
Thomas Thornton		1552
William Cliffe		1552
Richard Moody	inst.	1559
William Leigh	inst.	1586
John Chadwick	inst.	1639
Ralph Brideoak..	inst.	1645
Paul Lathom		1649
Ralph Brideoak, D.D.	rest.	1660
William Haydock	inst.	1678
William Turton	inst.	1713
John Johnson	inst.	1723
Thomas Pilgrim	inst.	1724
Edward Smalley	inst.	1760
Richard Perryn	inst.	1779
William Green Orrett	inst.	1826
William Harper Brandreth	inst.	1841
Joseph Pilkington Brandreth	inst.	1885
Charles William Newton Hutton	inst.	1886

In the case of the first rector of Standish, of whom mention is found, we appear to have illustrated a state of things somewhat similar to that at Whalley. An old document called the *Status de Blackburnshire*¹ says that the early rectors of Whalley were married men and held by hereditary right. They were called “deans,” but it is uncertain whether they were in holy orders, as the cure was served by ordained deputies. The writer of the *Status* asserts that the Lateran Council of 1215 put an end to this system of hereditary succession by imposing chastity upon all clerks and rectors of Churches. The local abuses of the kind in remote Lancashire may well have resisted the earlier attempt in 1205 of Pope Innocent III to make effective a canon of the Lateran Council of 1139 on this subject. At any rate the system at Blackburn, Eccles, and Standish, as well as Whalley, persisted somewhat later than 1205.² The interdict of England, 1208 to 1214, would naturally delay the reform.

The earliest mention of Standish Church occurs in a plea in January, 1205, as to the last presentation.³ The parties, Ralph de Standish and Siward de Langtree agreed in 1206 to divide the advowson, each retaining a mediety.⁴

1. Printed in Dugdale, *Mon.*, V, 642, and Whitaker *Whalley*, i, 66-7.

2. See *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 355, 356; also 239, 240;

3. *Curia Reg. R.* no. 34.

4. *Lancs. Fines*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., i, 25.

Alexander de Standish, son of Ralph, lord of Standish, was rector in 1206, and before that date.¹ In 1219 a dispute arose between Ralph de Standish and Richard de Langtree, son and successor of Siward, who complained that Ralph obstructed his right of presentation to the church, which was vacant. Ralph denied the vacancy; his son, Alexander, rector in 1206, was still rector. It was his "vicar" called Leising who had just died. Leising had evidently served the cure, and he had paid to Alexander 20s. in the name of pension. When the rectory really falls vacant, Ralph admits that Richard, who holds the mediety, may present his clerk. The decision on this point was 'Richard acknowledges that Ralph's son is parson, and that there is no vacancy.'²

Thus Alexander, a married man as the family pedigree shews, was rector and parson; but it is left doubtful whether he was in orders. He succeeded his father in the manor in the same year as this dispute, and thus became lord as well as rector. He soon became patron of the whole advowson also. It has already been mentioned that he obtained the Langtree mediety of the advowson by an agreement at a chapter meeting at Warrington, presided over by his brother Richard de Standish, then dean.³ It is curious that business relating to Leyland rural deanery should have been transacted at Warrington.

This Richard de Standish has been placed among the rectors;⁴ but it is practically certain he did not hold the rectory. If he was elder brother of Alexander, as was later alleged, why did he not succeed his father, Ralph, in the manor?⁵ It is probable that he was a brother of Alexander, though his seniority is doubtful. He strangely described himself, before 1231, as Richard, dean of Standish.⁶

Sir Edward, rector of Standish, witnessed a Charnock Richard deed about 1250.⁷

Hugh de Standish occurs as rector in 1253, when he sued William de Anderton to determine whether fifteen acres in Anderton were almsland belonging Standish Church or defendant's lay fee.⁸ His Christian name only is given in this suit; but his surname is evident from his ownership of land called the Edge and Hopcroft in Hulton, which William, son of Hugh de Standish, claimed in 1292.⁹ He

1. Curia Reg. R. 70 m. 16; 71, m. 6.; m. 21d.

2. Curia Reg. R. as before.

3. P. 82.

4. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 188.

5. See account of Standish family.

6. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxxvi, App., 201.

7. In the time of Warin de Walton and Ralph Standish. Kuerden MSS., iii, C4, no. 4.

8. *Assize R.*, Rec. Soc. L and C., 222.

9. Ellesmere D. nos. 43, 45. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, v., 33.

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THE MONUMENT TO RICHARD MOODY, FROM THE SOUTH SIDE

See p. 70



occurs again about 1260;¹ William his son was sued for debt in 1292.² One Hugh de Standish was killed by Thomas de Charnock, the latter receiving a pardon in 1270.³ Probably this rector was lord of Standish, and may be identified with the Hugh who was son of Ralph and brother of Jordan de Standish.⁴

Sir Henry de Standish, chaplain, occurs about 1270,⁵ and Sir Henry, rector of the church of Standish, about the same time.⁶

Sir William de Heywood, parson of the Church of Standish, occurs in the time of Jordan de Standish, about 1275.⁷ Perhaps he was not rector.

Robert de Haydock occurs as rector in 1275.⁸ He had disputes with the lords of Charnock Richard. In 1290 he demised the tithe corn of Charnock, and two years later Henry de Charnock confessed that he owed the rector 40s. 4d., arrears of £10. William de Lea, together with Henry de Charnock, at the same time obstructed the way to the rector's house in Charnock, where he had been accustomed to carry corn, hay, etc.⁹

Jordan, son of Ralph de Standish demised in 1289 land near the church wall in Langtree and Standish to Nicholas, Hugh, and Matilda, nurselings (*nutritis*) of Robert de Haydock, rector of Standish.¹⁰ The rector's children are mentioned in other deeds.¹¹ His son Hugh took the name Hugh de Standish, becoming the first Standish of Duxbury.¹² This fact and the settlement by Jordan de Standish suggest that the mother of the rector's children was a member of the Standish family. This rector was living in 1298.¹³

Henry le Waleys, priest, was instituted to Standish 25 May, 1301, on the nomination of William de Standish.¹⁴ The Waleys or Walsh family perhaps gave a distinguishing epithet to Welch Whittle in the parish, of which place, as well as of Uplitherland, John le Waleys, father of the new rector, was lord. The Walsh family were also patrons of

1. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCLXII.

2. Assize R. 408, m. 69, 74.

3. *Cal. Pat.*, 1266-72, 487.

4. See account of the family.

5. Worthington of Blainscough Abstract (Dr. Farrer's MSS.) Henry de Lea and William lord of Worthington were witnesses.

6. In the time of Adam de Duxbury and Hugh Gogard (d. 1282), Town. MSS., GG No. 1519.

7. Kuerden MSS., vi, f. 96, nos. 64, 65.

8. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* 44, App., 246.

9. Assize R. 408, m. 13d., m. 98d., m. 101.

10. Standish D., Wigan Library, 5. Correct *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 193n. 9.

11. *Lancs. Fines*, Rec. Soc., i, 204, Kuerden MSS., iv, S. 21.

12. Kuerden MSS., iii, W. 26. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 209.

13. Lich. Epis. Reg. i, f. i.

14. Lich. Episc. Reg. i, fol. 9.

Aughton, and Henry was rector of Aughton (about 1292), before he was appointed to Standish.¹ Owing to his benefactions to Cockersand Abbey, the canons found a chantry for his welfare in 1327, and were bound to find food and lodging for a poor man in his behoof.² The following year he founded a chantry in Standish Church.³ The rector's son, Simon le Waleys, is mentioned in 1327.⁴ The Banastre rising occurred while Henry le Waleys was rector.

William de Burlegh, priest, was instituted to Standish, 22 December, 1339, on the nomination of John de Standish, the vacancy being created by the death of Henry le Waleys.⁵ The Burlegh or Byrlegh family was a local one; and the rector with William his son and William, son of Robert de Burlegh, were unsuccessfully sued in 1350 for withholding the house and goods of William de Blainscough at a place called Leynschegh, five years earlier.⁶ In the same year, 1350—this was the period of the Black Death—the rector had licence of absence for a year.⁷ He was still rector in 1356; but was compelled to retire owing to infirmity within a year, and the bishop commissioned the prior of Holland to devise some legal way of providing for him.⁸

The successor to William de Burlegh was Gilbert de Standish. His first nomination to Standish rectory was in August, 1357, by the Cardinal de Perigueux, papal legate in France and England.⁹ This incident is the only recorded intervention as to the advowson by papal officials. Perhaps the nomination was refused by the Bishop of Lichfield. For Gilbert was instituted, 1st June, 1358, on the nomination of Henry de Standish, the cause of vacancy being given as "the resignation of Gilbert de Standish."¹⁰ He was however described as parson of the church in February, 1357-8.¹¹

Gilbert was son of John de Standish; Henry, the patron, was his eldest brother; another brother distinguished himself in the defence of Richard II against Wat Tyler. His name appears frequently in the Standish deeds.¹² He had a dispute with the Duke of Lancaster in 1360, as to a messuage and 17 acres of land given to provide a

1. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, iii, 289, 299.

2. Hornby Chapel deed, Dr. Farrer's MSS; for seal see Town. MSS. DD., no. 1132.

3. P. 114.

4. Norris D. Brit. Mus., no. 423.

5. Lich. Episc. Reg. ii, fol. 113b.

6. Assize R., 443, m. 7d.; 444, m. 14.

7. Lich. Episc. Reg. ii, fol. 127.

8. *Ibid.*, fol. 139d. *Salt Soc.*, Old Ser., 1, 283.

9. *Cal. Papal Pet.* i, 305.

10. Lich. Episc. Reg. ii, fol. 135.

11. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 71.

12. *Ibid.*; no. 50 (cf. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, L; also Baines's *Lancs.*, ed. Croston, iv. 230); no. 84, nos. 102, 103, 104, 105.

chaplain to officiate at a chapel in Anderton.¹ This rector had a licence for an oratory in his manor of Holmes.² Brother Edmund de Standish of the Black Friars, Chester, was appointed penitentiary in 1369, to absolve the parishioners of Standish until Easter.³

In 1390 the Bishop wrote to the Duke to apprehend a man at the instance of Sir Gilbert de Standish, rector, for disobeying an arch-deacon's order.⁴ He still signs a deed as rector on 24th February, 1396-7, but probably had already resigned his cure.

Alexander de Standish, "in the first tonsure," was instituted 24th November, 1396, being nominated by Ralph de Standish, evidently his father.⁵ Soon afterwards he had leave to study at Oxford for a year, and was ordained sub-deacon in September, 1397.⁶ His induction was delayed until 1398.⁷ He sided with his family in the disputes and affrays with the Langtons concerning Wigan advowson, 1400-1414.⁸ In March, 1417-18, he had a lease of Croston Church and parsonage for six months from Robert Newton, clerk.⁹

John Roscoe is described in 1422 as formerly rector of Standish. He had a grant from Lawrence de Standish, who became lord of the manor in 1418.¹⁰

John Spink exchanged the rectory of Freshwater for that of Aughton in 1418 (14th May). In 1424 he was said to have held Standish as well as Aughton.¹¹

Roger Standish, clerk, was instituted 12th April, 1424, on the nomination of Lawrence Standish, patron, the vacancy being caused by the death of John Spink.¹² In 1428 he had an indult or licence to have a portable altar;¹³ and ten years later, as a man of knightly race, received a dispensation to hold with Standish any other benefice provided the income did not exceed £50.¹⁴ He was in mercy for defaults in 1444, and attached to answer Nicholas Billinge for maltreating him at Eccleston.¹⁵ Mr.

1. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.* xxxii, App. 40.

2. *Lich. Episc. Reg.* v, fol. 22, 27b.

3. *Ibid.* vi, fol. 22.

4. *Pal. of Lanc. Misc.* B, i, fol. 2.

5. *Lich. Episc. Reg.* vi, fol. 61b.

6. *Ibid.*, 135, 157.

7. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, LXXXIII.

8. *Ibid.*, LXXXV, CVI.

9. *Cal. Anc. D.*, iv, D, 1301.

10. Kuerden MSS., fol. vol. no. 26.

11. *Lich. Episc. Reg.* viii, fol. 19b, ix; fol. 113b.

12. *Ibid.* ix, fol. 113b.

13. *Cal. Pap. Reg.* viii, 38.

14. *Ibid.* ix, 6.

15. *Pal. of Lanc. Plea B.* 6, m. 14.

Roger Standish, in priest's orders, was instituted rector of Eccleston near Croston on the nomination of Lord Stanley in 1467.¹ One of the same name was rector of Holand three years earlier.² He was arbitrator in a family dispute in 1468-9.³

During his abnormally long tenure of the rectory Roger Standish must have had several deputies, especially as he was a pluralist. John Cliffe is called rector of Standish in 1436,⁴ and Gilbert Worthington is described in the same way in 1442-3.⁵ But probably they were curates-in-charge.

Roger Standish, rector, gave an answer in a suit of 1473. In February, 1478, he released to Robert, son of Ralph Pilkington, an estate of which he was enfeoffed by Alexander Pilkington, grandfather of Robert, in 1429.⁶

Alexander Fairclough, S.T.P., was instituted to Standish rectory on 22nd June, 1478, on the nomination of Alexander Standish, patron, the vacancy being due to the death of Roger Standish. The following year he founded a chantry in the church; his brother Thomas, the rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, who died in 1471, was afterwards prayed for at this chantry.⁷

Henry Pendlebury was nominated, on the death of Fairclough, by the same patron as before, and instituted 17th February, 1481-2.¹⁰ One of the same name had been chantry priest at Middleton in 1444.¹¹ He held Standish for a year only, possibly by agreement.

Thomas Radcliffe, M.A., clerk, was nominated by Sir Alexander Standish on the resignation of Henry Pendlebury, and instituted 26th February, 1482-3.¹² In 1506, he leased the parsonage for £50 a year to Ralph Standish, who was to find an able priest to sing and say divine service in the church and to keep the chancel in repair, many sureties being bound to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, who was acting on the rector's behalf.¹³

1. Lich. Episc. Reg. xii, fol. 103b.

2. Fleming MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), 5.

3. Earwaker, *Standish D.* CLII.

4. Town. MSS., GG, no. 2005.

5. Kuerden MSS., fol. Vol. f. 13, no. 40. He was called chaplain in 1430-1 and in 1446. *Ibid.* iii, f. 16; *Cal. Anc. Deeds*, iii, C 3493. The will of Gilbert Worthington, clerk, was proved in 1447. P.C.C. 63. Luffenham. St. Andrew, Holborn, and Lancashire are mentioned.

6. Pal. of Lancs. Chanc. Rec. Ans. i.

7. Townley MS., GG, nos. 1698, 1723, 1670.

8. Lich. Episc. Reg. xii, fol. 112b.

9. P. 116.

10. Lich. Episc. Reg. xii, fol. 113b.

11. V. C. H. Lancs., ii, 575.

12. Lich. Episc. Reg. xii, fol. 115b.

13. Standish D. Wigan Library, no. 193.



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ENTRANCE TO CLERGY VESTRY, STANDISH CHURCH

Ten years afterwards Master Thomas Radcliffe, M.A., rector, demised to Robert Standish, chaplain, and Ralph Standish of Standish, all tithes, glebe, etc., for twenty-one years, rendering to the rector and his successors £50 yearly.¹ Later in the same year, 1516, the Bishop of Lichfield appointed Sir Roger Linney, chaplain, to assist the rector, who was suffering from an infirmity almost incurable.² A commission at Lathom, in 1521, found that the rector was fifty years old or more and had become demented eighteen years before, and had been since 1516 in the keeping of Ralph Standish, patron of the church. The benefice was worth £50 clear.³ Consequently the Bishop of Lichfield entrusted the rectory to the rectors of Sefton and Bury and Roger Linney.⁴

Roger Standish, the second incumbent of this name, occurs as rector about 1522; for in 1527 it was said that he had been rector for seven years and was nominated by Ralph Standish. The value of the benefice was £40.⁵ He was rector on 17th November, 1522.⁶

Henry Standish, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, occurs as rector in 1535.⁷ Little is known of his youth. According to Wood he became a Franciscan when young, and studied partly in the convent at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge.⁸ His connection with Oxford is substantiated by his legacies to the university and convent there; and his doctorate is said to have been obtained at Oxford.⁹ He was "Dr. Standish, Provincial of the Grey Friars of England," as early as 15th October, 1509,¹⁰ and resided at the London convent, obtaining some reputation as a court preacher and as a learned champion of scholasticism. He engaged in an unequal controversy with Erasmus,¹¹ condemning the latter's views of the eucharist, the resurrection, and matrimony. In 1515 he supported the act which limited benefit of clergy, and refused to take sides against the foreign traders the following year.¹² He was made a Bishop *in partibus*, and afterwards (1518) of St. Asaph.¹³

1. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 199, dated at Winchester. See Earwaker, *Standish D.* CCXXXIX, CCXXXIII.

2. Hornby Chapel D. Dr. Farrer's MSS.

3. Earwaker, op. cit. CCLXII, corrected by Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. V, no. 35.

4. *Ibid.*, CCLXII. R. Linney was a chantry priest in 1535; One of the same name became vicar of Blackburn the following year. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 241, 243.

5. Duchy of Lancs. Rentals, 5/15.

6. Earwaker, op. cit. CCLXVII.

7. *Valor Eccl.*, V, 232.

8. *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), i, 92; see Cooper, *Ath. Cantab.*, i, 55.

9. *Monum. Franciscana*, Rolls Ser., 539.

10. *Collect. Franciscana*, ii, 73, quoting will of John Tally, 1509, PCC 23 Bennett.

11. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* liii, 472. Margaret de la Pole, widow of the Earl of Suffolk, left him a cup of silver gilt in 1515. *North Country Wills*, Surtees Soc., vol. 116, p. 85.

12. *Collect. Franc.* vi, 23, 60, 61, 196.

13. Le Neve, *Fasti*, i, 500.

In 1524 Bishop Standish went on an embassy with Sir John Baker to Denmark;¹ and in 1530 was one of the proctors for Queen Catherine in the divorce suit, of which he strongly disapproved.² He was one of three bishops who in 1533 consecrated Cranmer as metropolitan, and he assisted at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.³ He was accused in the Star Chamber of accepting consecration by virtue of bulls without the king's assent, and before doing homage for his temporalities. Kneeling at the bar he acknowledged himself in danger of the Statute of Premunire and begged for the royal pardon.⁴

Henry Standish resided occasionally at Standish rectory, and in 1534-5 had held the benefice for some years. He had "repaired the parsonage house and given money for such good works of charity as making of ways and giving of alms to poor people in the parish, and in hospitality."⁵

On 1st November, 1534, he was at Haigh Wakes with Sir Roger Bradshagh;⁶ in the January following he was at Standish rectory. At this time he had a dispute with James Standish of Duxbury (described in the pleadings as "his very near kinsman") to whom he had leased the tithes of Duxbury for a rent of £5. When commissioners came to Standish parsonage he refused to be sworn on the gospels, but only, as was customary with "a lord of parliament" and other great prelates, by laying the hand on the breast.⁷

His will, dated 3rd July, 1535, was evidently written at Standish, as it is signed by local men. He died 9th July, 1535, and was buried, according to Wood, at the Grey Friars, London (afterwards Christ Church), and his monument there is said to have been destroyed in the Great Fire.⁸

Bishop Henry Standish's connection with the Standish family is not exactly defined. But as he left money for a bridge at Gathurst, he may possibly be the Henry, son of Oliver Standish of Gathurst, mentioned in 1508. Oliver was the son of Alexander Standish of Standish, esquire.⁹

1. *Let. and Pap. Hen. VIII, iv, 50, 3109*, see also 1634, 1679.

2. *Ibid.* 2123, 2539.

3. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

4. Star Chamber Proc. Hen. viii, vol. ii, no. 75. See *Let. and Pap. Hen. VIII*, p. 2916. Also Thomas, *Hist. St. Asaph*, i. 221.

5. *Duchy Plead.*, Rec. Soc., L. & C., ii, 54-9.

6. *Ibid.* 60-67.

7. *Ibid.* 54-9.

8. See also Le Neve, op. cit.; *Collect. Francisc.*, ii, 140.

9. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CXXVIII, CXCIX, CCCLIV, CCCLV, where Gathurst Bridge is named. Kennet states that Bishop Standish belonged the Standish family of "Burgha" i.e. Burgh Hall. This branch was closely connected with the Gathurst, Shevington, branch. Wood, *Ath. Oxon* (ed. Bliss), i, 94.

The bishop's brother William Standish, one of his executors, was described in August, 1535, by Adam Bekensaw writing to Thomas Cromwell, as "the richest man of his promotion in England, and if you will let me handle him, I will bring plate, money and jewels to your hands."¹ Early the next year the same man (Bekensaw) was collecting duties to the King, arising from the death of the Bishop.² The executor named was no doubt William Standish of Kendal, who owed money to the King.³ Bishop Standish's arms were formerly in the great west window of Wigan Church impaled with those of the see of St. Asaph, also his effigy on painted glass in a praying posture, with a label from his mouth inscribed "Fili Dei miserere mei." The arms referred to were, two keys (in saltire, points downward) impaled with, sable, three dishes argent; quartered with, argent, a saltire cross, sable, quarterly; i.e. St. Asaph impaled with Standish, quartered with Standish (ancient).⁴ Wood mentions his books; no copies have survived. A translation of his will is now given to conclude this account of one of the most notable of the rectors of Standish.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Henry, Bishop of St. Asaph, make my will in this manner. Of St. Augustine it is written that he did not make a will because he had not anything. Truly he had not because he did not keep the ownership of his property to himself; but because the divine apostle requires "That among stewards a man be found faithful," so I, as a true steward and possessor of a thousand things, dispose of all goods spiritual and temporal in this manner.

Imprimis, my soul to God, my body to its earthly source to be buried among the friars minor if it please Him who separated me from my mother's womb.

Item, To the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph for paving the choir and other necessaries £40.

Item, To the Carmelite brothers of Denbigh 20 marks for building a cloister.

Item, For repairing books and placing them in the library of the school of the friars minor in the University of Oxford 5 marks.

Item, To the Church of the friars minor at Hereford 20 marks.

Item, To Sister Alice Watts among the minoresses with a cope (and) Robe of Parliament five pounds.

1. *Hist. Soc. L. and C.*, N.S., 29, p. 173.

2. *Lett. and Pap. Hen. VIII*, vol. x, p. 207.

3. *Ibid.* p. 531.

4. Thomas, *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph*, new ed., i, p. 221, where several items in the Bishop's will are inaccurately given. See Bridgeman, *Wigan Church*, 689.

Item, To Sister Ann Hunte among the same minoresses 40 shillings.

Item, to Agnes Worthington my sister 20 marks.

Item, To Nicholas Rigbie, the youngest among three Nicholases, my house at Wrexham.

Item, To my servants for an entire year following, their wages.

Item, To the Church of the friars minor at Oxford ten marks.

Item, For thirty trentals to be celebrated among the friars minor of London ten pounds.

Item, To John Wynne for himself and his son Henry twenty marks.

Item, To Ralph lord of Standish ten pounds for building a room, and one ewer of silver with its wash-bowl.

Item, To Alexander Standish his son another ewer with its wash-bowl, and another ewer of silver with its wash-bowl to Roger Bradshaw knight.

Item, A silver basket with its belongings to Lady Elizabeth Kildare.

Item, A silver cup with cover to James Standish of Duxbury.

Item, One cup of silver with six silver spoons to John Langtree esquire.

Item, One cup of silver to Roger Asshaw esquire.

Item, one cup of silver to Richard Worthington of Worthington.

Item, One cup of silver to Nicholas Worthington of Shevington.

Item, One cup of silver to Thomas Worthington and another to his son John.

Item, All my books to be distributed according to the discretion of Master John Cudnor, Doctor of Sacred Theology, guardian of the friars minor of London and Master William German of the same faculty and to each of them five marks for their pains.

Item, For building a bridge at Gathurst ten pounds.

Item, For repairing the highway between Wigan and the town of Ashton ten marks.

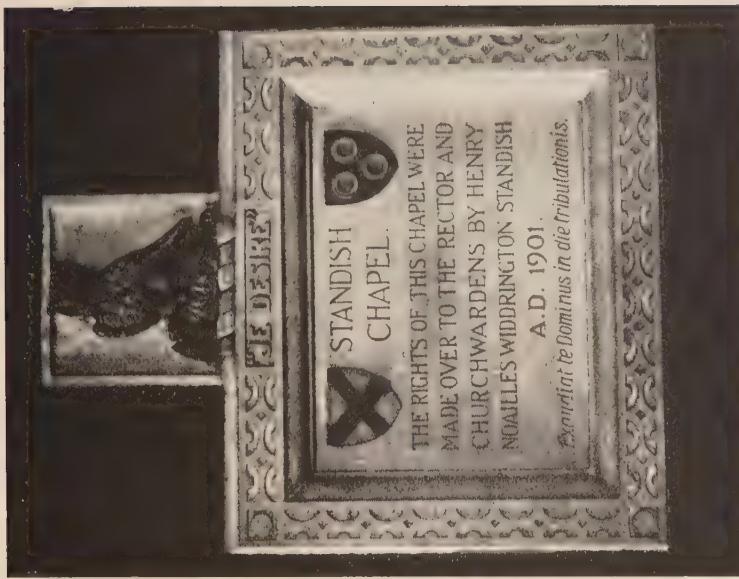
Item, To my successor in the Bishopric fifteen pounds.

Item, To my successor the mitre with the crook.

Item, My better amice to Master Richard Standish and the other amice to Dominus Alexander Standish.

Item, To the Lady Abbess of the minoresses for repairing convents for her sisters, ten marks.

Item, To the Abbess of the minoresses at Denny twenty marks.



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TABLET IN THE STANDISH CHAPEL IN STANDISH CHURCH



By kind permission of Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

TABLET IN DUXBURY CHAPEL

Item, All other vessels of silver, gilt and not gilt to my executors to be distributed among my poor kinsfolk and other poor according to their discretion.

Item, For repairing Copes and other necessaries appurtenant to the altar of the parish church of Standish forty pounds according to the tenor and form of a schedule in the hands of Doctor Cudnor.

Item, For my burial forty pounds.

Item, For a tomb to be put in the church of the friars minor where it may befall my body to rest £13 6s. 8d.

Item, For an exhibition for a scholar in the University of Oxford, forty pounds.

Item, For building an aisle in the church of the friars minor, Oxford, forty pounds.

Item, to the Abbot and convent of Whalley ten pounds.

Item, All my other goods to be distributed according to the discretion of Randolph Poole prebendary of Hereford and William Standish my natural brother, whom I appoint executors. Given the 3rd day of July A.D. 1535.

Item, I give and bequeath to Nicholas Rigby junior my messuage or tenement in Wrexham with its appurtenances.

Item, I leave for building a bridge at Frodsham twenty pounds.

Witnesses : Thomas Stacy, Alexander Standish, Humphrey Chysnall, Richard Heeton.¹

It may be added that William Standish of Kendal, the Bishop's brother, and one of the executors, whose wealth, as stated above, excited the cupidity of a spy and informer, was brother-in-law to Thomas Beck; the latter left money in 1527 for a window in Wigan Church. Beck's wife was buried at Kendal.² William Standish of Kendal, gentleman, had a grant of lands in Lancaster and Bare, 1521, from Ralph Standish of Standish.³

Peter Bradshaw, D. Decr., was nominated by Ralph Standish and instituted to Standish rectory 27th July, 1535.⁴ Like a former incumbent he held also the neighbouring parish of Eccleston, to which he had been instituted in 1511 on the nomination of the Earl of Derby. In 1534 he was willing to resign Eccleston to a kinsman, William Farington.⁵ In 1493-4 he had entered in the canon law at

1. P.C.C. 26 Hogen. The Latin copy was kindly transcribed by Col. C. E. Banks.

2. *North Country Wills*, Surtees Soc., p. 278.

3. Pal. of Lanc. Plea. R. 129, m. 7; 132, m. 10.

4. Lich. Episc. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 34b.

5. *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vi, 160.

Cambridge.¹ He leased Standish Church and parsonage, except the Stockhey, Beirecroft, etc., to the patron Alexander Standish and William Bimson, chaplain, in 1538. They were to provide for him and his servants and horses when he came to Standish, and to keep hospitality at the parsonage and relieve the poor.²

At the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Bradshaw the patronage was in the hands of the Crown owing to the minority of Ralph Standish, the King's ward. The right of presentation had been granted by the King to Richard Standish, M.A., the new rector, who was nominated by his feoffees, John Aliff and Thomas Standish, and instituted 19th May, 1541,³ having paid his first fruits on 14th May.⁴

He studied at Cambridge and proceeded B.A., 1525, M.A., 1529.⁵ In 1535 he was a prebendary of St. Asaph and held the rectory of Llanefydd and other benefices.⁶

A story is told of Richard Standish that he married during the reign of Edward VI, and put away his wife when Queen Mary ascended. The date of his death is against this; probably he has been confused with John Standish, rector of Wigan.⁷

Richard Standish was a proctor of Cambridge in 1537, Vice Chancellor, and proceeded L.L.D. in 1541.⁸ Cooper states that either this Richard or his kinsman Ralph Standish was a master in Chancery. It seems more likely that the offices in Chancery which he ascribes to Ralph, i.e. registrar 1549, proctor 1551-2, are to be assigned to Richard.⁹

He was a son of Ralph (son of Lawrence) Standish, and his mother was daughter of Alexander Street of Heath Charnock. After taking orders, but before becoming rector, he claimed lands in Heath Charnock in right of his mother. He and others forcibly entered the house called The Street, in Heath Charnock, on 1 November, 1534, in the morning when most adults had gone to church, as it was All Saints Day. They evicted some young children, a summary action which caused a riot. The case was heard at Eccleston, Preston, Lancaster, and other places; and the claim was con-

1. *Grace Book B* (Luard Memorial), p. 38.

2. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 223. For a suit on the part of his executors, see *Duchy Plead.*, Rec. Soc., L. and C., ii, 159.

3. Lich. Episc. Reg. xiii-xiv, fol. 38b. See the rector's will.

4. *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.*, ii, 407.

5. Cooper, *Ath. Cantab.*, i, 111.

6. *Valor Eccl.*, iv, 435.

7. Baines, *Lancs.*, ed. Croston, iv, 268.

8. Cooper, op. cit.

9. *Ibid.* 534, 174.

tinued for many years; but the representatives of the rector do not appear to have won the suit.¹ Richard Standish was accused of sending men to Charnock Richard to seize tithe corn in 1544.² He sued Nicholas Rigby and Lawrence Anderton for trespass on Standish parsonage.³

His will was dated 4th May, 1552. He died in Warwick Lane (Wood says 'at his lodgings near Paternoster Row'), London, in May, 1552. His executors, Elizabeth Jones, widow, and Anne Roberts *alias* Standish claimed 34 sheep against James Standish of Duxbury, who stated that he was "a very near kinsman" of the deceased.⁴ They also sued Edward Worthington and Richard Lathom.⁵ Wood states that he was probably buried in St. Faith's, Church, under St. Paul's Cathedral.⁶

The following notes from the will of Richard Standish D.C.L., dated 4 May, 1552, and proved 3 March, 1552-3, may be of interest.

To "Sir Thomas curat of Saynt Andrewes in Cambridge in recom-pence of my tithes negligently forgotten"; To the parson of St. Faith's in London; To every "prisoner in the six next jails to the place where I dye" 1d; To every householder in the place where I shall die; To 12 poor men who bear torches at my funeral a penny and gown; To the mending of highways in Standish £5; To reparacions to the parish church of Standish £10 under the keeping of my Lord Derby, until a new church is built then a like sum for that purpose; To my servants William Lamme and Robert Buyck (and others called "friends"); To my cousin Richmond"; To my sister's children (Thomas, James, and Richard Hartley and their sister Elizabeth); To every one of my Aunt Anne Standish's children, viz. Elizabeth and Anne Proctor; To "Mar-maduke and his sister which be (blank) children"; To cousin John More of the Minories and his wife; to William More and Dorotheie his sister; To cousin Richard Barnes keeper of Walton (Waltham) Forest; "I forgive Raffe Standyshe that dwelleth with my Lady Spencer that he oweth me" (he is called "my cousin" in later paragraph); To John Thornton vicar of Leeds my advowson of Standish which I have of the King's majesty; To Aunt Margaret "whom I alement at Standish £8 towards her exhibicion", to be paid by her sister Anne Standish *als* Roberts; The testator has

1. *Duchy Plead*, ii, 60-69.

2. *Ibid.*, 194.

3. *Ducatus*, i, 229.

4. *Duchy Plead*, ii, 134.

5. *Ducatus*, i, 256.

6. *Ath. Ox.*, i, 237.

received of Raffe Standish £10, and it is to be divided to the children of Thomas Standish, viz : to Arthur, Thomas, Jane the lesse, Jane the more and Anne Standish ; To Roger Standish student at Cambridge, son and heir of Thomas Standish, Provision was made for " my cosen Raffe Standishe to study beyond the seas " ; If " my cousin John Banastre " shall become a loyal subject of the King " pure of any offence," he is to have my best gelding or mare ; To Margaret Standish, widow ; To Elizabeth Meares, Raffe Standishes's sister ; To James Standish of Duxbury (" Duckesbury ") and to his son Thomas Standish ; To Edward Standish ; Anne Standish *als* Roberts, " my aunt," and Elizabeth Jones of London, widow, are to be resident legatees and executrices. Rodulphus Standish is one of the witnesses.¹

The rector's cousin, Ralph Standish, who was to study beyond the seas, can be identified by a bequest in the cousin's will, with Ralph Standish, Doctor of Physic, who died abroad, and whose will was proved in 1559.² There is little doubt that it was the same doctor who travelled to Russia and was entertained by the Czar.³

Thomas Thornton was the successor to Dr. Richard Standish ; he paid first-fruits 18 June, 1552.⁴ His appointment must be connected with the statement in Dr. Standish's will, in which he left the advowson of Standish, obtained by him from the King, to John Thornton, vicar of Leeds. His tenure lasted only a few months, and it may have been the same patron who appointed his successor.

William Cliffe, LL.D., paid first-fruits 15 September, 1552.⁵ He had already held many preferments, including the archdeaconry of London. As a canonist he dealt in Convocation with the Royal Divorce, and was one of the compilers of the Bishop's Book. In 1547 he became Dean of Chester. He died 7 December 1558.⁶

Richard Moody was instituted to Standish Rectory 3 January, 1558-9, being nominated by Edward Standish, patron ; the cause of vacancy was the death of William Cliffe.⁷ He agreed to lease the tithes in five townships, on condition he should be made rector, to Robert Shaw, who was evidently an agent for the patron, Edward Standish.⁸ Richard Moody was curate at Standish in 1541-2,⁹ and was recorded

1. P.C.C., 6, Tashe. The author is indebted for these extracts to Col. C. E. Banks.

2. P.C.C., 62, Chaynay.

3. Cooper, *Ath. Cantab.*, i, 174. Muncks, Roll of Roy. Coll. Phys., i, 56.

4. *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.*, ii, 408.

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Cheshire Sheaf*, Ser., iii, vol. ii, p. 31. Cooper, *Ath. Cantab.* i, 187. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

7. Act Books, Chester Dioc. Reg.

8. Earwaker, *Standish D.* CCCXIII, CCCXIV, the dates appear to be wrongly transcribed.

9. Visit. Papers.

at several later visitations. He ministered there in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. He must have accepted successive and widely divergent liturgies, and was evidently not daunted by the Pope's Bull of 1571 deposing Elizabeth. A Sarum missal is extant which mentions the name of Richard Moody in some manuscript notes, one of which describes him as "a knave."¹ The inscription on his tomb, already mentioned, witnesses the large part he took in the rebuilding of Standish Church. He made his will 15 June, 1585, and directed that the chancel should be finished, both stone and timber work, and lead provided for glazing the windows, out of his estate, and his poor friends are to be given some part of his goods.² He was buried in Standish Church, as the register records, 3 November, 1586.

On the death of Richard Moody, the patron, Edward Standish, nominated William Leigh, B.D., and he was instituted 17 November, 1586,³ paying his first fruits 15 December.⁴ He was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford; elected fellow, 1573; M.A. 1578; B.D. 1586. He was born about 1550 and was probably a native of Westhoughton. He became tutor to Henry, Prince of Wales, and chaplain to the Earl of Derby.⁵ He won some distinction as a Puritan leader and was one of the Queen's preachers in Lancashire in 1602-3.⁶ He was commended as "a preacher" in the following year.⁷ He had already been accused of refusing to wear the surplice, but with others petitioned the Archbishop of York in 1590 as to the injustice of the complaint. They had not refused it when duly tendered, and felt a grievous smart at their prosecution. The archbishop described Mr. Leigh as a godly, learned man.⁸ In the controversy against Rome, Mr. Leigh was supported locally by his father-in-law, John Wrightington, one who would "spend all the buttons off his doublet to purge Lancashire of idolatry."⁹ William Leigh sat as a Justice at the trial of several recusants and priests.¹⁰ His popularity is attested by the number of bequests made to him in local wills, often coupled

1. *Pall Mall Mag.*, April, 1897. The missal now belongs to Lord Newton, and is at Lyme.

2. Will at Chester, proved 1586, wrongly indexed as "of Eccleston." He left to his young master, Mr. Alexander Standish, his brewing utensils, and things in the buttery and kitchen, and he was to be executor, together with the rector's nephew, Thomas Moody (residuary legatee). His old master, Mr. Edward Standish, was to supervise. If any legatees quarrelled, they were to have nothing. The inventory mentions oxen, sheep and other stock, and totals £272 11s. 3d.

3. *Act Books*, Chester.

4. *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.*, ii, 410.

5. See his epitaph, p. 71 here. Cf. and correct, *V. C. H. Lancs.*, v, 24. Wood, *Ath. Oxon. C. Leigh*, *Nat. Hist. Lancs.*

6. *Hatfield MSS. Hist. MSS. Com.* xii, 643.

7. *Kenyon MSS. 14th Rep. App.* 11.

8. *Ibid.* 597, 602.

9. *Ibid.* 585, 16.

10. Pollen, *Acts of English Martyrs*, 195. Challoner, *Miss. Priests*, no. 160.

with the desire that he should preach the funeral sermon.¹ His style was simple and beautiful in places, but not wholly free from the excessive alliteration and unnecessary Latin tags characteristic of those days.²

Mr. Leigh was accused by Edward Standish, about 1603, of want of reverence to the patron of the church and other defaults. The question put to counsel, "What if the parson or his wife shall pull down houses belonging to the parsonage?" indicates another ground of complaint.³

The inscription on a beam, already mentioned, indicates that this rector completed the rebuilding of the church, and the handsome carved pulpit, as already stated, was his gift. He was also a benefactor to the Grammar School. There was once a brass to his memory in Standish Church on the former wainscot, where the reredos now stands. He was described thereon as a sincere professor of true religion, a powerful opponent of heresy, and a most eloquent preacher. For fifty-three years he was pastor. "Some of his works are published; many more are desired."⁴ He died in November, 1639, in his 89th year, and was buried at Standish on November 29th. William Leigh married Mary, daughter of John Wrightington of Wrightington. One of his grandsons married Margaret, daughter of Edward Chisnall, and their son, Dr. Charles Leigh, was a writer on Natural History. Rev. William Leigh, the rector, had acquired an estate in Singleton, and it passed to his descendants.⁵

He was the author of "The Drumme of Devotion," 1613; "Queen Elizabeth, Paralleled with David, Joshua and Hezekiah"; and other curious works, including an account of a monster born at Adlington.⁶

His will⁷ was dated 20 October, 1638. He desired no dole to be given at his funeral, as he had observed such customs led to disorder and abuse, together with superstition in praying for the dead, so that his legacies to the poor were to be distributed by his executors and others nominated.

1. See will of Thos. Legh and Edward Legh; *Rec. Soc., Lancs. and Ches.*, vol. 30; *Earwaker, Wills*, Chet. Soc., II, 18; iii, 201-2.

2. Specimen in *Standish Par. Mag.*, 1876.

3. See also pages 57, 138, 242.

4. Translated from Wood's copy.

5. See account of Singleton, *V. C. H. Lancs.*, vii, 187.

6. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, also Assheton's *Journal*, Chet. Soc., 57-8, *Stanley Papers*, Chet. Soc., ii, 117.

7. Proved at Chester.

He left legacies to his cousin John Wakefield, his brother-in-law Richard Wrightington, to the poor of the parish, to Wigan and Westhoughton poor. Also to William Walker, "now my minister," to Joseph Grundy, usher at Standish Free School. His five children, Theophilus Leigh, Nathaniel Leigh, Edward Leigh, Claudia Aynsworth and Margaret Taylor were legatees. His brother-in-law Edward Wrightington was to have an engraved ring, and a silver gilt bowl given by the late Countess of Derby.

Before William Leigh's death, while he was "still living, but a very old man," the primate wrote to Bishop Bridgeman, 24 January, 1636-7, desiring him to enter a caveat by the King's command that no clerk be admitted to Standish rectory in prejudice of His Majesty's title. He wrote again, 10 March, 1638-9, desiring Dr. Morton to have Standish if void, "because of his financial estate." Later he thanks Bridgeman's son for telling him of "the outlawry," and hopes Morton will do himself no wrong in being "too inquisitive after the title"¹ The reference may be to Ralph Standish's outlawry for debt in 1626, and consequent inability to act as a patron.² Accordingly, when a vacancy arose owing to the death of William Leigh, there was a dispute as to the advowson. John Chadwick, M.A., was nominated by Ralph Standish, 27 November, 1639,³ but the Bishop raised an objection. The King claiming 'by lapse' thereupon nominated Samuel Hinde,⁴ and he was instituted 30 December, 1639, and paid first-fruits 13 May following.⁵ The claim was not sustained for long; and the royal nomination had stipulated that Hinde should vacate the rectory if the King's title should be in law evicted. This must have happened; for on 27 August, 1640, Chadwick was presented again, this time by Robert Wiseman and Edward Harris, and he paid first-fruits on 7 November following.⁶ These men may have been creditors of Ralph Standish, or possibly trustees of the Chadwick family of Woodham Ferris in Essex, to whom the patron had granted the next presentation in 1621.⁷

Samuel Hinde therefore had a short tenure of the rectory, if he entered at all, from 30 December, 1639, to 27 August, 1640. John Chadwick was rector at the outbreak of the Civil War,⁸ and he appears to have died in 1644; for in the early part of the following year,

1. Bridgeman, *Wigan Church*, Chet. Soc., 397, 419, 420.

2. P. 139.

3. Church papers, Dioc. Reg., Chester.

4. *Ibid.*

5. Inst. Bks. Pub. Rec. Office, and *Lancs. and Ches. Rec.*, ii, 413.

6. *Ibid.* Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCXLIII.

8. See p. 19.

Edward Chisnall wrote to Colonel Moore on behalf of the widow.¹ This branch of the Chadwick family was connected with Healey in Rochdale, and the rector's son resided at Starring, in the same parish.²

Ralph Brideoak was instituted 19 January, 1644-5, on the nomination of Ralph Standish. He was the son of Richard Brideoak of Cheetham Hill, Manchester. Matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, when about 16; B.A., 1634; chaplain of New College and M.A., 1636; high master of Manchester School, 1638. He was a chaplain to the Earl of Derby; acted as secretary during the seige of Lathom House in the spring of 1644, and afterwards helped to manage the Earl's estates.³ He was not allowed to remain at Standish during the Civil War, as the following account will indicate.

Paul Lathom, M.A., was nominated rector of Standish by Parliament, 14 November, 1645, though not formally instituted until 22 December, 1649, when he paid first-fruits.⁴ He was the son of Henry Lathom, of Whiston, and had been educated at All Souls, Oxford.⁵ At one time he was chaplain to Colonel Ashton of Middleton, and married a lady related to that family. In the Presbyterian organisation of Lancashire, 1646, he was chosen to be in the 6th Classis.⁶

In March, 1647-8, the Speaker was petitioned to get an ordinance passed to settle Mr. Lathom, at Standish. He was described as a godly, honest, able, and painful minister, freely chosen by the parishioners, one who had often risked his life for the Parliament, being a preacher to the soldiers. He had been about 4 years in Standish, not only elected by the people, but put in by the Committee for Plundered Ministers and the County Committee. An ordinance in his behalf had passed the Lords, and been sent down to the Commons, but "a Delinquent Minister (Ralph Brideoak) that hath been in arms against Parliament, under the colour of presentation from a gentleman that is sequestered (Ralph Standish) is seeking to put him out."⁷

In 1648 Lathom signed, as pastor of Standish, the Presbyterian document called the Harmonious Consent, and next year subscribed the Agreement of the People,⁸ and was instituted as stated. The

1. *Stewart MSS.*, Hist. MSS., Com. 10th Report, App. 4, p. 69.

2. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, v. 211; *Dugdale, Visit of Lancs.* Chet. Soc., p. 74., Ashton-under Lyne Register, Marriages, 1656. Corry, *Lancs.*, p. 566.

3. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, ii, 585; iv, 262.

4. *Lords Journ.*, vii, 701; viii, 78. *Com. Journ.*, v, 539. Inst. Bks. *Lancs. and Ches. Recs.*, ii, 414.

5. *Foster, Alumni Ox.*

6. *Shaw, Church under Commonwealth*, ii, 396. Other parishioners in the Classis were Peter Catterall of Crooke, Edward Doughty of Adlington, Alex. Chisnall of Welch Whittle.

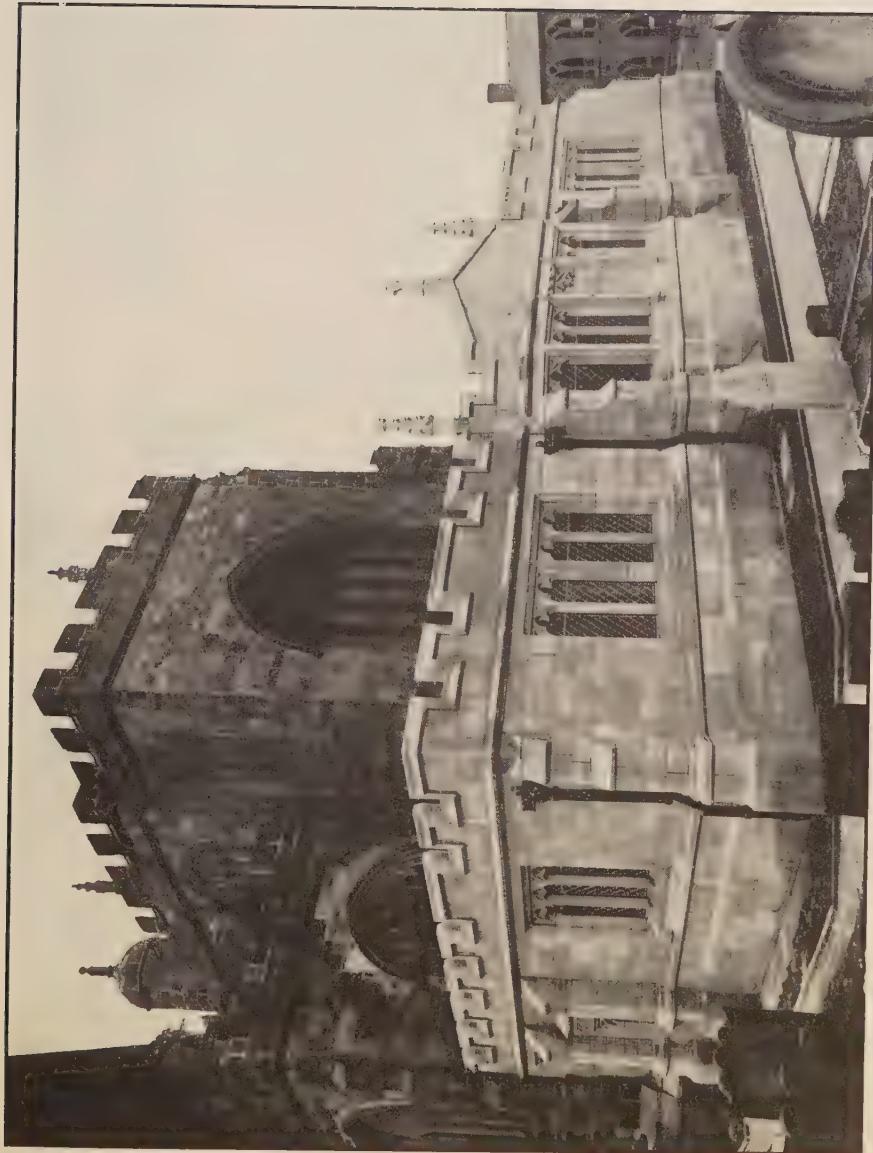
7. *Loc. Glean., Lancs. and Ches.*, ii, 275.

8. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, ii, 65; vi, 189n.

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THE VESTRIES, STANDISH CHURCH

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Commonwealth Surveyors in 1650 described him as a godly, orthodox, and painful divine ; he observed the cure every Lord's day, but did not keep the last fast appointed by Parliament. He was elected by a meeting of parishioners at Standish, at which all but one voted for him.¹ The growing antagonism between Independents and Presbyterians resulted in information being laid against him. In August, 1652, Paul Lathom, parson of Standish, was charged with having given a horse to one of the Earl of Derby's soldiers, and with being in arms at Wigan, Warrington, and Standish Moor, and offering a horse to a commander for the King of the Scots. James Finch and seventeen others testified against him in November before commissioners at Preston, and the case was prolonged for over a year. The tithes were seized as security ; but in October, 1653, he was acquitted of the charges.²

Meanwhile Brideoak was pursuing his claim to the rectory, and in this same year he got his presentation confirmed by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and allowed by the Committee for Plundered Ministers. He had actually taken possession and preached twice on the Sabbath, when during the night one Lathom broke in.³

Paul Lathom's first wife died in 1656 ;⁴ and in the same year he is said to have been imprisoned in the Tower by the Independents.⁵ The Standish register records his second marriage in 1658. He fought to the last ; for when the Restoration came and revived the rights of Ralph Brideoak, Paul Lathom was accused in June, 1660, of ejecting from the rectory of Standish the lessee, William Radley, esquire, to whom Brideoak had demised it.⁶ He died at Ditton in Prescot in 1663, aged 54.⁷ His will was proved at Chester the same year.⁸

Ralph Brideoak, now restored, had led a changeful and eventful life. When James, Earl of Derby was captured, Brideoak pleaded before Lenthall, the Speaker, for the life of his patron ; and made so good an impression that Lenthall gave him a chaplaincy and made him preacher at the Rolls Chapel, presenting him in 1654 to the benefice of Whitney. At the Restoration he became chaplain to the King, and Canon of Windsor, and proceeded to the D.D. degree. He was

1. *Commonwealth Church Surveys*, Rec. Soc. L. & C., 97.

2. *Com. for Advance of Money*, iii, pp. 1450, 1466. *Com. Plund. Min.*, Rec. Soc. L. & C., App.

3. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, iv, 2812.

4. See brass in chancel.

5. *Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., ii, 208, 348.

6. Duchy Plead. 12 Car. Trin., m. 64.

7. Calamy, *Account*, 412, Baines, *Lancs.* ed. Croston, iv, 234.

8. He mentions Jane, my now wife ; brother John ; children, Theodore, Henry, Paul, Mary (daughter of his first wife).

made Dean of Salisbury, 1667 ; Bishop of Chichester, 1674. Wood accuses him warmly of lack of principle ; but the redeeming feature of his career was his loyalty to the Earl of Derby, which has been compared with Cromwell's devotion to Wolsey after his fall.¹ He died in October, 1678 ; administration of his goods in the diocese was granted at Chester.²

William Haydock, M.A., was presented to Standish on 8 October, 1678, by Edward Standish, the vacancy being caused by the death of Bishop Brideoak, and instituted on 14 October. These proceedings were annulled, apparently on a charge of simony,³ but Haydock acted as rector ; this is clear from the churchwardens' book. To make him more secure, the King nominated the same person 'by lapse,' and he was instituted again, 15 September, 1680.⁴ He was a native of Coppull, the son of Roger and Alice Haydock, of the house now known as Bogburn Hall ; and was baptised at Standish 8 February, 1645-6. The rector's brother, Roger Haydock, was a prominent Quaker.

William Haydock, described as 'of Standish,' i.e. Standish parish, was admitted a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1665, and obtained M.A. in 1672.⁵ The Coppull nominations indicate that he acted as rector before his first presentation to Standish, i.e., during the life-time of Bishop Brideoak. This explains the 37 years' rectorate claimed in his epitaph, where the singers' gallery and altar-piece, which he erected (both since removed), are also mentioned. He wished the "doctrines of the Catholic Faith and the harmony of Evangelical Truth to resound from east to west." His wife, Catherine Lloyd, whom he married at Standish in 1676, was a benefactress ; both she and her husband have memorials in the church. He died 13 April, 1713, in his 67th year, a pious and peace-loving divine, "leaving his widow mourning her spouse, his flock grieving for their shepherd."⁶ His will was proved at Chester in the same year by his widow, who was executrix and residuary legatee. His brothers, John and Robert Haydock, and sister, Ann Farrington, were left an interest in his leaseholds.⁷

William Turton, B.A., was instituted to Standish 16 May, 1713, on the nomination of Ralph Standish, this being the last presentation

1. Authorities as before, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

2. To James Berry, a creditor ; his widow, Mary Brideoak, renouncing her right.

3. Act Books, Chester. *Hist. Soc., L. & C., xix-xx*, 279.

4. *Ibid.*

5. *St. John's Coll. Admissions*, i, 169.

6. Epitaph ; see p. 71 above.

7. Will at Chester.

by the Standish family. During his rectorate the Jacobite rising of 1715 took place, when, as already stated, one of the churchwardens was executed. He obtained a faculty in 1719 to alter the parsonage house ; though, according to Perryn, he resided in Wigan. He instituted a suit in the Exchequer to enforce the payment of tithe of hay, which was generally refused by the farmers. He was successful, but died of the smallpox soon after, and the decision was not put into effect. He died in 1722, and was buried in the church on the south side of the sacrarium on September 11 in that year ;¹ his will was proved at Chester.

John Johnson, B.D., was instituted 4 February, 1722-3, to Standish, on the death of William Turton. The nomination being made by the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of Cambridge University, which is to be explained, as already mentioned, by the legislation preventing recusants from acting as patrons. Mr. Johnson was, according to Perryn, a chorister at Southwell, and educated at Corpus Christi College, B.A., 1708 ; M.A., 1712 ; Afterwards he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was made a fellow ; B.D., 1719.² Perryn adds that he had scarcely taken possession of his benefice when by a fall in the rectory garden he broke his thigh, and died as the result of the accident, 11 January, 1723-4, in his 33rd year. This fatality is also mentioned on his memorial brass in the chancel.³

Thomas Pilgrim, B.D., was instituted 17 March, 1723-4, again on the nomination of Cambridge University, patrons for the turn. He was educated at Trinity, Cambridge, where he became fellow and Professor of Greek ; M.A., 1707 ; B.D., 1716. Mr. Pilgrim was said, in 1739, to wear the surplice, and to give the King his proper title. He was a man of unblamable and exemplary life. His apparel was grave and decent as the canons of the church required, and he did in all his behaviour so carry himself as to adorn the Gospel whereof he was a minister.⁴ Mr. Pilgrim rebuilt the parsonage, where he 'mostly resided.' He died there 16 February, 1760, in his 84th year, much lamented, having been rector for 36 years.⁵ There is a brass to his memory with a long inscription extolling his abilities. This was written, says Perryn, by Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, his contemporary at Westminster School and at College.⁶

1. Perryn's Notebook, 8 ; Bunbury, *Reports*, Turton v. Clayton, 1721, p. 133. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xli, App. pp. 561, 596. *Hist. Soc.*, L. & C., xix-xx, p. 265.

2. Perryn's Notebook, 8. *St. John's Coll. Admissions*, ii, 218. Baker, *St. John's Coll.*, ed. Mayor, i, 302, 304.

3. *Par. Mag.*, May, 1875.

4. Replies to Archdeacon, 1739 ; Chester Dioc. Reg.

5. *Adam's Courant*, 19 Feb., 1760.

6. Perryn's Notebook, and MSS., MB.

Edward Smalley, M.A., was instituted 26 July, 1760, on the death of Mr. Pilgrim, being nominated by Richard Clayton, whose sister he had married. The presentation for 21 years had been purchased from the Standishes, as mentioned. He had been curate of Standish since 1739; but had been presented to Aldingham near Ulverston, the rectory of which place he resigned, after a few months' tenure, when Mr. Pilgrim died. As curate of Standish he took a census of the parish in 1754, and a much more detailed one when rector ten years later; both have been preserved by Mr. Perryn. In 1778 he was so infirm that Rev. Thomas Knowles did the duty, at a stipend of £80; the rector was merely able "to administer the Cup at the Lord's Table."¹

Mr. Smalley was educated at Trinity, Cambridge, M.A., 1732; and was afterwards incorporated at Oxford. He died 10 April, 1779; there is a brass in the chancel to his memory; and a portrait in oils, also one of Mary Smalley, his niece, the benefactress, at Standish Rectory.

Rev. Richard Perryn, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, was instituted 10 May, 1779 (the vacancy being brought about by the death of Edward Smalley) by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of Chester, on the presentation of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Perryn, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer, patron for the turn. The new rector was the eldest son of Sir Richard, who had bought the presentation from Mrs. Cecilia Towneley, widow, and Edward Towneley Standish, her son, in 1777.²

Ten days after his institution, Mr. Perryn was inducted into the rectory by Rev. T. Knowles, curate. He read the prayers, also articles and declaration of assent, on Sunday, 23 May; and took the oath of allegiance on 18 June at the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.³

Judging from the records he has left, Mr. Perryn must have been one of the most active and industrious rectors that the benefice has known. He augmented his living in many varied ways; by agisting the cattle of his neighbours, growing willows for the basket-makers, providing oak bark for the tanners, and selling such miscellaneous things as apricots, potatoes, meal, timber, clay, and sand, from the rectory and glebe. Each amount received was entered in his books, whether it was 10,000 hoop rods at 3d. per hundred, or some item that brought in only a few pence.

1. Visit. Papers, Chester.

2. For £3,200; four years' purchase at £800. The actual payment plus two years' interest was made by the rector himself in 1779. Perryn MSS., MB, f. 2.

3. *Ibid.* His induction fees were £12.



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THE VESTRIES, ST ANDISH CHURCH

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He commenced a series of improvements at the church and on the glebe, rebuilding farms, re-leading the chancel roof and restoring the windows. Scarcely a year passes but he records some gift which he has made to the church, whether it be chairs, cushions, sounding-board, pew, window, or plate.

Mr. Perryn's keen interest in education is illustrated by the way in which he administered the charity funds left to him in trust by Miss Smalley. The girls' school was most likely his suggestion ; and the scheme of instruction, which included spinning, was drawn up by him. The first schools in Adlington and Shevington also owed much to his zeal. To obtain the right of nomination to Coppull Chapel he fought and won a long lawsuit ; and made it his care to institute a celebration of the Holy Communion in the chapel, and to provide plate and linen for the purpose. The rector could resist the squire, patron though he was, when Mr. Standish made what seemed unjust demands; as when he summoned the glebe tenants to his manor court. And even when the evidence went against him, Mr. Perryn would accept the testimony of old natives as to the extent of ground covered by the Heath Charnock modus.

Mr. Perryn's attention to arboriculture deserves mention ; one or two extracts from his Note Book will illustrate this. " December, 1805. I planted in the South Otter Close Wood 800 oak, ash, Spanish chestnut and larch trees from Scotland ; cost £3 2s. 7d."

" February and March, 1806, I separated the Little Riding from the field by a ditch, cop and hedge ; and felled the Coppice Wood, meaning to plant the whole with oaks and ashes from Scotland in November.

" 1807. Sixteen sycamore trees were planted in the new ground of the churchyard ; nine others on the south side of the burial ground."

" February, 1810. Divided the wood on the east side of the Horse Pasture from the field by a ditch and cop ; and planted 200 oak trees in vacant places."

" March, 1816. Planted 60 oaks, 60 beeches, 60 poplars, in wood on north of Barn Meadow."

There are other similar entries. We picture Mr. Perryn as a busy conscientious parson, residing on his cure, and setting a good example, especially of diligence in business, to his people. But it is above all as a chronicler that he deserves to be remembered. His Note Book, or "Notitia Parochiae de Standish" is practically

a history of the parish during his rectorate; it contains also abstracts of school and charity deeds. Another volume, entitled GE (General Entry), contains annual accounts of the benefice and miscellaneous notes. But probably the most valuable of his MS books is that entitled MB (Memoranda Book), bound in white vellum with metal clasp. Some of the material (notably a census of 1764) is taken from papers left by his predecessor, Rev. Edward Smalley, whose example perhaps instigated Perryn to record so much. Another part of MB is copied from "the town's books," i.e., from the Standish overseer's or surveyor's records; and this part includes a valuable survey of the whole township of Standish-with-Langtree for 1755, with some later additions.¹

Mr. Perryn died at Trafford Hall, near Chester, 31 October, 1825, aged 72, and was buried at Thornton-le-Moors Church, where there is a tablet to him and also in memory of his wife Dorothy. She was the daughter of George Edward Gerrard of Trafford Hall; and was married to Mr. Perryn in 1782. She died 23 June, 1826. There are other Perryn memorials in Thornton Church.² There is also a large memorial to Mr. Perryn in Standish Church. His arms, displayed on a hatchment at Thornton, are, Argent between three pine apples reversed, vert, as many leopards faces of the first. Crest, A pine-apple erect. Motto, Non omnis moriar. These arms were formerly in a window at Standish Church, where the Perryn crest is still seen, on the north wall at the junction of two arches.

William Green Orrett was instituted to Standish 29 April, 1826, on his own petition as patron for the turn. He was the son of William Orrett of Warrington, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; M.A., 1815.³ In 1828 he obtained a faculty to take down the Old Chapel at the parsonage house and to enlarge an adjoining room.⁴ Mr. Orrett died 12 June, 1841.

William Harper Brandreth, M.A., was instituted 26 June, 1841, on the presentation of Dr. J. P. Brandreth, Broad Green, Liverpool. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1835; M.A., 1839. He became Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1855; Rural Dean of Leyland, 1875. He had formerly been incumbent of Thornes, Wakefield, from 1838 to 1841. During his rectorate the restoration of the church and

1. The Note Book and some loose papers are at the Rectory. Two other books are in the possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough, J.P., of Lindley Mount, Parbold.

2. *Trans. Hist. Soc., L. and C. (N.S.)* xxi, 178-181. *Chester Chronicle*, 1 Feb., 1782.

3. Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

4. Chester Dioc. Reg.

rebuilding of the tower was undertaken. His Diary, 1841 to 1884, gives a good summary of parochial events during that period. He died 17 April, 1885, and was buried at Standish.¹

Joseph Pilkington Brandreth, M.A., was instituted in 1885, on the presentation of the trustees of the former rector, his father Canon Brandreth ; but he resigned the benefice in 1886.

He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford ; M.A., 1881. He was formerly vicar of Shocklach, 1882 to 1883 ; and rector of Tilston 1883 to 1885.

Charles William Newton Hutton, M.A., the present rector, was instituted in 1886 by the same patrons. Mr. Hutton is the son of Rev. William Hutton, B.A., formerly rector of Norwell, Notts. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1881 ; M.A., 1886. The new vestries have been built, and many improvements carried out, during his tenure of the rectory.

STAFF. In the 13th and 14th centuries the rectors, chiefly members of local families, appear to have been resident ; but pluralists such as John Spink must have had a curate. The first chantry was founded in 1328 by a rector ; no choir duty was stipulated, but the endowment in 1332 was called the vicarage ; and in 1548 the chaplain did choir duty on holy days. There was a chapel at Anderton in 1360 ; and in the 16th century, if not before, one at Coppull ; not until the 19th century were separate buildings erected for worship at Shevington, Adlington, and Charnock Richard.

The incumbent of the second chantry, founded 1479, had choir duty on holy days ; but the priest who ministered at the rood altar, a chantry founded as late as 1520, had none.

In 1541-2 there were the rector, Richard Standish, his stipendiary curate, Richard Moody, and William Bimson, chantry priest, described as a stipendiary of the widow of Ralph Standish. But it must be remembered that only those who appeared at the visitations would be recorded.

In 1548 there was a staff of six, in addition to the rector. Myles Ugnall lived at Bolton, which we could understand if Anderton Chapel still existed ; and William Bimson was infirm. After the seizure of the chantry endowments the number fell ; and in 1554 there were only

1. Canon Brandreth's Diary. *Hist. Soc., Lanc. and Ches., xix-xx*, 281.

five priests in all ; and of these the rector and another were non-resident. Only the rector and a curate, Gilbert Rigby, were named in 1562.¹

The register shows that there was generally one curate, until the 19th century ; after the founding of the grammar school in 1603, the master, who was frequently in orders, served as a curate.² From 1841 it was customary to have two curates. The chapels at Anderton and Coppull fell into disuse before the Reformation. When the new chapel at Coppull, built in 1654, came under the control of the rectors it was served from Standish until, in the 18th century, a resident curate was appointed there.

ASSISTANT CLERGY. Of the following priests named in the records, it will be noticed that local names prevailed until the 18th century.

- Dominus Ralph Forster, d. 1558.³
- Thomas Broadhurst, presbyter, d. 1562.⁴
- William Bimson, presbyter, d. 1563.⁵
- Lambert Standish, presbyter, d. 1568.⁶
- Richard Heaton, 1590 ; d. 1593.⁷
- Thomas Barker, 1600 ; married 1602.⁸
- Mr. Kirby, 1605.⁹
- Thomas Hatton, 1616-1631.¹⁰
- William Walker, 1628-1635.¹¹
- John Bowker, d. 1676.¹²
- Thomas Walkden, 1679.¹³
- John Smith, 1708.¹⁴
- Joseph Tovey, 1739.¹⁵
- Edward Smalley, licensed 1739.¹⁶
- Joseph Taylor, lic. 1791.
- Thomas Knowles, 1793.¹⁷
- Thomas Whitehead, lic. 1795.

1. Visit papers at Chester. *Hist. Soc., L. & C. ix-xx*, 282.

2. See account of Standish School.

3. *Register*, L.P.R.S., 133.

4. *Ibid.* 135.

5. *Ibid.* 136.

6. *Ibid.* 141.

7. *Ibid.* 33, 159.

8. *Ibid.* 42, 121.

9. *Ibid.* 48.

10. 65, 75, 82. There was a lecturer at Standish in 1622 ; *Miscellany*, Rec. Soc. L. & C., i, 67.

11. 128, 129, 87. Thus there were two curates at this time.

12. Second Register.

13. See account of Standish School.

14. Upholland Register.

15. His stipend was £40 ; Visitation Returns. He died this year.

16. Stipend £40. The licences from this date are in Chester Diocesan Registry.

17. See account of Mr. Smalley, rector.



From a Map in Wigan Library

STANDISH CHURCH AND VILLAGE IN 1763

See Appendix A

Edward Smalley, formerly curate, became rector; Joseph Taylor became curate of Coppull. The 19th century curates were mostly birds of passage. But William Hodgson, a native of Martin-dale, licensed to Standish 1818, was author of a work on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, and another on the Collects, and was the compiler of a remarkable census (1832) now kept at the church. He left Standish in 1834 for Bampton Vicarage, where he died in 1861.

Thomas James Bensted, M.A., Cambridge, was licensed to Standish 1871, became rector of St. George, Manchester, in 1878, vicar of Spotland, Rochdale, in 1889, where he died 1923. He wrote notes on the history of Standish in the Parish Magazine, 1875-8, and for the Manchester Diocesan Churchman, 1880.

SERVICES. Of the conduct of services and customs of the people little can be learnt, as the presentments at visitations were chiefly directed against Recusants, and at a later date, against Quakers.

In 1598 a complaint was levied against the puritan rector William Leigh, which shows that the parish was not all of his way of thinking. "The surplice is worn by the curate, but whether it be decent for the parson we know not. Divers pews have been erected by private parties whereof they crave speedy reformation."¹

The separate account of the rectors given above includes some comment on their characters. Out of a list of forty rectors or thereabouts,—John Spink, d. 1424; Roger Standish, 1473; Bishop Henry Standish, d. 1535; Peter Bradshaw, d. 1541; Dr. Richard Standish, d. 1552; Dr. William Cliffe, d. 1558; Bishop Brideoak, d. 1678, were pluralists. Apart from these, there were few cases of non-residence.

The church was well furnished in 1552; there were 3 great bells, 3 sacring bells, 2 chalices with patens, four old copes with other vestments, altar linen, etc.; "three old coverings to three altars" are mentioned, and a picture of St. Wilfrid.²

In 1609 the Puritans were wont to meet on Communion Sundays, which were not very frequent, to confer about "the ruin of the church in parts of Lancashire by the increase of Papists profaning the Sabbath."³ There was Holy Communion in 1679 on the first Sunday in the month and on the chief festivals.⁴ The churchwardens replied

1. Raines MSS., Chet. Libr. xxii, 178.

2. *Church Goods*, Chet. Soc., 128.

3. Kenyon MSS., Hist. Man. Com., 16.

4. Churchwardens' Accounts.

to the archdeacon in 1739 that the church was kept in good order. There was a stone font with cover ; a decent Communion Table in the chancel, covered with a carpet during service, and during Communion with a fair white linen cloth ; two flagons and three chalices ; a place for reading Service ; a pulpit with Bible, Prayer Book, Homilies and Canons ; a chest with three locks, etc. The minister and the curate were both commended ; the surplice was worn and two were provided. Ten couples were presented for immorality. The Sabbath was well kept ; no shops were open, and no innkeepers suffered their customers to tipple or game on that day. None refused Easter offering or church rate except Quakers. There were places in the parish where mass was said, and there was a Quakers' meeting.

As to the services, Prayers were read in the church twice on Sunday ; the Litany was said on Wednesday and Friday ; the youth were instructed in the Church Catechism on the Sundays in Lent ; and the Lord's Supper was celebrated eighteen times a year. Methods were adopted to "reclaim popish recusants."¹

In 1779 the services were similar ; Evening Prayer was at 2-30.² Large quantities of wine were used at the Sacrament, 35½ quarts, costing 1s. a quart, supplied four special days, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Eve and Easter in 1679 ; four or five quarts sufficed for an ordinary Sunday.³ There was a custom in 1779 of giving a bottle of wine each to rector and curate as often as the Sacrament was administered. This was omitted on Good Friday ; but two bottles each were given on Easter Day.⁴ The custom obtained in 1722 and long afterwards of electing a sidesman for each township, including Langtree. The rector chose one churchwarden and the vestry another out of these eleven.⁵

CHANTRIES. The three Chantries formerly in Standish Church have already been mentioned.

The first, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in 1328 by Henry le Waleys, rector. The foundation deed, without date, stipulated that the resident chaplain should celebrate daily for the souls of the founder, his forbears, and all the faithful. The endowment given was two messuages and sixty acres of land in Standish and Langtree. The nomination of a priest after the founder's death

1. Chester Diocesan Registry.

2. Perryn, MSS., MB, 81.

3. Churchwardens' Accounts.

4. Perryn, Notebook.

5. Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 390.

was to rest with Richard le Waleys and his heirs, in default with the lord of Standish or the prior of Burscough.¹ Licence to alienate the endowment lands in mortmain was granted by the King in 1328; after an inquiry at which the lands were found to be held of Thomas de Langtree by the service of three grains of pepper, Thomas held them of Margaret Banastre (rendering 1d.) who, in turn, held of the Earl of Lancaster by the rent of a rose.²

By a fine in 1330 the founder conveyed the lands to Simon le Waleys (perhaps the one of that name who was vicar of Huyton in 1349), who thus became the first chaplain.⁴ The founder further enriched the chantry in 1332, when he gave to Simon son of Thomas le Waleys, chaplain, six oxen and four cows worth in all 100s., and Simon was bound to render the same or their value to his successor in "the vicarage."⁵

A later settlement in 1338 vested the patronage in the Standish family only.⁶

Adam le Keswyk was chaplain in 1368,⁷ and Thomas del Lee in 1394, when an annuity of three marks was granted him.⁸ In 1404, Thomas Thorpe was presented.⁹ In 1477, Alexander Standish disputed with Lawrence Langtree as to Chapon Toft, chantry land on Standish Moor.¹⁰

An additional endowment was secured in 1491 to Nicholas Bibby, then chaplain, from Sir Alexander Standish (possibly a gift from the chaplain himself) stipulating that daily service should be celebrated for the soul of Roger Standish, a former rector, and for the patrons of the church, and finding thirteen candles a year before the altar of St. Wilfrid. The addition was a messuage belonging Nicholas, situated in Welch Whittle;¹¹ which he appears to have received from Peter Standish.¹² Thomas Worsley, appointed by Sir Alexander Standish, had been chaplain in 1527 for sixteen years.¹³ Roger Lyney

1. *Local Gleanings, Lancs. and Ches.*, ii, 185-7. Standish D. Wigan Library, no. 38.

2. *Cal. Pat.*, 1327-30, p. 230.

3. *Lancs. Inq.*, L. and C. Rec. Soc. ii, 226.

4. *Lancs. Fines*, ii, 76. The lands had been the heritage of William Smith and were released by him and by Hugh Standish, Standish Deeds, Wigan Lib., nos. 27, 29.

5. Standish Deeds, as before, no. 45.

6. *Ibid.* no. 55.

7. Standish D., Wigan Libr., no. 89.

8. *Ibid.* no. 111.

9. Earwaker, *Standish D.* LXXXIX.

10. Stand. D., Wigan Lib., no. 163.

11. *Ibid.* no. 187.

12. *Ibid.* no. 167.

13. Duchy Rentals, 5/15.

was cantarist in 1535 when the chantry was assessed for tenths at 9s. 6d. and for the subsidy 8s. 6d.¹ William Bimson was the last chaplain, appointed in 1541;² he remained until the Suppression. He was in 1548 aged 46, lame and impotent, but yet was duly celebrating and finding candles as required; moreover he did choir duty every holy day. The income was then £4 15s.; and the cantarist had a pension of £4 5s. 6d.³ He was buried at Standish, 23 Jan., 1562-3. The lands were sold by the Crown to Thurstan Anderton.⁴ They were in Standish (tenants, John Wakefield, 20s. rent; Bryan Bibby, 20s.); in Langtree (Rich. Hunter, 35s.) and Welch Whittle (Alex. Sklater, 20s.).⁵ The kneeling and burial place of the Rigbys of Burgh was in the north east corner of the church in "Our Lady's chancel." This locates the chantry. The Rigby crest is still seen on a stone bracket above the window behind the organ.⁶

The second chantry was founded in 1479 by Alexander Fairclough, rector, who gave all his lands in the county of Lancaster to trustees for a 'conable priest' to celebrate daily at the altar in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Standish Church, for the souls of the founder and his brother Thomas Fairclough and others, and to perform choir duty on holy days. The patronage was vested in Alexander Standish and others.⁷ Robert Pilkington, chaplain, who died 1498, augmented the income by a rent of six marks, the cantarist was to pray for his salvation, and that of Dr. Thomas Fairclough, rector of Walton (the original founder is not mentioned).⁸

As a former memorial recording this benefaction stood in the north aisle, it is surmised that in this aisle was the site of the chapel of St. Nicholas.

James Never was the cantarist in 1527, having held the office for eighteen years.⁹ He was still there in 1535 and 1547,¹⁰ but probably died soon after. The incumbent was found celebrating and rendering choir duty in 1548. The income was £5 6s. 11d., from lands in Rivington (where the tenants were Ralph Whittle, paying 16s. rent, Oliver Barnes and Robert Wilson, 29s., Alice Pendlebury 4s.), in Welch Whittle (Oliver Pleasington, 18s. 9d., and Robert Hugh, 18d. tenants); in Adlington (tenant, Robert Sutton, 29s. 4d.) and in

1. *Valor Eccles.*, v. 232.

2. *Lancs. and Ches. Records*, ii, 407.

3. Raines, *Chantryes*, Chet. Soc., ii, 178-80. *Church Goods*, 129.

4. Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. i.

5. Raines, *op. cit.*

6. See above, pp. 64, 74.

7. Standish D., no. 173, see also no. 192.

8. Raines, *Chantryes*, ii, 176; p. 92 above.

9. Duchy Rentals, 5/15.

10. *Valor Eccl.*, v, 232.

Heath Charnock (tenant Thurstan Sayle, 14s. 4d.)¹ The reversion of the endowments, which implies that they were leased, was granted in 1558 to the Savoy Hospital by Queen Mary, on refounding it. The lands were granted in 1583 to Thurstan Anderton.

The third chantry, that at the Rood Altar, had the shortest existence. It was founded by James Standish of Arley before 1525. In this year his executor Alexander Standish, agreeably to his will nominated Peter Bower to be cantarist at the chantry of the Holy Cross in Standish Church.³ He was still there at the Suppression in 1548, when he was 72 years of age. He afterwards had a pension of £3; and was buried at Standish in 1557.⁴ Peter Bower taught a school at Standish, and in 1553 had a bequest from one of his former pupils.⁵ The endowment of the Rood Chantry was small: £3 7s. 4d. from lands in Langtree, Worthington, and Chorley. The Chorley tenants were Thomas Ainscough, rent, 19s. 1od.; James Bank, 17s. In Worthington, Edward Rigby, 21s.; in Langtree, Hugh Barker, 19s. 6d.⁶ The lands in Langtree may be identified with Barker's Farm; those in Worthington with the so-called Manor House (Post Office).

The existing doorway to the Rood Loft has been mentioned.⁷ None of the chantries had any plate in 1548.

1. Raines, *Chantryes*, ii, 180.

2. Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks., xxxiii, 168.

3. Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. i. Earwaker, *Standish D.* CCLXXXI.

4. Raines, *Chantryes*, ii, 180. *Church Goods*, 129. *Valor Eccl.* v, 232.

5. See p. 164.

6. Raines, as before. 7. P 60.



HAYDOCK OF COPFULL AND STANDISH

CHAPTER VI

STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Connection with Wigan. Boundaries of Langtree and of the Joint Township. Elevation. Roads. Railways. Soil. Commons. Woods. Hicbibe Well. EVENTS. MANORS. Standish. Langtree. Standish Hall. Langtree Old Hall. New Hall. Manor Courts. OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Civil Government. Industries. Rates. Market. Market and other Crosses. Fairs. Wakes. Castle. Stocks.

THE CONNECTION WITH WIGAN. The close physical connection between Standish and Wigan has been remarked by historians. One writer notes that "Wigan is cut off by the river from the rest of the parish and hundred (West Derby) and has on the north no marked physical separation from Standish in a different parish and hundred."¹ And again "It is curious that the township of Wigan, physically belonging to Standish, has always lain in another parish and hundred."²

This anomaly by itself would prove nothing, for elsewhere (in Aspull in Salford hundred for instance, where there is no physical separation from Ince) there are parish and hundred divisions not very clearly marked. But taken in connection with the claim of the Standish family to the advowson of Wigan, the natural features of the district suggest that Wigan and Standish anciently formed part of one parish.

William de Standish alleged in 1303 that his ancestor Ralph, who lived in the time of King Richard (1189-1199), had presented his own

1. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 68.

2. *Ibid.* vi, 182.

clerk, Ulf, to the chapel of Wigan, and that Ulf was instituted and received the tithes, oblations and dues amounting to half a mark or more. The smallness of the income is noticeable, and could only be explained if the chapel or church of Wigan had not then been endowed with the land of Wigan Manor. To the defence, that Wigan was a church not a chapel, set up by the Langton family, it was replied by the Standishes that though Wigan was called a mother church at the time of the suit, yet it was a chapel in the days of their ancestor.¹ The dispute led to a standing feud between the Langton and Standish families. There was open violence in 1400, and before 1430 some of the kinsfolk of both sides had been wounded and slain. The arbitration of friends was resorted to in vain; nor could litigation for long produce a settlement.² The Langtons were influential people, and it is difficult to believe that the Standishes would put forward a baseless claim. Their contention, though not clearly stated, appears to have been that Wigan was once a chapel appurtenant to Standish Church and therefore in the parish of Standish.

It is curious that in 1314, when the suit was pending, Wigan Fair, previously held at All Saints in accordance with the dedication of the church, was changed to the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Wilfrid the Bishop. The parish church of Standish was dedicated to St. Wilfrid. Does the alteration of the Fair mean that Robert de Clitheroe, then rector of Wigan, favoured the view that Wigan was once appurtenant to Standish? The Fair was changed back to All Saints in 1329, much later (1588) it was held on St. Luke's Day.³

There is no mention of Wigan in Domesday Book. In Newton hundred there was a "Church of that manor" which had one carucate of land. Dr. Farrer points out that Newton not being in the parish of Wigan militates against the identification of Wigan Church with the "church of that manor (Newton)." On the other hand he remarks that the ecclesiastical manor of Wigan has always been rated at one carucate.⁴ Possibly "the church of that manor" means the manor of the hundred rather than the vill or parish of Newton, for there follows in Domesday Book a mention of St. Oswald of that vill (Winwick) which has two carucates. The unnamed church (if not Wigan) may have been a church in

1. Bridgeman, *Hist. of Wigan*, i, 40 et seq. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 59, n. 10, n. 16.

2. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, LXXXV, CVI-CIX, CXXII, CXXVI. See account of Standish family below.

3. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 71.

4. *Ibid.* i, 286 n.

5. *Ibid.* i, 288, a, b, c, Map and Prefatory Note.

Newton afterwards ruined, the endowment being transferred to some other. Dr. Farrer's suggestion that Walton Church is meant is not without difficulty. If Wigan is intended it may be called the church of that manor because it was the mother church of the hundred of Newton. One would have expected the dedication to be given, as in other cases, even when the locality is omitted.

Another bond between Standish and Wigan is that in 1212 they were under one lord, Thurstan Banastre, baron of Makerfield. For he had a lordship in Standish and Langtree, though he was not the immediate tenant.¹

To recapitulate, the physical unity of Standish and Wigan, the claim to Wigan advowson, and the Banastre lordship over both vills, indicates a possibility that they were once united in the same parish and hundred. However that may be, their history is closely connected. The lords of Standish and Langtree had burgages in the town ; and some of the burgesses of Wigan had land in Standish. Hence the chief events in the story of the borough, such as the grant of a charter in 1246, the impeachment of its rector in 1323,² and the royal visit the same year,³ would profoundly affect Standish ; while the great mineral wealth of Wigan's neighbouring townships on the north fed her industries and filled the coffers of her merchants.

THE BOUNDARIES OF LANGTREE⁴ as distinct from Standish. Until the third or fourth decade of the 19th century, separate surveyors, sidesmen, and other officials were appointed for Langtree. Parts of both townships were enisled in the other's territory, making confusion common, and union for rating purposes desirable. The bounds of Langtree are delineated on the Tithe Map, 1838, and on the first Ordnance Map made a few years later. Roughly speaking, all that lies east of the Wigan to Preston highway is in Langtree, but four portions must be excepted, which are in Standish, namely a tongue of land including The Limes, Jolly Mill, and Douglas House ; the triangle bounded by High Street, Pole Street, and Church Street ; a pear-shaped piece, bounded by Grove Lane and Wigan Road, which includes Highfield and Ashfield ; a small plot (evidently an enclosure) extending from Moores Lane to the Delf.

On the west of the highway is Standish demesne, which with most of the area between the main road and Shevington was included in Standish. But in the north of the township, all between Pepper Lane

1. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 30.

2. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 70, 61n.

3. *Ibid.* ii, 202.

4. See Map.



Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton.

THE CHANCEL AND EAST WINDOW
STANDISH CHURCH

and Coppull, together with a strip on the south side of Pepper Lane (Bentham's Row, Friends' Burial Ground, Robin Hill, etc., are in this strip) was known as Langtree.

Moreover, in the extreme south of this area west of the highway there are two portions of Langtree. One is a small unfenced piece of land in Woodfield, near Round Moor Farm. The other includes Standish Wood Folds (Lower), Brown's or Lower Wood Farm, Brockhurst, Boar's Head Inn, and Mere Oaks. Another anomaly is that the Church of Standish (so called in 1204) is in Langtree, also the whole of the glebe. Thus parts of Langtree lie on the extreme east of the township, at Brookside Farm; in the extreme north, at Seven Stars; in the extreme south, at Boar's Head.

This peculiar situation arose from the division of arable land, wood, and pasture, between the Standish and Langtree families in early times.¹ The wood lay mainly on the confines of Wigan; moss and moorland lay in the north.² Perhaps the territory called Langtree dwindled as the family of that name lost their possessions. To the rebuilding of the church in 1582, more people contributed in Langtree than in Standish. Langtree land tax in 1789 was £30 11. 0.; the Standish tax was £29 7. 0. But in 1901 Standish was said to contain 1,696 acres, and Langtree 1,568; the joint township, land and water, comprising 3,264 acres.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE JOINT TOWNSHIP. The boundary stone on the highway from Wigan marking the southern frontier of Standish-with-Langtree is the meeting place of two dioceses, two parishes, two hundreds, and two townships. The dividing line on either side of the road is here marked by a row of trees from which a field, and more recently a house, derive their name, Mere (boundary) Oaks.

Proceeding east, the Douglas divides the joint township from Haigh; Bradley Brook and fences separate it from Worthington. Hic-bibe Brook, anciently the Perburn, bounds it on the north, towards Coppull. On the west, field fences at first divide Standish-with-Langtree from Wrightington. Then Boundary Lane marks the division; other fences and Almond Brook, formerly Kirk Brook, separate it from Shevington. The stream becomes Mill Brook at the old mill, but Park Brook (so called from the Standish demesne) was an older name. This brook flows into the Douglas, which again becomes the boundary, separating Standish from Wigan on the south. Another stream defines the boundary from Martland

1. Cf. *Lancs. Fines*, Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., i, 24.

2. Standish Deeds, Wigan Library, nos. 79, 80.

Bridge to Giant's Hall, thence the frontier runs across fields to the row of trees and the stone first mentioned. The arbitrary line, already commented on, has not been altered in modern times. For in 1303 Brimelow was in Standish and Wigan.¹ In 1755 part of the house was considered (as it is now) to be in Wigan and part in Standish.²

THE ELEVATION reaches its highest point at Prospect Hill, 374 feet. The church and village are in the higher part of the township, at a level of 355 feet ; the Hall is about 50 feet lower. At Standish Lower Ground the level falls below 100 feet.

ROADS. The highway from Wigan enters Langtree at Boar's Head, where it divides. The western part passes through Standish village and goes north through Coppull, where it was known as Watling Street about 1230. The eastern length goes through Worthington, where it was long known as Water Lane, and on towards Chorley. The Lower Road from Wigan, which enters Standish near Crooke and emerges near the Boy's School into School Lane, is also an old road. School Lane and its continuation, Windy Harbour Lane, run westwards from the village.

Pepper Lane³ connects the north part of the village with Shevington and Wrightington. Kirk Lane leading from Bradley Lane to Coppull is an old bridle road. The Grove becomes Fairhurst Lane leading to Jolly Mill. Lurdin Lane is a short length near Limbrick ; Rectory or Parsonage Lane runs from the church to Worthington ; Cross Street and Pole Street connect High Street (part of the main road) with the Market Place.

Toll Bars formerly stood near Boar's Head (south of the inn) and near Pepper Lane corner.

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway has two stations (formerly L. and N. W.), Standish and Boar's Head ; both are about a mile distant from the village. A branch line (formerly L. & Y.) connects Boar's Head with Chorley. Electric trams run to Wigan, and motor buses, from Wigan to Chorley through Coppull, call at Standish. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal touches the township near the Lower Ground boundary. There is also an underground canal, mentioned in the 18th century, used for colliery work in this locality. It was driven from the canal at Crooke under the Park to

1. Hornby Chapel Deed.

2. Standish Survey, Perryn MSS.

3. Perhaps so called from a pepper-corn rent. Thomas Langtree granted to Hugh Langtree, husbandman, in 1637, a farm to be held for 21 years for a pepper-corn rent, also daywork and boons ; Langtree Survey, Owen MSS., Manchester Free Library, 39/396.

the eye of the Tunnell Pit, on the principle employed by the Duke of Bridgewater at Worsley.

Soil and subsoil are generally clay. Two stone quarries have been worked, the Delf near the village and one on Chadwick Farm. There is a bed of sand at Seven Stars. From early in the 17th century coal mines have been worked and still form the principal industry.

COMMONS. In 1362 the wastes of Standish and Langtree contained 300 (large) acres. The common wood lay between the park of Standish and the bounds of Wigan ; the common of pasture began at the church, extending to the bounds of Shevington and Wrightington (i.e., a large tract to the west of the highway).

The two deep turf mosses, evidently included in the above tract, were Hoddepull Moss and Langtree Moss. Hoddepull Moss lay between land of Thomas de Eccleston and Kirkbrook (i.e. Almond Brook) in length, and land of Adam de Bradshagh and the bounds of Wrightington in breadth. This must have been in the north-west corner of the parish. The bounds of Langtree Moss show that it was near to Hoddepull, for it adjoined Adam de Bradshagh's land, and Busshell Croft, which in turn was close to Stonlach and Hoddepull.¹

These two mosses appear to have been united ; for in 1653 Langtree Moss only is mentioned.² It was bounded by Tunley Moss and the Mere Stone parting three commons,³ on the south by Kirk Brook ; on the east by tenements of Ralph Standish, esquire ; on the west from the said Mere Stone leading to the back side of John Read's house, to a place called the Dead Man's Grave. This moss was extensive, 300 acres, probably the large acre. From the mention of Kirk Brook as a southern boundary (and a northern one in what follows) it is evident that there was a part of the brook extending west and east, not coincident with Shevington boundary. There is proof of this still remaining.

At the same period, 1653, there was a common called the Round Moor, 40 acres in extent, in this same vicinity. It abutted on Kirk Brook to the north, and on tenements of Ralph Standish on the other sides. There was also Standish Moor, 350 acres, bounded on the east by lands of Thomas Langtree and on the south by the coal pits of Ralph Standish ; and in addition Langtree Moor, 150 acres, bounded

1. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, LII, LIII, originals in Wigan Library, nos. 79, 80, Busshell Croft was perhaps Birchall Meadow in nine parts, in Standish and Shevington; *Standish Terrier* 1784.

2. *Owen MSS.*, Manchester Public Lib. Vol. 39, 296.

3. The stone at the junction of Standish, Shevington and Wrightington.

on all sides by Langtree's lands.¹ Other commons are not specified ; but the total is said to amount to eleven hundred acres.² This is remarkable in view of the extent of the township to-day, 3,264 statute acres in all.

The enclosure of the wastes took place before 1720, when there is mention of a plot given to the school.³ No award is known to be extant.

STANDISH WOODS. Allusion has been already made to the commonable wood in the 14th century. There was some division at an early date between the lords of Standish and Langtree of the woodland in the south-west portion, for the Langtree family had a large area of Standish Wood in 1406, bounded by Byrleclogh (Barley Brook) Whitley and Brimelow, demised in a marriage settlement to Isobel de Standish. Higher Standish Wood Folds is in Standish, Lower Folds in Langtree. This fact points back to a partition.

The chief woods of Thomas Langtree in 1653 were near his house.

In 1718 Ralph Standish had in the woods, 10,000 young oaks and ashes valued at 1s. each ; and in The Grove, which was then another wooded area, 170 oaks worth £1 each, 300 young oaks and scrugs worth 1s. each, and 7 ashes worth £2. The demesne in 1755 included the following woods with acreage in large measure, Great Copy 11, Little Copy 6, Birchenlee in three parts 15, Rigby's Woods 7, Great Birley 10, Brimiley Wood 6, Elnup 3. There were woods also on farms, e.g. Folerti's Wood 3, on Grimshaw's (Rigby Farm). Most of these names recur in 1838 when the woodland on the demesne had decreased to about 63 statute acres. The splendid trees in Beech Walks bordering the drive at the entrance of the park are now (1923) being cut down ; and the beautiful woods full of picturesque valleys and vistas will soon be devastated. Stray deer from Wrightington were sometimes to be seen in Standish demesne when a herd was kept in the former park.⁴

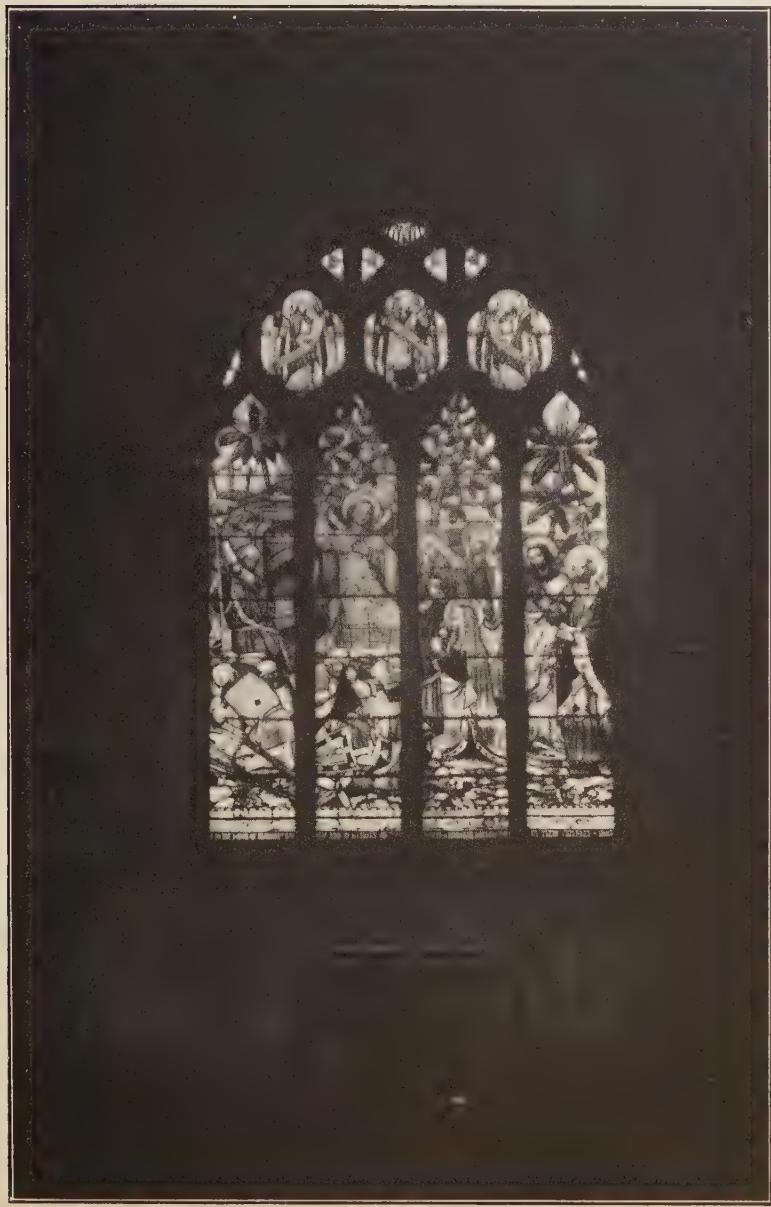
HIC BIBE WELL is in the north-east corner of Langtree and adjoined or was included upon the land granted to Cockersand Abbey before 1219. The land was called Wallcroft (i.e. Wellcroft) and pro-

1. The site of this common at Shevington Road, Almond Brook, is known, as it is marked on the Standish Estate Map of 1763. There is another Round Moor in Wigan Lane. The locality of Langtree Moor is marked by Moores Lane.

2. The Owen MSS as before.

3. Gastrell, *Notitia*, ii, 392.

4. See also pp. 143, 209. In April, 1750, there was to be a sale of 1,252 fine oaks on or near the banks of the Douglas from the demesne and farms of Ralph Standish. Note by Canon J. B. Stopford from "Adams's Courant."



Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

THE DARLINGTON MEMORIAL WINDOW
STANDISH CHURCH



6

bably took its name from this spring.¹ The local explanation of the name is that Cromwell refreshed himself here, and put up the inscription, *Hic bibi—Here I drank.*

The spelling "Hic bibe" occurs on a map dated 1763,² the earliest appearance of the name, and probably the original form. The well was on or near monastic land; and the title may have arisen from a mediæval or pedantic notice, *Hic bibe—Drink here;* signifying that the spring was good drinking water. The spring has been turned into Seven Stars Brook to feed Wigan Corporation water supply. The field was called Brandearth (*brandrith, well-fence*) in 1635, when it was leased by Thomas Langtree, esquire, to Thomas Taylor for the lives of his children William, Thomas and Isabel Taylor.

The history of the township is largely that of the rectors and the Standish family; some of the outstanding events have already been mentioned in the general account of the parish; such as the quarrels between the lords of Standish and Langtree; and the halt made at Standish by the insurgents under Sir Adam Banastre.³

The Scots forayers led by Bruce probably reached Standish seven years afterwards.⁴ In 1323 came Edward II's visit to Wigan, when local grievances were well aired at his court. Adam de Bradshagh of Langtree was one of the sub-bailiffs of the wapentake who had taken bribes from the rich to relieve them of jury service. William de Standish had been a victim of the illegal demand for "entry" on succeeding to lands purchased by him.⁵

It was a great day for Standish when in 1381 the news came that a native, Ralph de Standish, had been knighted for defending the King against Wat Tyler;⁶ and the deeds of local men in the French campaigns of the next century would be followed at home with great interest.⁷

The Reformation period saw the sweeping away of the chantries and the visit of Edward VI's commissioners to examine the church goods; the close of the 16th century was made more memorable by the rebuilding of Standish Church, a work partly carried out by local labour.⁸

1. See below, p. 185.

2. In Wigan Library.

3. P. 11, 12.

4. *Chron. de Lanercost*, 246, Coram Reg. R. 254, Rex. 52.

5. Assize R. 425, m. 13.

6. Below, p. 170.

7. Chap. i, pp. 15-16.

8. Chap. iv, p. 56.

The puritan rector, William Leigh, was called to order by the authorities,¹ and at the same period his recusant parishioners were fined;² but the founding of a free school, 1603-20, appears to have enlisted the help of all parties.³

During the Civil War there was much marching of armies through the township. Cromwell passed through in pursuit of the Duke of Hamilton's troops after the battle of Ribble Bridge in 1648.⁴ Other events were the election of a rector by the parishioners; his night raid on the parsonage which was occupied by a rival, and his trial, a little later, for being in arms at Standish Moor (where apparently there had been some fighting) and at other places.⁵ The Langtree family were ruined by the war.⁶ During the Lancashire Plot of 1690-1694, men were enlisted for King James at Standish town, receiving a shilling a day. The Hall was twice raided, and a reward offered for the arrest of William Standish.⁷

The church bells were rung or tolled at royal accessions or funerals, and spread the news of great events. Among the occasions when they pealed forth in the 17th century were the Public Thanksgiving 1683, Monmouth's Defeat, 1685, the taking of Breda, 1686, the Battle of the Boyne and other victories in Ireland, 1688. Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, visited Standish in 1690; and also came by in 1694, when the Bishop's men were entertained.⁸

The Jacobite Rising of 1715 brought about the trial and conviction, but consequent release, of Ralph Standish, and the execution of James Blundell, one of the churchwardens, for complicity in the rebellion.⁹ When the second Jacobite Rising, 1745, took place, the churchwardens hid the Church plate.¹⁰

The church was broken into and robbed in 1789, an event twice advertised in the Liverpool Herald.¹¹

Nelson's and Wellington's victories were celebrated, as those of Marlborough about a century before, and the early successes of the American War (1776), had been celebrated. Bonfires were kindled

1. P. 101.

2. Chap. i, p. 17.

3. Below, p. 164.

4. Chap. i, p. 19.

5. Chap. v, p. 105.

6. Below p. 148.

7. Chap. ii.

8. Churchwardens' Accounts.

9. See account of Standish Wood Folds, Lower Farm, pp. 209-211 below; also ch. ii.

10. Churchwarden's Accounts.

11. *Ibid.*

in the Market Place, and powder and ale were paid for by the wardens out of the church leys.¹

A highway robbery and murder took place at Boar's Head in 1840.² The grave of John Coulton, the murdered man, with inscribed stone referring to the tragedy, is in Standish churchyard. Standish Hall, then the seat of Charles Standish, M.P., was robbed earlier in the same year, during his absence at Parliament ; jewels and plate to the value of more than £300 being taken.³

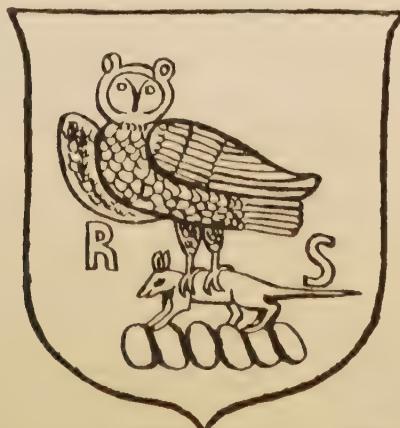
Commenting on the changes of the last half century, Mr. J. M. Ainscough, a native, now (1923) mayor of Wigan, wrote in 1911, "The quaint old thatched cottages in Church Street, Preston Road and in the Grove, with their old-fashioned gardens, have given place to new bricks and mortar. The old hand-loom Weaving Shop at the corner of the Squire's Hey has been pulled down and commodious offices for the Urban District Council have taken its place. The old Court House in Cross Street still remains, but the small triangular green in front of it with its overhanging beech tree has disappeared.",

"The Malt-kiln Pit, the delight of the village boys and girls in a long frost has gone, and is replaced by a handsome Wesleyan Chapel with a trimly-kept foreground." Mr. Ainscough also notes that the Grammar School building has been more than doubled in size since 1870, and the Rectory Lane Schools enlarged in a still greater degree.

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Wigan Gazette*, 1840, 31 July, 7 Aug., 4 and 18 Sept., 2 Oct., ; 1841, 9 April.

3. *Ibid.* 10 April, 1840.



By kind permission of Mr. J. Stanton

OWL AND RAT CREST
OF RALPH STANDISH,
FROM A BENCH END
IN STANDISH CHAPEL.

The MANOR of Standish. It was stated in 1212 that Richard Bussell (who was baron of Penwortham from about 1150 to 1164) had granted Standish and Langtree, assessed as two ploughlands, to Richard Spileman in marriage with the grantor's sister. At this time, 1212, Thurstan Banastre held them by the service of a sore hawk annually.¹

The Bussells were also lords of Leyland, on which manor with the hundred twelve berewicks were once dependent.² It was probably as lord of the hundred that Bussell granted them to Spileman, for Standish and Langtree were always considered to be held of the wapentake of Leyland; but an ancient rent was also due from them to Penwortham barony, to the court of which service was rendered, as well as to the wapentake court.

The relationship between Richard Spileman and the immediate tenants of the manors, who used the local names in the twelfth century, is not known. The superior lordship of the Banastre family, who were afterwards said to hold by military service, was long recognised. The Marsey family also had some rights in these and other local manors, and sold them about 1230 to Randle, Earl of Chester. These rights passed by marriage to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who also acquired similarly the lordship of Leylandshire.

Ralph de Standish occurs in the time of Richard I and in the succeeding reign.³ He must be given first place in the pedigree.⁴

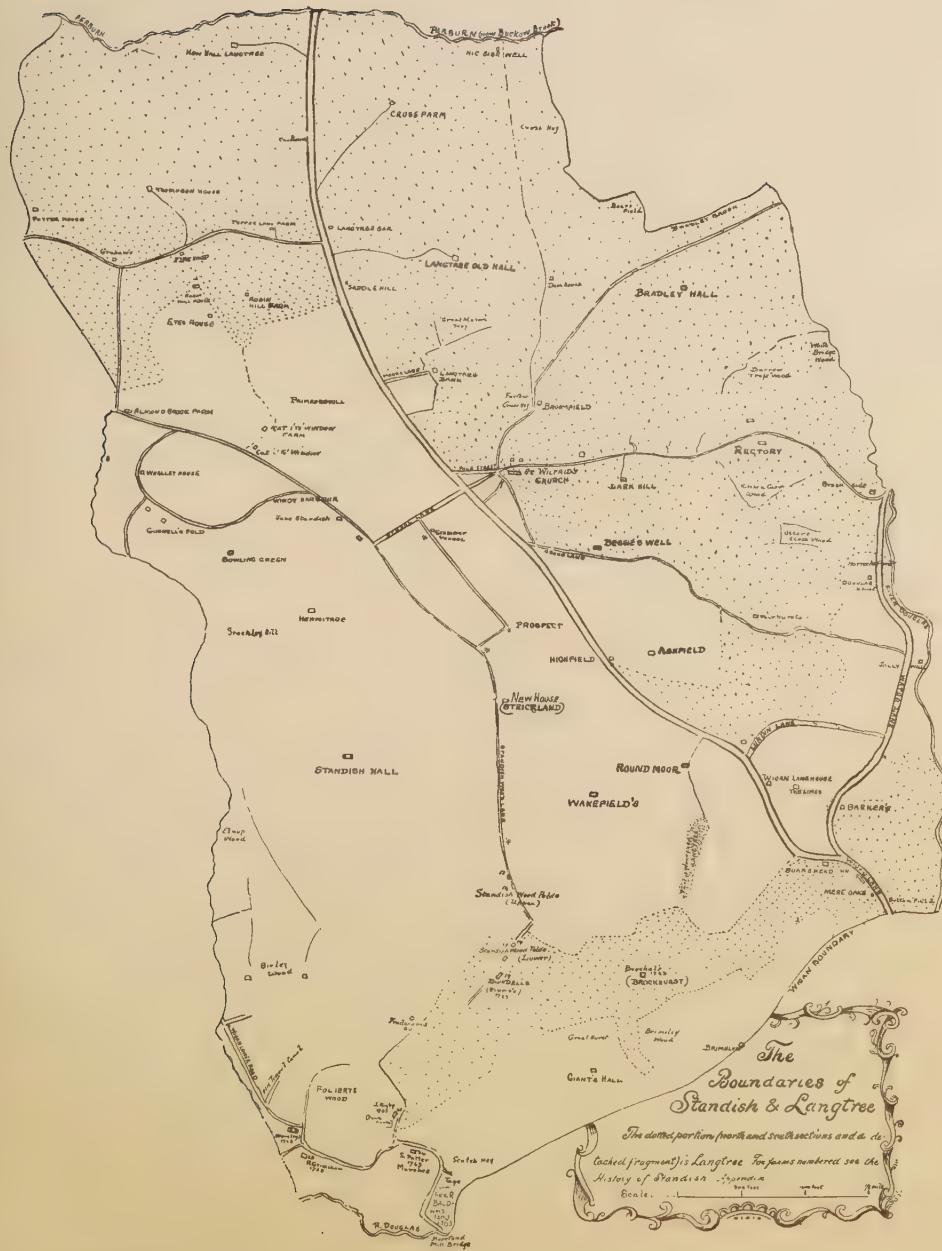
Juliana, wife of Ralph de Standish, and Edith, wife of Siward de Langtree, together witness a twelfth century charter of Alina de

1. *Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, Rec. Soc., Lanc. and Ches., i, 31.

2. *V.C.H. Lancs.* i, 287; p. 17 above.

3. *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 378. The Siward de Standish who was contemporary (*ibid.*, 38) may be identified with Siward de Langtree.

4. The account of the family given by Burke, Piccopic, and others, begins with Thurstan Standish, thought to be living in 6 Henry III. The deeds quoted as authority for this Thurstan were erroneously transcribed by Father West, and so printed by Earwaker, *Standish Deeds*, I, II, III. The regnal dates should read Henry VI (Standish Deeds, 138, 139, 143, in Wigan Public Library). Moreover Thurstan belonged to the Standish family of Shevington. One Ralph de Standish, son of Leising, is mentioned, probably not the same as the Ralph given above. *Cockersand Chart.*, ii, 514. Kuerden MSS., v, f. 2, quotes a deed "Henry de Standish gave Gilbert his brother the hamlet of Langtree in the town of Standish;" and makes this Henry the father of Siward de Langtree. This lacks confirmation.



See p. 120

Dorvaleston.¹ This suggests that they were sisters and co-heiresses, possibly daughters of the Richard Spileman mentioned above.

The above-named Ralph de Standish witnessed a charter of Hugh Bussell, baron of Penwortham, about 1190.² He disputed with Siward de Langtree in 1205, and made a new division of lands with him in the following year, retaining one carucate of land in Standish, a moiety of the advowson of Standish Church, and 16 acres of assarted land to the south of the church with half the common wood ; but the quarrel continued.³ Ralph was defendant in a suit for slander brought against him about 1214 by several members of the Bussell family.⁴ He was still disputing with the Langtree family concerning the advowson of Standish Church when he died, about 1219.⁵ It was afterwards claimed that he had held the advowson of Wigan Church and had appointed a clerk in the reign of King Richard.⁶

Alexander, who succeeded his father Ralph,⁷ had been rector of Standish since 1205, if not before. He acquired the entire advowson of Standish Church and other rights from the Langtrees.⁸

Ralph son of Alexander succeeded. In 1246 he joined with others in a suit against William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, that he should acquit them of the services demanded for their lands by the guardians of the lands of John, formerly Earl of Lincoln.⁹ Ralph had a grant of land in Shevington, a few years later, which was witnessed by Hugh, parson of Standish.¹⁰

1. Grant by Alina de Dorvaleston (Darlaston, co. Stafford) to Or. Huniet of two warae of land in Dorvaleston which he held in the time of her lord Engenulvus, and for which he has done homage in her court of Buccenhale, co. Stafford.

Witnesses. Robert de Swinnerton, Thomas de Bidulf, Eustace Griffin, John de Nortun, Richard de Nortun, Richard le large, Joyce de Grottun and many others. Juliana, wife of Ralph de Stanhedis, Edith, wife of Siward de Longetro, Aldus lady of Cherdingham (now Kermincham, co. Chester) and Letice wife of John.

Endorsed, Carta Hormi de Dorvaleston.

Earl of Kilmorrey's MSS. at Shavington, co. Salop; 10th Report Hist. MSS. Com., App. part 4, p. 361.

2. *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 378.

3. *Lancs. Fines*, i, 24. Curia Reg. R. 42. He was a recognizer about this time to decide the patronage of Flixton Church, *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 355.

4. *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 247-8.

5. Curia Reg. R. 70, m. 16, 74, m. 8. Chap. iv, p. 82.

6. De Banc. R. 180, m. 218.

7. *Ibid.* The pedigree set forth in 1310 by William de Standish when claiming Wigan advowson, makes another son, Richard, first succeed his father ; and Richard dying without issue is followed by his brother Alexander. But the Curia Reg. Rolls quoted indicate that Alexander succeeded Ralph immediately. This is substantiated by the settlement of the Standish advowson, Kuerden ii, f. 219, no. 331, if the Richard mentioned is to be identified with Richard de Standish, rural dean of Warrington. Richard, son of Ralph, is called "vicedecanus," *Ku. v*, 2. He was probably younger than Alexander. Ralph de Standish, Alexander his son, and Richard his son, witness an early Farington deed. *Piccopic MS.*, iii, 3.

8. Kuerden MSS., ii, f. 219.

9. Assize R. 404, m. 14d.

10. Earwaker, *Standish D.* CCCLXII.

Ralph's three sons, Edmund, Hugh and Jordan, succeeded one another in the manor ; the second was possibly the Hugh just mentioned, who held the rectory in 1253.¹ One Hugh de Standish was murdered by Thomas de Charnock in 1270.²

Jordan de Standish brought a suit against Henry de Langtree in 1278.³ At the death of William de Ferrers, lord of the wapentake of Leyland, ten years later, it was found that Jordan de Standish held Standish and the advowson of the church of him by homage and the service of 5s. 8d., providing pture for the serjeants.⁴ In 1289 Jordan granted land to the children of the rector.⁵ He died the following year.⁶

Ralph son of Jordan succeeded his father in 1290 ; he died about six years later, leaving a widow Cecily, who was living in 1313,⁷ but no issue.

William his brother and heir was evidently a minor, for his wardship and marriage were claimed by Thomas le Waleys, who complained in 1298 that Robert the Sergeant and Alice his wife had abducted the heir.⁸ As early as 1304 William de Standish "put in his claim" at a settlement of the Langton family, whose possessions included Wigan advowson.⁹ In 1310 he definitely claimed this advowson stating, as already mentioned, that his ancestor Ralph had presented a clerk in the time of Richard I.¹⁰

In the time of William de Standish, 1311, there was an ancient custom of 2s. annually due from Standish and Langtree to the Baron of Penwortham, and the lords of these manors were bound to do suit

1. *Lancs. Assize Rolls*, Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc., 222. The descent is derived from the pedigree of 1310.

2. *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1266-72, 487.

3. *Dep. Keeper's Report*, xlvi, App. 315.

4. *Lancs. Inq. and Ext.*, i, 269. See Chap. i.

5. Standish Deeds no. 5, Wigan Public Library. The seal bears a floral device, and the legend, 'S' IORDANI D' STAN.' See account of Robert Haydock, rector.

6. *Lanc. Inq. and Ext.*, i, 274. *Cal. Fine R.*, i, 284. In addition to his sons Ralph and William, who followed him in the manor, Jordan had a son Edmund, whose son Robert acquired Arley in Blackrod. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, XXXVI, etc. Kuerden MSS., iv, S. 21 b., and v. f. 145.

Jordan's daughters Alice and Mabel are mentioned. The former is stated to have married Richard de Ince. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, XI; Piccopic MS. Pedigrees, Chetham Library, i, 79. Mabel married Henry the son of Richard de Fulshaw, clerk, of Bromilegh or Brimelow in Wigan. The Brimelow estates came later to the Standishes by purchase. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, IX, XII, XIII, etc.

7. *Assize R.* 424, m. 6d.

8. *De Banco R.*, 123, m. 30.

9. *Lancs. Fines*, i, 203.

10. *De Banco R.*, 180, 218, see also Bridgeman, *Wigan Church*, Chet. Soc., 61-7, 797; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 59. The Langtree family also believed that they had some right in Wigan advowson, Coram Reg. R. 297, m. 20. This suggests that the Standishes and Langtrees derived their claim from a common ancestor, (?) one of the Banastre family.

at Penwortham court held every three weeks.¹ The moiety of the manors of Standish and Langtree, together with the advowson of Standish Church were in 1318 settled on William de Standish and his heirs.² About the same date William and Eleanor his wife made a settlement of one eighth part of Shevington Manor.³ In 1323, William was a juror at the trial of Robert de Clitheroe, rector of Wigan, and was a sub-custodian of the peace in the hundred of Leyland; the following year he was said to hold lands to the annual value of fifteen pounds, and was summoned to the Great Council at Westminster.⁴

In 1330, John son of William was lord of Standish.⁵ Two years later he settled his eighth part of Shevington manor and four farms in Standish on William his son and Margery his wife.⁶ In a later settlement in the same year other sons, Henry, Edmund and Ralph are mentioned.⁷ The arms of the family at this time were a saltire between four crosses patonce.⁸

John de Standish agreed with Thomas de Langtree concerning enclosures from the waste in 1336.⁹ His park extended into Shevington.¹⁰ One John de Standish, possibly the same, fought at the battle of Durham and took prisoner Sir William Lydell, a Scots knight. This led to a suit in 1359,¹¹ perhaps after John's death.

John de Standish of Standish was living in 1351.¹² Two of his sons, Ralph and Robert were knighted; the latter was also sheriff,¹³ another, Gilbert, was rector of the parish. Edmund de Standish, an

1. *De Lacy Inquest*, Chet. Soc., p. 22. In 1296 and 1305 also the farm of these places was 2s. *Compotis*, Chet. Soc., 10, 97. Two centuries later Standish paid 2s., Langtree 12d. D.L. Court R. bdle. 78, no. 1021.

2. Standish D., Wigan Public Library, no. 31.

3. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, VIII. The date should be 12 Edward II.

4. Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, iv, p. 1453.

5. At this date he exchanged land in Standish, bounded by land of John de Burleigh on the west, Cockcroft on the south, and Standish Moor on another side, and the Kirk Brook on another, together with part of Urchinsnape in Shevington (bounds described) for Shevynlegh on the west of the manor of Standish, Standish D., Wigan Public Library, no. 40., correcting Earwaker, *Standish D.*, XVII. At the same time John quitclaimed to Henry son of Henry, son of Anabil de Shevingly, a certain annual rent of one pig. *Ibid.* no. 41; Earwaker, no. XVIII.

6. Standish D., Wigan Public Library, no. 43; Earwaker, op. cit., XX.

7. *Ibid.* no. 44; Earwaker, XXI. *Lancs. Fin. Concords*, ii, 89. Margery or Margaret the wife of William, son of John was daughter of Adam de Holcroft. Margaret widow of William de Standish, father of John, was still living in 1332 and held a third in dower. One of these Margarets appears to have been wife of Adam de Tyldesley in 1339. Standish D., at Wigan, no. 56; Earwaker, XXXIII.

8. Armorial seal on no. 43; Earwaker XX. The legend is S. JOHANNIS DE STANDISH.

9. Standish Deeds, Wigan Public Library, no. 52; Earwaker, op. cit., XXVII.

10. No. 54 and Earwaker, XXXII.

11. *Syllabus to Rymer's Foedera*, 399.

12. Standish D., no. 64.

13. See p. 173.

esquire of Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, who accompanied him to Prussia in 1390-1, was possibly Edmund, another son of John, mentioned in 1332.¹

Henry, son of John de Standish, was in possession of the manor in 1353,² his eldest brother, William, having evidently predeceased his father, leaving no issue. Ten years before this, Henry had received a grant of land from his father on his marriage to Joan, daughter of Henry de Worsley.³ He agreed with Richard de Langtree in 1357 to divide equitably the wastes enclosed by themselves and their ancestors;⁴ and they jointly gave lands to Thomas de Eccleston and Robert de Standish in 1362 in exchange for their pasture rights in the wastes of Standish and of Langtree, which is called a "hamlet" of Standish.⁵ The seal used by Henry de Standish displays a saltire within a bordure engrailed, a variant of the coat used by his father.⁶

Ralph, who succeeded on the death of his father Henry in 1396, was of full age. The manor of Standish and the advowson were held of the lords of Leylandshire. The family holding in Shevington was now said to be a fourth part of the manor.⁷ Henry's wife Joan survived her husband.⁸ Ralph had been concerned with others in 1372 in the death of Roger de Hulton of Shevington.⁹ He received a general pardon from the King in 1398 for all trespasses, fines, and neglect of homage.¹⁰ Ralph de Standish had entered into a contract of marriage with Cecilia daughter of Roger de Bradshagh in 1359.¹¹

In 1398 Ralph and Cecilia settled the eighth part of Shevington manor, and land in Standish, on Lawrence, son of Ralph, and Lora,

1. *Expeditions to Prussia, etc.*, Camden Society, p. 120.

2. Standish D., no. 66; Earwaker, XXXIX. No. 67 and Earwaker XL.

3. No. 61 and XXXIV.

4. No. 76 and XLIII.

5. Earwaker, op. cit., LIII,LIII.

6. No. 99 and LXVIII.

7. *Lancs. Inv.* p.m., Chet. Soc., i, 64. For knight's fees from Standish at this time see account of the Banastre fee, p. 17.

8. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 113. In 1397 she released to her son Ralph 100 acres of arable land in the Great Heyes near the Hall, 10 acres in Raton Raw silt and 6 acres in Walshagh meadow. These had been held in dower, and she was to have an annuity of 5 marks. Gilbert de Standish, rector of Standish, was a witness. cf. Earwaker, op. cit., LXXX; original no. 113.

9. *John of Gaunt's Register*, Camden Soc., i, 27.

10. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 116. Earwaker, op. cit., LXXXIIb.

11. Roger, father of Cecilia, was to plough, sow, and safely carry, 24 acres of the better land of Ralph and Cecilia in Shevington, mow and carry 3 acres of meadow there, and provide the couple with 8 oxen, 10 good cows, 6 heifers and deers, 2 horses of the value of 6 marks, one good "bassyn and l'avoir" and also household goods, pots, beds, etc., to the value of £10. All this was to be done at the end of 3 years, otherwise Henry father of Ralph was to receive an annual rent of £20 out of lands in West Leigh. Standish D., no. 74. Earwaker, op. cit., XLVII.

daughter of Sir Roger de Pilkington.¹ This was evidently a marriage settlement.² About the same time Ralph nominated Alexander de Standish, clerk, probably another son, to the rectory of Standish.³ Ralph added to his estates by purchasing Gathurst in Shevington and Bromilegh (Brimelow) in Standish and Wigan from the representatives of his deceased uncle, Sir Ralph de Standish, in 1407.⁴ The office of escheator in Ireland was granted to him for life as the King's esquire in 1410; early in 1419 it was vacated by his death.⁵

There had been a renewal of the feud with the Langton family concerning the advowson of Wigan Church before the death of Ralph de Standish, and this had resulted in open violence.⁶ Lawrence, the son and successor of Ralph continued this feud. In 1430 the dispute was so hot that divers persons on both sides had been wounded and slain. It was referred to the arbitration of Alice, wife of John Gerard of Bryn; she decided that Wigan was "a parish Kirk and no chapel," and that the Langtons and their ancestors had enjoyed the advowson from time immemorial; but stipulated that an annual rent of 40s. should be paid, out of certain lands belonging the Langtons, to Lawrence de Standish and his heirs.⁷ A resolute attempt to end this quarrel was made in 1432, when Lawrence and Alexander his son remitted all their rights to the Langtons for 300 marks.⁸ Lawrence evidently married twice. Lora was living in 1422,⁹ but Joan wife of Lawrence de Standish is mentioned in 1436-7. He probably died in

1. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 115; cf. Earwaker, LXXXIIa.

2. Earwaker, LXXXIV.

3. *Ib.* LXXXIII. Other sons of Ralph were John and Gilbert. *Ib.* CIII,CIV. He had also a daughter Isabel or Elizabeth, married by papal dispensation to Richard de Langtree; another daughter, Clemence, who married John de Torboc; and a third daughter, Eleanor, who married Henry de Birkhead. Gilbert de Langtree, father of Richard, settled on Isabel de Standish, in 1406, land called Staddish Wood, bounded by the Cuttes Intake, a ditch in Calveshey, the waterfall of Bryleclough, Outelehey, Outele-house (? Whitley), Snoueshey, Scraggesfield, Bromlehey, and Old Bromley. Standish D. no. 119; Earwaker, XC and CCCLXIII. The seal has a saltire within a bordure engrailed. John, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by authority received from Innocent VII, gives dispensation in 1405 for the marriage, because Richard de Langtree had committed fornication with Elizabeth Chisenhale, related to Isabel or Elizabeth Standish in the 3rd and 4th degree of kinship, respectively descending from a common stock. Standish D., 120; Earwaker, LXXXVII, CCCLXIII. For the marriage covenant of Ralph's daughter Alice, see Torboc D., Picope MSS., III, 464. Eleanor, sister of Lawrence de Standish, married Henry, son of Adam and Joan Birkhead of Wigan, about 1419. Standish D., Wigan Lib., no. 135.

4. Earwaker, op. cit., XCII-CII. Standish D., Wigan Library, nos. 102, 121, etc. Ralph de Standish had a grant in 1413 of £20 out of the will of Totyngton. Duchy of Lanc. Register, No. 17, f. 4 b.

5. *Cal. Let. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 192; *ib.*, 1416-1422, p. 331. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, XLI, App. 727, 760; Hardy, *Rotul. Norm.*, pp. 234-5.

6. Earwaker, op. cit., LXXXV,CVI. Standish D., at Wigan, nos. 128-131. A seal to no. 128 bears an owl.

7. Standish Deeds, Wigan Library, no. 140; Earwaker, CXXII. The dispute was not ended by this award; see no. 142, and Earwaker, CXXIII, etc.

8. *Lanc. Fin. Conc.*, iii, 99.

9. Earwaker, op. cit., CXIII, *Lanc. Fin. Conc.*, iii, 81.

the same year, when his son became defendant in a suit then in progress;¹ Joan survived him.²

Alexander his son and heir had married Constance daughter of John Gerard of Bryn, about 1421.³ One John Gerard was captain of the Lancaster Tower at Calais in 1414, and Alexander Standish, clerk, was in his retinue.⁴ Possibly this was the rector; but his nephew and namesake is also said to have served in France under the Duke of Bedford, guardian of Henry VI.⁵ Alexander son of Lawrence was not knighted, nor did he receive a crown grant as is commonly stated.⁶ In 1440 he accused several men of attempting to kill him at Langtree,⁷ and three years later was attached to answer the parson of Wigan in a revival of the suit concerning Wigan advowson.⁸ He died in 1445 holding the manor of Standish, the advowson of the church, land in Standish and Shevington, and a burgage in Ormskirk.⁹ Constance his wife survived him.¹⁰

Ralph his son was of age in 1445, and on his marriage with Margery daughter and co-heir of Richard Radcliffe of Chadderton obtained lands in Chadderton, Witton, and elsewhere.¹¹ In 1452 he obtained a general pardon from Henry VI for all acts of treason.¹² Possibly he had sided with the Yorkists during the troubles which foreshadowed the Civil War. About the same time he made a settlement of his estates in Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwickshire and Essex.¹³ He died about 1468, when provision was made for Margery his wife, and for Constance his father's widow.¹⁴

1. *Ibid.* iii, 127.

2. In 1441, Alexander her stepson, sued her to recover a sealed chest; *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 3, m. 13.

3. Earwaker, op. cit., CXI, CXII. 4. *Dep. Keeper's Report*, xliv, p. 558.

5. Harl. MS., 2042, f. 45.

6. Correct *V.C.H.Lancs.*, vi, 194. The error arises from the misreading of the date of a Standish deed, no. 184 at Wigan; Earwaker, op. cit. CXVI. This should be 1486, not 1423 (23 Sept. 2nd. Henry VII).

7. *Pal. of Lanc. Writs*, Bundle 1, Hen. VI, nos. 15, 21.

8. James de Langton, the parson, sued Alexander to give up a bond in which Lawrence de Standish was bound to James in £1,000. James gave it to Alice Gerard, arbitrator. After her death it came into the hands of Alexander who had married her daughter. James was in mercy for false claim. *Pal. of Lancs.* Plea R. 5, m. 10. See also Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 142.

Earwaker, op. cit., CXXIII; also Early Chancery Proceedings, File 154, no. 71.

9. Towneley MS., DD, no. 1479. Standish manor and advowson were held of the lords of the hundred.

10. She was living in 1468, as also were his sons, Lawrence, Oliver, Hugh, Robert, and Peter, Earwaker, op. cit., CLII. Lawrence was grandfather of Dr. Richard Standish, rector. Oliver appears to have been father of Bishop Henry Standish.

11. Earwaker, op. cit., CXXXIX, CLIII. 12. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 145.

13. Earwaker, op. cit., CXXXV.

14. *Ibid.* CLII. Thomas and Brian sons of Ralph are mentioned in 1452; *Ibid.* CXXXVI. Margery, their mother, the heiress, afterwards married Thomas Radcliffe. They jointly sued Oliver Standish of Standish and the other brothers of her first husband for debt in 1469. *Pal. of Lanc.* Plea R. 35, m. 14. She was again a widow in 1473, Standish D., no. 158, Earwaker; CLIII. She died in 1476. Alexander Standish, her son and heir, was said to be then only 24 years of age. *Lancs. Inq. p.m.*, Chet. Soc., ii, 126.

Alexander must have been a minor when his father died, if he was only twenty-four at the death of his mother eight years later, and would be of tender years when betrothed to Sybil, daughter of Henry Bold, in 1458.¹ He made agreement with Lawrence Langtree in 1477 concerning encroachment on the wastes.² Two years later he declared his innocence of evil intent in affrays at Wigan on Black Monday and Easter Even, making purgation in Norton Abbey. He had come to Wigan to make no fray, but to sport and drink with Sir Thomas Gerard.³ There was a bitter feud at this time between the Standishes and the Gerards of Ince; and in 1480, Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards first Earl of Derby, acted as arbitrator.⁴

Alexander Standish won more renown in Scotland than in these Wigan "battles"; and in 1482 he was knighted by Lord Stanley on Hutton Field.⁵ The same year he acquired an estate in Lancaster, Bare, and Cartmel.⁶ In consideration of his good and faithful services he was granted in 1486, by Henry VII, an annuity for life of twenty marks from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁷ Ten years later he agreed to the marriage of his daughter Katharine with Thomas the son and heir of Sir Christopher Standish of Duxbury.⁸ In 1507 Sir Alexander demised some of his lands in Standish, to pay £100 which he owed to the King.⁹ He died in this same year, holding the manor of Standish and other possessions; Ralph, his son and heir, was twenty eight years old.¹⁰

1. Standish D., Wigan Library, nos. 146, 147. In Earwaker, op. cit., CXXXV, CXXXVI, the dates are evidently erroneous.
2. Lawrence had made one encroachment in Kirk Lane, Standish, and withheld Chapon Toft on Standish Moor from the Chantry. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 163.
3. *Ibid.* no. 170.
4. *Ibid.* no. 178; he stipulated that Sir Thomas Gerard was to pay money compensation, according to the hurts they had received, to the fellowship of Alexander who have had "bloody strokys" in the affrays. In this same year Alexander Standish made a settlement of the manor of Standish, the advowson of the church, and lands in Standish, Langtree, Shevington, Wigan, Billinge, and Winstanley. The seal attached to this deed, no. 176, has the newer Standish coat, three dishes, quarterly with the older coat, a saltire within a bordure engrailed.
5. Picope MSS. v, 272. Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 7.
6. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 180.
7. *Ibid.* no. 184.
8. *Ibid.* no. 190.
9. The High Earley, Little Earley, Lower Earley, Passemehadow Hey, Elnop, Park Meadow, Galt's Field, Greens, Horse Close, Hard Field, Great and Little High Field, the Launds and the Park are named, no. 194. The King gave a quittance for £100 in 1508, no. 198.
10. Duch. of Lanc. Inq. p.m., iii, no. 25. See also *Lancs. Inq.*, Chet. Soc., ii, 141. The manor of Standish was held of Sir Edward Stanley, Sir Richard Shireburne, and Joan Lady Strange (i.e., the lords of Leylandsire), by 5s. rent. He also had lands in Shevington, Wigan, Lancaster, Bare, Cartmel, etc. Sybil, his widow, held (supervixit et tenuit) Bromley (Brimelow in Standish and Wigan). His daughter Joan was to marry James, son of William Bradshagh of Haigh, in 1477, *Lancs. Fin. Con.*, iii, 135. See also Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. No. 93, m. 4. A daughter Grace is mentioned. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCIX.

Ralph had married, about 1497,¹ Alice daughter and co-heir of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage, and thereby eventually obtained the manor of Wolfage, otherwise Brixworth, in Northamptonshire. Before his father's death Ralph had a lease of Standish rectory,² and afterwards made extensive purchases of land in the vicinity, including The Holt estate in Coppull,³ a moiety of Trigg Hall in Chorley,⁴ and a Duxbury Hall (not the manor house) in Duxbury.⁵ He died in 1538 holding a large estate, which included the manor of Standish (held of the Earl of Derby, Lord Mounteagle and Richard Shirebourne by a rent of 6s. 8d.), the advowsons of the church and its three chantries, a third part of the manor of Chadderton, with lands there and in Gladwick, Witton, and Rochdale, also lands in Shevington, Wigan, Heath Charnock, Charnock Richard, Duxbury, Chorley, Blackrod, Ormskirk, and Wrightington. Alexander his son and heir was thirty-six years of age.⁶

As early as 1518, Alexander had married Anne daughter of Sir William Molineux of Sefton. The bride's father agreed to pay £306 13s. 4d. for the marriage, of which £53 6s. 8d. was paid down at the espousals, the rest in later instalments. Of this first payment £6 13s. 4d. went to Alice Standish, Alexander's mother, the remainder to her husband.⁷

The new lord of the manor, Alexander Standish, died about eight months after his father, in 1539, leaving several young children. The heir, Ralph, was only nine years old and was in the custody of

1. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CLXXXII, CLXXXIII.

2. *Ibid.* CXCIII, etc.

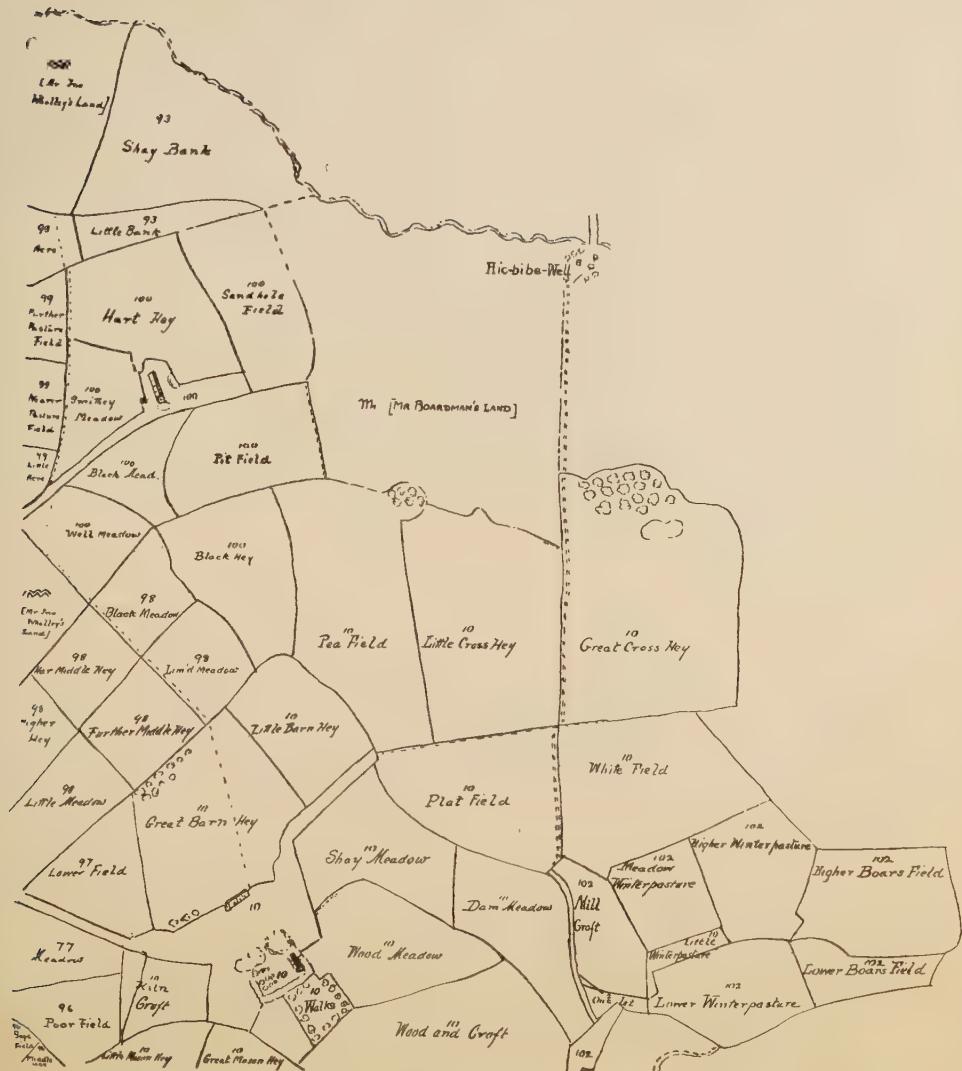
3. *Ibid.* CCXXXV.

4. *Ibid.* CCLXX (also *Chorley Survey*, printed by Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches. p. 33).

5. *Ibid.* CCLXXII, CLXXIII, etc.

6. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, no. 23, also Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 226. By his will dated 17 September, 1535, Ralph Standish desired to be buried in Standish churchyard. He left to the new making of the church £40, to Isabel Standish, daughter of his son Alexander, £20; to Alice Ashton, daughter of Thomas Ashton, esquire, deceased, £20; to Alice Holcroft, daughter of his son-in-law, John Holcroft, £20; the residual legatee was his wife Alice; Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 221. He died 27 August, 1538, *ibid.* no. 226. A letter from Alice Standish to her husband was copied by Father West. Standish D. and Papers, Wigan Library. A door bearing their initials, and dated 1530, is at Towneley Hall. Ralph Standish recorded a pedigree in 1533, *Visitation*, Chet. Soc., 103.

7. The settlement is dated 21 Oct., 1518, and the marriage was to take place before All Saint's Day. Ralph Standish agreed to enfeoff trustees with lands of twenty marks annual value for Anne, reversion to Alexander and his heirs. Alexander's mother Alice had a dower of ten marks from the estate, and £10 a year was payable to Hugh, Roger and Brian Standish, the uncles of Ralph, and Matthew Standish, cousin of Ralph, for their lives. The rest of the estate was to be conveyed to Roger Asshaw, John Wrightington, Nicholas Rigby, junior, and Hugh Woodward in entail, Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 201.



From a Map in Wigan Library

LANGTREE HALL EAST, AND HIC BIBE IN 1673

See Appendix A and p. 149

Alice Standish, widow, his grandmother.¹ The wardship of the heir was claimed by the crown, and granted the following year to the Earl of Derby.²

The Earl obtained Ralph's betrothal to Mary daughter of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley, and the marriage was celebrated at Eccles when Ralph was twelve years of age and Mary nine. Ralph died in 1546; his brother Edward, nearly fourteen years of age, was the heir.³ Edward obtained livery from wardship about 1550;⁴ and soon afterwards began to acquire an estate, including Park Brook, from the Standish family of Shevington;⁵ but sold his interest in estates in Norfolk, part of his grandmother's inheritance.⁶ About this time, an estate in Worthington and Blackrod, and the Lower Burgh estate in Chorley, came to the Standish family.⁷ Edward Standish agreed to nominate a rector to Standish in return for a grant of tithes.⁸ He was suspected of antagonism to the Reformation, but never convicted for recusancy, though his younger sons Edward and Thomas were convicted.⁹ Nevertheless he took a leading part in the rebuild-

1. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. viii, No. 23. The will of Alexander Standish is dated 16 June and was proved 11 November, 1539. He mentions four daughters still single, Alice, Agnes, Eleanor, Margaret, who are to receive 200 marks each on their marriage; two others, Jane and Isabel, were already married. Edward the younger son was to have £10 annuity. George Pilkington was a godson. Lands in the franchise of Wigan called Healey, and Diks Clough, otherwise Fuller Hey, and Brendarth are mentioned. Sir Alexander Radcliffe, kt., Richard Molyneux, Thurstan Tyldesley, Richard Bold, Andrew Barton, Roger Asshaw, John Langtree, esquire, John Wrightington, gentleman, were to be executors, the Earl of Derby, supervisor. P.C.C. 33, Dyngley.

2. *Dep. Keeper's Rep.*, xxxix, p. 560, and Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. vii, No. 17.

3. Inquis. p.m. as before. The bride's father in his will, 1547, wished the marriage to be declared invalid; and wanted his daughter Mary to become the wife of Edward, brother of Ralph, "my cousin," when they should be 19 or 20 years old. He had asked counsel of great and learned men about it. Piccopic, *Wills*, Chet. Soc., i, 101. Mary, however, became the wife of William Tatton of Withinshaw, whom she survived, and died in 1614. Edward Standish sued them for destruction of dower lands in Coppull and Duxbury, 1584. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R., 256, m. 6. *Ibid.* 257, m. 9.

4. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCVI, CCCVII.

5. *Ibid.* CCCXI.

6. *Ibid.* CCCXII.

7. From the Standishes of Arley by virtue of remainders; Standish D., Wigan Library, nos. 181, 182. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CLXIX, CLXX, CCXVIII.

8. *Ibid.* CCCXIII, CCCXIV. The dates of these abstracts may be wrong. Edward Standish gave a title to several priests and other clerks at the Chester ordinations of 1557 and 1558. *Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* Vol. 43, pp. 89-101.

9. He was reported as disaffected in 1584 and 1586; Gibson, *Lydiate Hall*, pp. 227, 239; but was justice of peace in 1600; *Misc.*, Rec. Soc., Lanc. and Ches., i, 244. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCLXV.

ing of Standish Church in 1582 ; his name is found on a beam, and his coat-of-arms in a window, in the Standish chapel. His evasion of questions by the authorities was reported by the Bishop of Peterborough in 1577 : "There is one Mr. Standish supposed to be a man of 500 marks yearly revenue and worth £1000 in substance, that dwelleth sometime at Wolfage, a house in Northamptonshire in the parish of Brixworth ; but for the most part he dwelleth in Lancashire as I am informed—where he is said to be ever when I send for him, so that I could never get him to any conference as yet. But I am certified by very credible report, and do believe, he never came to the church since the queen's majesty's reign."¹

Mr. Standish was a frequent visitor at the Earl of Derby's houses.² He had a quarrel with William Leigh, the rector, concerning the respect due to the patron.³ He died in 1610, holding a large estate of lands in Lancashire and the manor of Brixworth in Northamptonshire. Alexander his son and heir was over fifty years old.⁴

Alexander Standish had in 1575 been contracted in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Hawarden of Woolston, whereby the manor of Woolston eventually came to the Standish family.⁵ Alexander resided at Woolston Hall ; and Standish was settled on his

1. Birt, *Eliz. Settlement*, 386; S.P. Dom. Eliz. cxviii, no. 29. The first wife of Edward Standish was Ellen daughter of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, and widow of John Aughton of North Meols ; his second wife was Elizabeth daughter of Lawrence Townley of Barnside, and widow of John Talbot. Piccopic MS., Pedigrees, Chet. Coll. Library. Ellen was said to be the mother of his sons. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCLXV. Thomas, their son, was baptised in 1564. Ellen herself was buried in 1588 ; Edward Standish, esquire, 14 May, 1610 ; his second wife and widow Elizabeth in 1614 ; Edward Standish, gent., and Thomas Standish, gent., in 1633. Standish Register. A letter from Edward Whalley, written 27 July, 1588, from London to his very good master Alexander Standish at Standish Hall, after dealing with legal matters gives news of the Armada and of the provision for national defence. Details of the latter are unnecessary, "Considering the careful provision you have for it amongst you." There are sermons both forenoon and afternoon in London for the success of the English Fleet. "My Lord Admiral, Sir Francis Drake, and their whole navy are beyond the Spaniards and keep them still upon our coasts, and the fleets are still within the danger of shot one of another." The writer expresses his good wishes for the health of "my old master, yourself, and my young mistress." Dr. West's MS. Book, Standish Papers, Wigan Library.

2. *Stanley Papers*, Chet. Soc., p. 147.

3. See account of this rector.

4. *Lancs. Inquis. p.m.*, Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches., i, 185 ; the tenure of Standish was as before. A list of tenants in 1575 is given, and an account of family settlements in 1575, 1608, and 1610. The will of Elizabeth Standish, widow, was proved in 1614 ; she mentions her brothers, Charles and Lawrence Townley. Picc. MSS., xxii, 148. The will of Edward Standish's son Thomas, 1633, contains the request to be buried in his nephew Standish's chapel. *Ibid.* p. 229. Edward Standish recorded a pedigree in 1567. *Visit.* 1567, Chet. Soc., p. 102.

5. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCXXVI. For Cotton read Tatton. The mansion house at Standish is not called "new," *Standish D.*, Wigan Library, no. 239.

son Ralph,¹ who about 1609 was contracted in marriage to Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard.² Alexander died in 1622, and his widow the following year,³ whereupon Ralph, who was then forty years of age and more, obtained Woolston also.⁴

He was outlawed for debt in 1626;⁵ but was high sheriff of Lancashire for the year expiring in November 1634.⁶ Ralph's first wife, Frances Gerard, had died in 1610; and his second wife, Bridget Molyneux of Sefton, mother of his children, died in 1625.⁷ He held aloof from the Civil War, and claimed in 1650 that he was "neither recusant nor delinquent."⁸ But his sons were royalists. Edward, the eldest, then residing at Woolston, was probably the Master Standish of Standish who was with Lord Strange in the attack on Manchester in 1642, and was at the burning of Lancaster three years later. His estates were confiscated by the Parliament.⁹ Another son, Alexander, was a colonel on the King's side, and the Wigan Lane House estate in Standish was sequestered in the belief that it was his property.¹⁰ Ralph Standish died in 1656.¹¹

Edward, the son, who succeeded, was then about thirty-nine years of age.¹² He had married, in 1632, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Francis

1. Earwaker, op. cit. CCCXXXVIII (It was claimed in a plea of 1619 that Alexander was never lord of the manor of Standish. Chanc. Proc., Series ii, 311, no. 17).

A letter from Alexander, a younger brother of Ralph, written from Cheapside and addressed to his very good mother Mrs. Elizabeth Standish at her house at Woolston, indicates that both Ralph and Alexander his brother were apprentices in London. Ralph had evidently run away from his master. Cousin Tyldesley was to go to Mr. Nicholson at the end of the term, "to take some order about it if they do not hear from him at the return of this fleet to London, which is looked for every day." Alexander was bound for eight years to his master, but wished to be free in seven years; n.d. Dr. West's MS. Book, Standish Papers, Wigan Library.

2. Deeds quoted in Inq. p.m. after Edward's death.

3. They were buried at Warrington.

4. Towneley MS., C8, 13: Chet. Library, p. 1090. For settlements of land see Pal. of Lanc. Plea. R. 309, mm. 3, 10. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, 81, 8; 121, 5.

5. Raines MSS., Chet. Library, xxiv, p. 102; see also Bridgeman, *Wigan Church*, Chet. Soc. p.420.

6. Whatton, *Foundations of Manchester*, p. 159; where a letter is given from him to his successor, Humphrey Chetham. An inquisition concerning part of his estate, perhaps in connection with a suit for debt, was held in 1634. Townley MS., C 8, p. 1091. He was sued for debt in 1632 by Jeremy Elwes, merchant tailor of London; Duchy Plead., 8 Chas. I, bundle 332.

7. Standish Register. Their daughter Frances was baptised in 1616. Another daughter, Elizabeth, left by will, 1637, £1,000 to her father and legacies to her brothers Edward and Alexander, her uncle John Standish sister Frances married to Thomas Tyldesley, Nicholas Rigby, "my nurssad," and others. Piccopic MS., Chet. Libr., xxii, p. 228.

8. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, iv, 2812.

9. *Ibid.* i, 21, and iv, 2575; *Civil War Tracts*, Chet. Soc., p. 51. *Index of Royalists*, Index Soc., p. 38.

10. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, iv, 2812. This Alexander was buried at Standish in 1683.

11. Buried at Standish 11 Feb., 1655-6.

12. Dugdale, *Visitation*, 1664, Chet. Soc., p. 291.

Howard of Naworth.¹ By virtue of a private act in 1677 enabling his trustees to sell lands for the payment of his debts,² the family inheritance was reduced. Lands in Chadderton, Royton, Chorley and elsewhere were sold.³ On the other hand the confiscated estate of the Langtree family, which had been sold by order of the Parliament, appears to have been secured by the Standishes by 1670 at latest.⁴

Edward Standish recorded a pedigree in 1664;⁵ he died in 1682.⁶

William his son and heir, who was twenty-six at the Visitation of 1664, had married in 1660 Cecilia, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Bindloss of Borwick, and thereby enriched his inheritance.⁷ William Standish was a ringleader in the Lancashire plots of 1690 and 1694, Standish Hall being a rendezvous of the conspirators. The Hall was searched, and he absconded.⁸ By royal proclamation in 1695 a reward of five hundred pounds was offered for his apprehension.⁹

William Standish died in 1705.¹⁰ Ralph his son who succeeded to the manor, had married in 1698 Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry, Duke of Norfolk.¹¹ Ralph's activity in the Jacobite plots of the seventeenth century¹² was prophetic of the part that he played in November 1715, when with a few servants and tenants he joined the Scots army at Preston.

After the surrender he was taken to London for trial.¹³ In January following he wrote to his mother complaining of the severity of his

1. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CCCLXIV. Correct Bathurst to Gathurst. Sir Francis was to pay £1,500 for the marriage. Alexander second son of Ralph, Edward's father, is mentioned, also John brother of Ralph, and Edward and Thomas uncles of Ralph. Further settlements were made in 1660 and 1669. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. 165 no. 8; 182, no. 102. Elizabeth Standish was mentioned in the will of John Preston of Furness, proved 1643, *Wills*, Chet. Soc., vol. 28, N.S. p. 220. See also will of Elizabeth Downes. Piccopic MSS., xxii, p. 236.

2. 29 Chas. II, Cap. 19.

3. Some lands were first mortgaged, Shaw, *Oldham*, 75, 157.

4. An inference from the inscribed stone on Langtree Hall (West) and Hearth Tax Returns.

5. Dugdale, *Visit.*, Chet. Soc., p. 291.

6. Buried at Standish 12 Sept. 1682.

7. Marr. settlement dated 28 May, 1660, Piccopic MS., iii, p. 322, Chetham Library. A son Edward was baptised at Standish 19 Dec., 1661, and buried 4 Mar., 1662-3.

8. See p. 21.

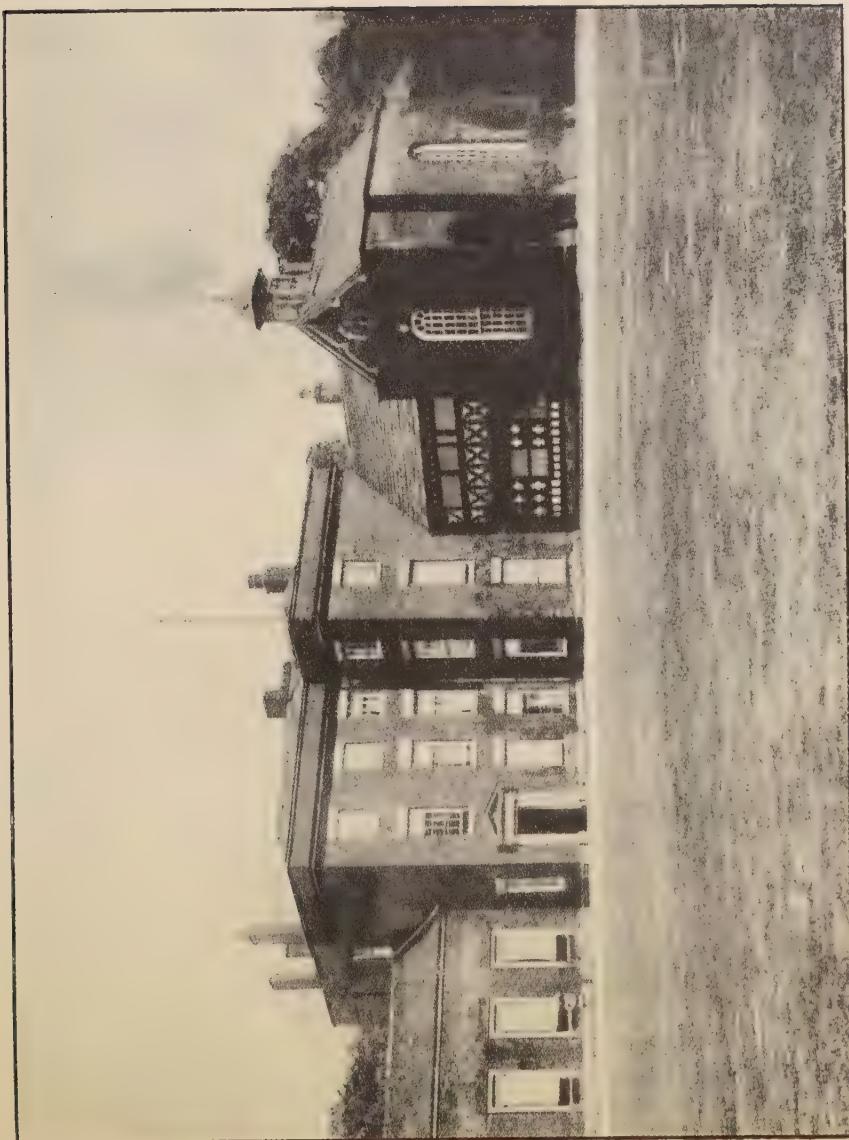
9. Broadsheet, copy in Wigan Library.

10. Died at Woolston; buried at Standish 12 June.

11. Family settlements were made in 1697. *Old Wigan*, no. 139, Wigan Examiner Office. Lord George Howard and Lady Philippa Howard took part. Also in 1693, when tithes of grain, wool, lands, etc., in Standish, Shevington and elsewhere were claimed. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. b. 240, n. 140. The advowson of Standish Church was included. For a letter to her, and list of jewels, see Standish Papers; Wigan Library, Envelope 3.

12. See p. 28.

13. From Wigan while on his way to London he wrote to his mother at Borwick Hall, 23 Nov., 1715. Lady Philippa was following him to solicit her friends and relatives on his behalf. He was sending his children to Borwick; Standish Papers, Wigan Library.



STANDISH HALL IN 1920

See p. 143

imprisonment, and thanking her for her kindness to his children.¹ On June 2 and 18, he was placed at the bar and pleaded not guilty, the indictment being that he was with a great number of rebels and traitors at Preston on 12th November, 1715, to depose the King and exalt the person who took upon himself the title of James the Third.² Ralph Standish was convicted and sentenced to death.³ He was reprieved and liberated; and his estates, which had been seized and sold, were purchased on behalf of the family.⁴

Lady Philippa died in 1732;⁵ and in 1738 Ralph married a second wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Albert Hodshon of Leighton; but his first wife was the mother of his children, several of whom died in infancy.⁶ He died on 24 October 1755, and was buried at Standish.⁷ His daughter Cecilia was heir to the estates. She had married William Towneley, of Towneley (marriage covenant, 13 December 1736) who had since died, leaving three sons under age and one daughter. The family arrangement was that the eldest son of Cecilia should hold the Towneley estate (this accordingly went to Charles Towneley, the collector of the Towneley marbles); and that Standish should go to a second son who was to assume the name and arms of Standish.⁷

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Deputy Keeper's 5th Report*, App. ii, p. 132, ff.; and Pouch lxvi, King's Bench Treasury.

3. *Lord Polwarth's MSS.*, Hist. MSS., Com., i, p. 34.

4. The Committee for Forfeited Estates sold the Standish Estates to Joseph Briscoe 27 April, 1720. He sold them on 24 May, to the Earl of Lichfield, John Anstes and Nicholas Starkie. They made declarations on the same date to the Duke of Norfolk, and Catharine, Dowager Lady Petre, and were evidently acting for the Standish family. Standish Papers, Wigan Library, Envelope 2. Several claims on the estate were allowed by the Commissioners. Forfeited Estates Papers, 62S. See also *Old Wigan*, Wigan Examiner Office, no. 139.

5. Buried at Standish, April 7.

6. Piccope Pedigree, Chet. Library and Piccope MS., iii, 342/344. Letters of Mary Standish are in Standish Papers, 2. Ralph Standish's son took the name, Ralph Standish Howard. He went to London and was patronised by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. He married, but died without surviving issue. Many of his letters relating to his visits to London are in Wigan Library.

7. The will of Ralph Standish enrolled at Preston, R. 29 of George II, dated 12 December, 1750, and codicil dated 29 Aug., 1755, recites certain deeds and settlements. In a recovery of 1726 one remainder was to testator's then only son Ralph Standish afterwards called Ralph Standish Howard. Edward Standish Howard only son of the last named, died without issue. The marriage settlement of William Towneley and Cecilia Standish was dated 1736. The testator was determined to have the family arrangement mentioned above carried out, and made provision to compel the eldest son to settle the Standish estate as agreed. He left his wife Mary two coach-horses called Tinker and Robin, "the silver teapot that I constantly use" and other silver, etc. His string of diamonds and diamond cross were to go to his grand-daughter Cecilia Towneley; All his medals and curiosities, formerly belonging to the Norfolk family, were to be enjoyed with Standish Hall as heirlooms. To his daughter and only child Cecilia Towneley he left two five-guinea pieces, his chariot with harness and the four coach-horses that he usually drove, etc.

An account of Ralph Standish's journey to Flanders in 1720, also his Diary and Account Book for 1721-28 are among the Standish Papers, Wigan Library, Envelopes 2 and 25.

Lord Geo. Howard by will, 1720, left George son of Ralph Standish a reversionary interest in property at Glossop; *ibid.* 2.

Cecilia Towneley, widow, died in 1778 aged 64;¹ and although her second son Ralph Towneley Standish was intended to have the manor, he predeceased his mother and died without issue, never probably being in possession.²

The third son, Edward Towneley Standish succeeded,³ but died without issue in 1807. His sister's son, Thomas Strickland of Sizergh now inherited the manor and assumed the name of Standish. He died in 1813 leaving several children by his wife Anastasia daughter of Sir John Lawson; one of these, Charles Strickland Standish, obtained the Standish estates as his share.

Charles Strickland Standish was M.P. for Wigan in 1837 and 1842,⁴ and was appointed deputy lieutenant for the county in 1817.⁵ Travel abroad and inherent good taste gave him the "most finished manners." His integrity and hospitality were highly praised, and his only offence in the eyes of opponents was "that he is a Whig."⁶ He married in 1822 Emmeline Conradine de Mathieson, and had several children. He died in 1863 and was buried at Standish Church in the family vault. His eldest son Charles Henry Widdrington Lionel Standish succeeded. He married Angelique de Noailles;⁷ and died in 1883.

Their son, Henry Noailles Widdrington Standish, succeeded. He died at Contrexeville, France, on July 31st 1920, without issue; and with him the long ancestral line came to an end.⁸ The Standish Estate was put up for sale in 1922 and sold in parcels. Madame Standish has very generously presented the family muniments to the Wigan Public Library in memory of her husband, and as a token of the long connection between his family and the locality.⁹

STANDISH HALL is approached by Beech Walks from School Lane, and lies about a mile to the south-west of the village near the Douglas,

1. Dates from the monument in Standish Church.

2. The estates were Mrs. Cecilia Towneley's in 1764: Survey.

3. He registered the estates in 1778, as if he had just obtained full possession. The leases appear to have been granted by Cecilia Towneley up to this date, not by E. T. Standish or his brother who preceded him. For letters to Mrs. E. Towneley, see Standish Papers, Wigan Library, Envelope 6. The Towneley Marbles were sold to the British Museum, Edward Towneley Standish taking part in the transaction, which necessitated a Private Act of Parliament. Charles had appended a codicil to his will revoking the grant to the British Museum and providing for the marbles to go to Towneley or any house belonging his brother E. T. Standish. *Ibid.* Env. 7, Letters to this brother Edward are in Envelope 8-9, and to his wife (née Anne Eccleston), chiefly from her sister-in-law Cecilia, Mrs. Strickland, Env. 10. Thomas Strickland Standish was Colonel Commandant of Wigan Militia. For family letters see *ibid.* Env. 11, 12, 13, 14.

4. Pink and Beaven, *Parl. Rep. of Lancs.*, pp. 241-2.

5. Commission in Standish Papers, Wigan Library.

6. Contemporary account and history of his elections (in 1841 he was seated, after investigation, by one vote) in Old Wigan, *Wigan Examiner*, 22 Feb., 1908.

7. A copy of *Souvenirs de la Marechale Princess de Beauvais*, 1872, by Madame Standish, née Noailles, is in the Wigan Library.

8. *Chorley News*, 14 Aug., 1920.

9. *Wigan Examiner*, April 7, 1923.

the park extending across the brook into Shevington. After the sale of the estate, the hall was dismantled, the oak fireplaces (which came originally from Borwick Hall) together with much panelling were removed and sold.¹

The Hall is now (1923) being partly demolished in order to construct two separate residences.²

The black and white building is entirely removed, also the chapel to the right of it. The uppermost story has been taken away from the three-storied portion, and this part, now two-storied, made into a separate house. The extreme east end has been left standing to make another smaller house, part of the central building being removed to effect a separation between the two residences. In the removed portion here, which had probably been rebuilt in the 18th century, two huge timber frames were found, one at either end, completely concealed by brickwork. These evidently were gables of a timber house, and also indicate that there was a large hall or room with an open roof unceiled, the beams of which were moulded.

A clock gong or bell from the domestic chapel, inscribed "R.S. 1743," 18 inches in diameter, and bearing the name and mark of Luke Ashton, bellfounder, of Wigan, has been acquired by Wigan Public Library. Another small bell, bearing the sign of a hunter's horn, was formerly at Standish Hall, and has been given to Wigan Library.

The Hall as it existed in 1910 was described by Mr. F. H. Cheetham.³

The moat, mentioned by Arthur Standish in 1611,⁴ was filled up in 1780,⁵ when the demesne was "lawnified" and the rector's tithe accordingly diminished.⁶ An engraving of the Hall, the only one known, appeared in 1824, "from a sketch kindly forwarded by Captain Edward Jones."⁷

The following demesne fields are given in 1507, High, Little, and Lower, Barley, Passemehadow Hey, the Elnop, the Launds.⁸ In 1755, woods etc. called Ferny Lawns, Rushy Lawns, Gansy Lawns, Great and Little Copy, Berchinlee, Berley are mentioned. Additions were made to Standish Hall in 1792.⁹ The history of the Hall has been dealt with elsewhere.¹⁰

1. To Messrs. Roberson of Knightsbridge, *Daily Mail*, 16 Feb., 1922.

2. By the purchaser Mr. H. Baxter.

3. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 196-7.

4. See below p. 173.

5. Mannex, *Mid. Lancs.*, 177.

6. Perry's Notebook.

7. Phillips, *Views of Lancs. and Ches.*

8. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 194. Elnop is perhaps the "hope of the elren (alders)"; a hope is a valley cul-de-sac, or sometimes a piece of firm land among fens. Birley may come from the Norse word "byr," homestead. See below p. 208.

9. *Ibid.* Papers, 5/9. For Woods see p. 124.

10. Porteus, *Captain Myles Standish*, Chapter vii.

LANGTREE. The members of the local family were in early times occasionally described as "de Standish," having at first shares in both manors and in the advowson of the church. The manor is stated in the inquisitions to be held of the lords of Leylandshire, or of Chorley manor, which for a long time went with the hundred of Leyland ; but a rent was due also to Penwortham barony.

Siward de Standish was fined in 1177-78 for breach of the forest laws ; he was a witness about 1185, and in the period, 1189-1194, Siward de Langtree signs a deed.¹ His wife Edith, together with Juliana wife of Ralph de Standish,² witnesses a grant made by Alina de Darlaston.

Siward de Langtree gave land called Wallcroft (probably Wellcroft, from the well now known as Hic Bibe), in the north-east corner of Langtree to Cockersand Abbey.³ He made a division of land with Ralph de Standish in 1206. Siward received the carucate of land in Langtree, with a moiety of the advowson and of the wood, and 16 acres of assorted land on the north side of the church.⁴

Siward de Langtree's son Richard succeeded him, as the disputes concerning the advowson show, in 1219. He also was a benefactor to Cockersand and gave two plots of land, one of which adjoined Perburn, and another adjoined the Harestan between Worthington and Langtree.*

It was this Richard who, as stated, made over his moiety of the advowson to the Standishes. He was probably the Richard described as "de Standish," who with Henry and Hugh his sons appears about 1220.⁵

Henry, the next in succession, is invariably described as "de Standish" ; possibly he lived on the Standish part of his estate. Another possibility is that he was the rector of this name. He joined with other local lords in the suit against William de Ferrers, already mentioned, in 1246;⁶ and in the same year was sued by Roger son of Jordan de Sonky, who in 1258 brought a writ of mort d' ancestor against Henry's successor concerning land in Langtree.*

1. *Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R.*, pp. 38, 411, 378.

2. *10th Report Hist. MSS.*, *Com.*, App. iv, 361, quoted above p. 129.

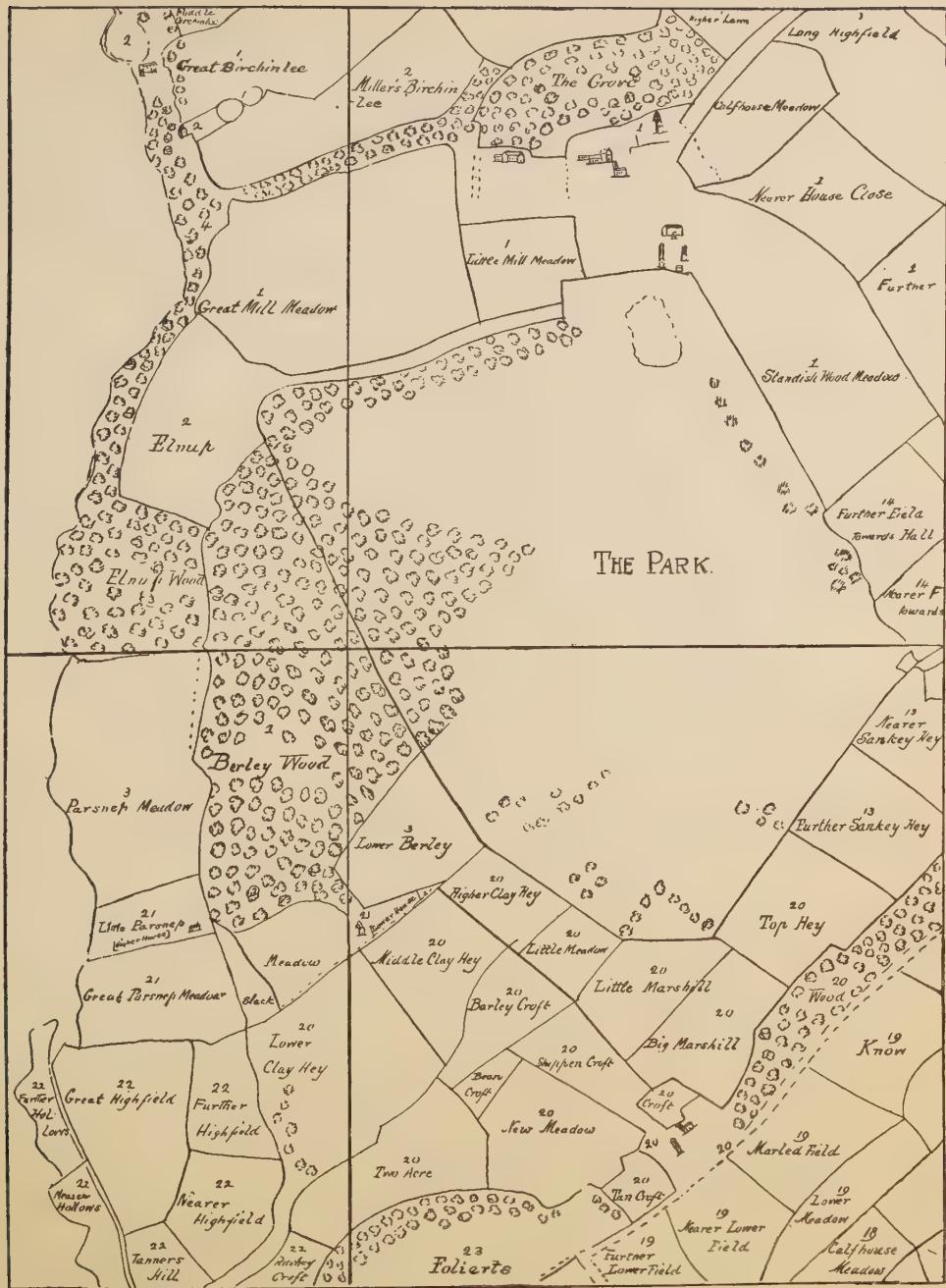
3. P. 184.

4. *Lancs. Fines*, i, 24. See p. 129.

* See Hic Bibe Well and Cockersand Land, pp. 125 and 184.

5. *Cockersand Chart.*, ii, 517.

6. *Assize R.* 404, m. 14d.



From a Map in Wigan Library

STANDISH HALL IN 1763
See Appendix A, and pp. 124, 143

About this time another Henry, always described as "de Langtree," but expressly stated to be son of Henry de Standish, entered into possession. He acknowledged in county court about 1270 that he held land by hereditary right, including The Harestan, of the Abbot of Cockersand.*

Henry de Langtree was, in 1276, the King's serjeant of Leylandshire, perhaps as deputy for William de Ferrers. He was suspected of consenting to the murder of Nicholas de Wigan, rector of Leigh, slain at Charnock Richard while Henry rode with him. Henry de Langtree did not raise the hue and cry, but took the dead man's belt and dagger, and also his seal "to make a quitclaim of some land previously sold to Nicholas."¹

In 1315 Thomas de Langtree, then in possession, was probably an adherent of Sir Adam Banastre who rebelled against Thomas of Lancaster; for in the punitive raid made by the earl's supporters he lost goods to the value of £20.² About the same time he granted land near Hodpull Moss to Robert de Bradshagh.³ About 1323 he entered the royal parks of Pymbowe (Pimbo) and Upholland, which had come to the King by the treason of Robert de Holland, and took venison; he was arrested by the parker⁴. He surrendered in 1334 to Robert son of John de Langton, lord of Makerfield, all his right and claim in the advowson of Wigan.⁵

In 1336 Thomas de Langtree agreed with John de Standish as to the approvement of the waste.⁶

Richard, son of Thomas de Langtree, paid 12d. to the lord of Penwortham as relief on succeeding in 1341.⁷ About the same time he granted to Dame Mabel de Bradshagh for her life his attachment on the water of Douglas.⁸ In 1348 he granted, in exchange for some land, that John de Standish might make a mill on the Douglas between Worthington Mill and Haigh Mill, a grant which perhaps led to the making of Jolly Mill.⁹ Richard de Langtree agreed with Henry de

* See *Hic Bibi Well and Cockersand Land*, pp. 125 and 184.

1. *Cal. Misc. Inq.i.* 585, See chapter i, p. 11.

William son of William de Preston claimed a messuage in Standish against Henry de Langtree stating that Nicholas de Wigan had enfeoffed him. Defendant said Nicholas held of him and since his death the premises were kept for the use of the heir (brother's son to Nicholas) who was in Henry's ward. *Assize R., Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, p. 131.

2. *Palgrave, Parl. Writs*, iii, 243.

3. *Standish D.*, Wigan Library, no. 25.

4. *Assize R.* 425, m. 13d., m. 26.

5. *Coram Reg. R.* 297, m. 20. See p. 118.

6. *Standish D.*, Wigan Library, no. 52. According to a later statement, there were two in succession, father and son, called Thomas de Langtree, *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.* 2, m. 31.

7. *Ministers Accts.*, bundle 1091, no. 6.

8. *Standish D.*, no. 57.

9. *Ibid.* no. 62.

Standish as to the wastes in 1360;¹ and joined him in making grants of pasture and turbary two years later.² He died about 1370, when Margery his widow sued for her third of the manor.³

Gilbert son of Richard de Langtree succeeded, and in 1377 granted turbary in Hodspull Moss to Robert son of Edmund de Standish, in exchange for Robert's right of pasture in Langtree.⁴ At this time Gilbert engaged to pay £40 if he applied for a divorce from his wife Alice, daughter of Robert de Winstanley.⁵

Gilbert de Langtree was in Ireland in the King's service in 1399.⁶ Eleven years later he made a grant of land in Liverpool, using a seal which bore a shield with a chevron and a canton ermine, the crest being apparently a tree (for Langtree).⁷ He was still living in 1412.⁸

Richard son of Gilbert de Langtree succeeded, and had married by papal and episcopal dispensation, dated 1405, Elizabeth otherwise Isabel daughter of the late Ralph de Standish.⁹ An estate called Standish Wood, bounded by Birley Clough, Whiteley, and Bromley (Brimelow), was settled on them in 1406, with remainders to Richard's brothers Ralph, Gilbert, Robert, and Henry.¹⁰ Richard de Langtree engaged in lawsuits in 1429 to 1449.¹¹ He paid rent to the Abbot of Cockersand in 1451.¹²

Lawrence Langtree, probably son of Richard, was in possession in 1458.¹³ He and his son Gilbert had a quarrel with Sir Alexander Standish in 1485; and ten years later he received damages from Lawrence Standish.¹⁴

Gilbert Langtree, esquire, occurs in 1483;¹⁵ and eight years later he witnessed the gift of additional endowment to St. Mary's Chantry.¹⁶

1. *Ibid.* no. 76.

2. *Ibid.* 79, 80.

3. De Banc. R. 440 m. 33.

4. Standish D., no. 93.

5. Add. MSS., 32105, no. 339. cf. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, no. CCCLVII In 1374 a certain Hugh de Langtree agreed with Hugh de Standish of Duxbury, that if by the latter's aid and counsel he should recover the manor of Langtree, he would give him fields called the Geresfield and the Mylneband. Towneley MSS., OO.

6. *Cal. Pat. R.* 1396-1399, 400.

7. Town. MSS., GG, no. 2700.

8. *Crosse Deeds*, no. 116.

9. Standish D., Wigan Lib., no. 120.

10. *Ibid.* no. 119.

11. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 31; 6, m. 14 b.; 7, m. 13 b.; 9, m. 16 b.; 12, m. 13.

12. *Cockersand Chart.*, v, 1260.

13. Standish D., nos. 146, 150, 163. 172. *Cockersand Chart.*, v, 1260.

14. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, CLXXII, CLXXX.

15. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 182.

16. *Ibid.* no. 187.

In 1497 Richard de Langtree makes his appearance, when he had a dispute with William Thomasson and others.¹ Like his forebears he disagreed with the lord of Standish about the wastes.² He died in 1527 holding the manor of Langtree of the Earl of Derby, Lord Mounteagle, and Hugh Shireburne as of the manor of Chorley in socage by a rent of 5s. 8d. John, his son, and heir, was 22 years of age.³

John Langtree did not speak with the herald in 1533, and so missed the chance of recording a pedigree.⁴ He acquired land from the Rutter family and from the Worthingtons of Shevington.⁵ In 1537 he was accused of inciting James and Roger Langtree, gentlemen, to waylay and wound Adam Rigby.⁶

He died in 1564, when the tenure of the manor was stated as in 1527. He had also a water mill in Langtree and six burgages in Wigan. His heir was his son Gilbert, thirty-four years of age.⁷ The latter married Helena Stanley in 1562.⁸

Gilbert Langtree recorded a pedigree in 1567,⁹ and twenty-one years later made a settlement of his lands. The estate lay in Langtree, Standish, Shevington, and Worthington.¹⁰ He died in May, 1595.¹¹

Edward Langtree, Gilbert's son, succeeded. He was presented for recusancy at the Bishop's Visitation in 1605;¹² and died in 1619 holding the manor etc. of Richard Shireburne and Edward Rigby in socage by a rent of 5s. 8d. He held also in Coppull and Worthington. His heir was his son Thomas, aged twenty years and six months.¹³ In 1622 Thomas Langtree made a settlement of his estates.¹⁴ He was doubly assessed in the subsidies of 1626 and 1628,¹⁵ because he was a convicted recusant; and in 1631 paid £10 on refusing knighthood.¹⁶

1. *Ibid.* 188.

2. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, no. CCLV.

3. Duchy of Lancs. Inq. p.m. vi, no. 55.

4. *Visit.* 1533, Chet. Soc., 191.

5. *V.H.C. Lancs.*, vi, 198 n. *Lancs. Fines*, iv, 128.

6. *Duchy Plead.*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., Vol. 35, p. 118.

7. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xi, no. 18.

8. *Standish Register*, p. 111.

9. *Visit* 1567, Chet. Soc., p. 66.

10. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bdle. 50, m. 205.

11. *Register*, p. 160; for his wife Grace and children see pp. 29, 30, 23, 36. The will of Richard Langtree, gent. proved at Chester, 1597, mentions Edward Langtree, esquire, and many relatives. For administration of Gilbert's estate, see *Wills*, Chet. Soc., N.S., i, 218.

12. Chester Diocesan Registry.

13. *Lancs Inquis.* p.m., L and C. Record Soc., ii, 207.

14. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F., bundle 99, m. 13.

15. Subsidy 131, no. 313. *Miscell.*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., i, 167.

16. *Ibid.* i, 214.

As early as 1644 part of Thomas Langtree's estate was sequestered for his recusancy, and let out to farm by Parliament. Prince Rupert's victorious progress in Lancashire this year inspired royalists and recusants with new hope; and Thomas Langtree seized the cattle of his tenants who had paid rent to the Parliamentary agents in lieu of sums due to him. Some of these tenants fled from their homes and hid in the Moors; another was arrested for carrying food to the refugees. The Prince's soldiers passed on, and the tide of victory turned. Thomas Langtree was tried for delinquency at Preston in March 1651, and these incidents were recited as evidence against him. Some witnesses were in his favour; but though he pleaded guilty to recusancy only, and stated that he had never fought against Parliament, his whole estate was seized.

It was described as the moiety of four manors, Langtree, Standish, Coppull and Worthington, together with lands called Swarbreck in the parish of Kirkham.¹

As it included only one farm, Cold Cotes (afterwards Hic Bibe) in Coppull, with fields in Worthington, the chief part locally was in Langtree. His local rents were said to amount to about £95, capable on improvement of bringing in £268. The chief rents were only 9s. 10d.; fines, etc., of the court baron, a similar sum; rent hens, capons, day work etc., 53s. 2d.²

In 1653 the estate was sold by the Trustees of Lands held for Treason to Samuel Foxley of Westminster. The same year Thomas Langtree petitioned for help for his younger children Thomas, Gervase, and Dorothy, who were very young and the mother long dead. They were living on the charity of others. Edward Langtree, the son and heir of Thomas, had fought in the Civil War on the royalist side with Prince Rupert. This influenced Parliament in dealing severely with the local estates.³ Thomas and Edward appear to have sold out their claims on the local estates to the Roxley family in 1655.⁴

By 1670 the lands in Langtree had come to the Standish family.⁵

LANGTREE HALL, the original manor house of the Langtrees, mistakenly called New Hall on some maps, lies east of the highway near Langtree Pit.

1. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, iv, 2659. *Royalist Comp. Papers*, Rec. Soc. L. and C., iv, 59-64; *Index of Royalists*, Index Soc., 43.

2. Owen MSS., Manchester Pub. Library, vol. 39, p. 296.

3. Sources as before. Com. for Compounding G. xcix, f. 815, 817.

4. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bundle 157, no. 97

5. See account of New Hall, Langtree, p. 149.

It was described in 1653, when confiscated, as a mansion consisting of two ranges of building, built with timber and covered with slate, the one range having eight bays, the other four. The former contained below stairs, the hall, parlour, kitchen, brewhouse. Up one pair of stairs there was a dining room wainscotted, over the hall, and over the buttery a chamber wainscotted, over the parlour another chamber with a study in it, and a gallery leading to the chambers. In the building of four bays there were two larders and a dairy, and over them three rooms, two of them called the dairy chambers, and the larder chamber and another wainscotted with a study to it. There was a barn of five bays and stable, all thatched; an old dove-house of one bay; a gate-house, slated, of two bays, and two little rooms over it; a kiln of two bays, a water corn mill of two bays thatched; also orchards, gardens, and folds. In a circumference of 328 perches, the mansion, the mill dam, the moat before the house, and two closes called the woods, the site contained 40 acres 3 r. (large measure) and was worth £26 yearly.

The woods contained four score trees, saplings, and "doterills" (decayed trees) in all worth £14. The following fields went with the Hall, Mason's Hey, 11 acres, worth yearly 105s.; Kiln Meadow, a ac., 28s.; Barnfield, 10 ac., 90s.; Pease Field, 6 ac., 78s.; Cross Field (later known as Cross Hey), 17 ac., 144s. Rushey Field, 6 ac., 48s.; Platt Fields, 4 ac., 46s.; Whitefield (arable), 5 ac., 50s.; Winter Pasture, 6 ac., 60s.; Boars Field, 5 ac., 70s.; Shaw Meadow, 2½ ac., 35s.; Mill Croft, 1½ ac., 17s.

The whole had been let to Roger Haydock of Coppull, yeoman, for seven years, at a rent of £56 10s., and was said to be worth almost as much more. The site of the fields is described, and they can be for the most part located to-day.¹

In 1678 Langtree Hall was mortgaged by Edward Standish to Sir Roger Bradshaigh and others, and released in 1697.² The survey of 1755 shows that although some of the fields named above had been divided, they were still large in comparison with other farms.

Richard Occleshaw was tenant in 1764, and in 1778 paid E. T. Standish £85 rack rent. Langtree Hall is now a farm house, with no interesting architectural features.

LANGTREE NEW HALL, west of Preston Road, and nearer to Coppull, mistakenly called Old Hall on some maps, is the New Hall

1. Langtree Estate Survey, 1653. Owen MSS. as before; see Maps.

2. Picope MSS., vol. 14, p. 92.

which formed part of Thomas Langtree's estate in 1650, and was still known as New Hall in 1755. It was evidently among the Bradshagh possessions in early days, for their land adjoined Perburn (Seven Stars Brook) and Hoddepull Moss (q.v.) near the bounds of Wrightington.*

In 1653 the New Hall was of three bays built of stone and covered with slate, but "altogether ruined." The messuage with 35 acres had been leased from 1652 for seven years by the Sequestration Commissioners to John Armethriding of Euxton, yeoman, at £20 rent. He was to pay £5 extra rent for every acre of meadow which had not been ploughed for twenty years which he should plough within the term. The farm was said to be worth on improvement £8 17s. more annually.¹

Thomas Guest and Oliver Bibby made a claim on the estate ; since New Hall, they alleged, was granted to the former and to Henry Bibby in 1639.²

The stone on the barn, inscribed E.S. 1670, indicates a re-building by Edward Standish, esquire, who had acquired the Langtree estate ; and this year it appears for the first time in the hearth tax list.

Richard Sibbring held New Hall of Ralph Standish in 1716, with Langtree land, the Marshes, Mill Hey, Black Hey, Gib Hey, Stone Pit Hey, etc., 25½ acres. Sir Edward Chisnall asked leave of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates to get stone in Sibbring quarry. Peter Robinson, tenant in 1764, had the above fields, the Springs, Bridge Meadow (now Plank Meadow), etc. Other names in 1912 were the Dawbers and Dawber Nook (no doubt the same as the Marshes near Chisnall estate, which in the 18th century were held by James Dawber of Lassel House, Wrightington)⁴. The Marshes would be part of Langtree Moss (q.v.). The names of tenants at a later date are difficult to ascertain, as the two Langtree Halls are confused in the directories. The New Hall is now a farm house. It has been rebuilt and contains no interesting features.

MANOR COURTS. In 1653 there was a court baron belonging to the manors of Standish and Langtree, held at the will of the lords, Thomas Langtree being lord of a moiety, but no court had been kept for thirty years past. The tenants, as well freeholders as leaseholders, were required to perform suit and service at the court baron. The profits of the courts, waifs, strays, and relief, belonged to the

*Standish D., Wigan Library, nos. 4, 25, 79, 80.

1. Owen MSS., as before.

2. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* as before.

3. Standish Rentals, Forf. Est. Papers, Public Record Office.

4. Standish Terrier, 1764, Survey 1755.

lords, the benefits of common and common of pasture belonged to the said tenants as comprehended in the value of their respective holdings. The court baron fines, etc., must have been of small account, for the profits in the halves of Standish and Langtree, together with the moieties of Coppull and Worthington claimed by Thomas Langtree, described as amerciaments, waifs, strays, reliefs and all other profits, amounted only to 10s. annually.

The rector recorded, about 1780, that "A Court Baron is held by Mr. Standish's steward upon the first day of the summer fair, 29th June, at which the tenants of the glebe have been accustomed to be called on for suit and service." Former rectors had disclaimed this jurisdiction, and consequently Mr. Perryn forbade his tenants to recognise it. At the same time he complained of the lord's game-keeper destroying game on the glebe.²

Scarcely any notices of the manor courts remain; no court rolls are to be discovered. On 29 June, 1789, the Court Baron of Edward Towneley Standish for the manor of Standish ruled that Joseph Barron had neglected to repair his leasehold house and buildings according to covenant. The court estimated the sum of repairs needed and gave notice that they were to be done before October 10 to the satisfaction of Mr. Ainley, the agent, and the expense of the notice and its service paid. Otherwise an action would be brought against him. James Taylor was the steward of the manor.³

The Court House is a small building behind the Eagle and Child Inn (recently deprived of its licence). Here public meetings were held before the erection of the Council Offices.⁴ In 1836 it was stated that courts for the manors of Standish and Langtree were still held yearly on 29 June or by adjournment in September in the court-room in Standish.⁵

In the 17th and 18th centuries Standish is frequently called a town.⁶ A "burgage" including a shop in Standish town, with a small parcel of waste land on the south side adjoining the high road from Standish to Wigan, was leased by Ralph Standish to Theophilus Taylor of Standish, draper, in 1732.⁷

1. Owen MSS., Manchester Library, vol. 39, 296.

2. Perryn MSS., M.B. (in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough), note on cover.

3. Standish Papers, Wigan Library, bundle 4.

4. Cf. *Wigan Observer*, 7 Sept., 1866.

5. Baines, *Hist. Lancs.*, *in loco*.

6. *Jacobite Trials*, 1694, Chet. Soc., 107, 112, Standish Survey, 1755.

7. Deeds enrolled at Preston, bdle. 13 Geo. II.

The constable was sworn before a justice to fulfill his duties. Standish and Langtree had two constables in 1650, Richard Heskin and Roger Chamberlyne. There was only one in 1654, Thomas Gillibrand. In the three succeeding years the names were Hugh Langtree, Edward Chisnall, Richard Duxbury.¹ Joshua Marsden, constable, made a return of the tenants and estates of those involved in the Rising of 1715 to the high constable of the hundred.² At the same time James Bradshaw, overseer of the poor of Standish, claimed a lease on the Standish estate, on behalf of Nicholas Whalley, an infant.³

There is a volume of Overseer's Accounts (18th century) in the church.

The Old Workhouse stood near the Delf on Preston Road.

Standish-with-Langtree is now in the Wigan Union.

A town's meeting was held at the Court House in 1866 to express discontent with the Leyland Hundred Highways Board and to agitate for the adoption of the Local Government Act.⁴ A Local Board for Standish-with-Langtree was formed in 1872, and was replaced by an Urban District Council in 1894.

1. Misc. Deeds at Preston, 19 Geo. II, A. T. 5.

2. Forfeited Estate Papers, L 2.

3. *Ibid.* S 62.

4. *Wigan Observer*, 7 Sept., 1866.

William Standish
William Haydock Rector
James Blundell

By kind permission of Mr. J. Stanton

SIGNATURES FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOK

William Standish, Conspirator

William Haydock, Rector

James Blundell, Jacobite (executed 1716).



MARKET PLACE, STANDISH

INDUSTRIES. There is a reference to the coal-pits near Standish Hall in 1634 when three gentlemen lost their way among them. Whichever path they took they were warned by the snuffing of their horses of the presence of "these Tartarean cells." They were guided by the melodious sound of a sweet cornet through woods leading "from this dark-some haunted place to a stately fayre House of a gentleman that was Highe Sheriff of that good rich shire this yeare, into whose custody we had committed ourselves, but that we understood that his House was that night full of strangers." So they went on to Wigan. The Sheriff was evidently Ralph Standish, and his house Standish Hall.¹

The coal-pits of Ralph Standish south of Standish Moor are mentioned in 1653.²

The coal works in Standish made £62 16s. 8½d. clear from May 1718 to May 1719.³ All the coal and cannell mines and pits with shafts, soughs, etc., in Standish and Shevington were part of the dower of Cecilia Standish, widow at this time.⁴ The Survey of 1755 mentions Coal Pit Fields near Gunnell's Fold and on the glebe; Ralph Standish's pit was valued at £50 in 1755. Thirty years later there were engines in School Lane and opposite Saddle Hill. A coal company worked on Fradsham's, Marsh's (Weston House), and Rigby's on the Lower Ground in 1799. W. Heaton & Co. had a colliery (E. T. Standish's) in 1781, W. German and Co. worked eight years later.⁵

Five collieries at Standish are referred to in 1851, viz.: Almond Brook, Standish, Victoria, Broomfield, Bradley.⁶ The formation of the Wigan Coal and Iron Co. in 1865 has been mentioned.⁷

Many farms had a "yarn croft" in 1755,⁸ where flax was grown for linen weaving, spinning and weaving being combined with agriculture.¹ Some of the old domestic weaving sheds, lighted from the roof, can still be seen. A "cotton engine" was leased by the Standish family with

1. Lansdowne MSS., Brit. Mus., no. 213, ff. 317-348.

2. Owen MSS., Manchester Library, vol. 39, f. 296.

3. Standish Rentals, Forfeited Estates Papers.

4. Recusants Estates registered at Preston, R. 5, no. 644.

5. Surveys and Land Tax Returns.

6. Mannex: *Directory*.

7. See p. 33.

8. Standish Survey in Perryn MSS., MB.

premises to a tenant in 1792;¹ Edward Foster had a leasehold (late Heyes tenement) including cotton engine with six cottages and croft. Weavers and bobbin winders were numerous in the Census of 1832.²

Weaving sheds at Bradley were opened early in the present century. Spinning was added a few years later. Joshua Marsden, dyer, held by lease for two lives from Ralph Standish in 1718 a dye-house in Langtree at a small rent.³

Tanning was carried on in connection with farming. The accounts of the business of James Blundell, the churchwarden executed for treason in 1716, show that he dealt very extensively in calf skins. Leather was sold to Wigan merchants; a workman tanner received 1s. 4d. a day; four payments for duty amounted to £14 4s. 4½d.⁴

The Standish Brewery in School Lane was founded about 1870 by J. B. Almond. John Walmsley of Wigan Lane House was described as malster in 1706;⁵ malt making was carried on at a farm in the village later in the century.⁶ A field called Kiln Hey is, however, found on many farms, indicating that some farmers were their own malsters.

The manufacture of chemicals has long been an industry in the Lower Ground District.⁷

The Standish Works, so-called, formerly a paper mill, now Bleach and Dye Works, is in Worthington. The Standish Co. Ltd. have the Mayflower ship for their trade mark, in allusion to Myles Standish; they form a branch of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.

There were many small smithies at which nail-making was carried on in the 18th century and later. Tobacco pipes of clay were made near Moores Lane and in Pepper Lane; the kilns at the former place being still (or recently) in existence. Flax and most cereals have been grown.⁸

The Rates of the entire parish have been mentioned. Many details concerning leys, tithes, and prices are preserved in the manuscript books compiled by Mr. Perryn, the rector, 1779-1826. He paid the following leys in the former year, to the poor ley five books at 2s. 2½d. in the pound, £22 14s. 2½d.; to the highway two books at 10d. in

1. Standish Estate Office Terrier.

2. Hodgson's Census, in the Church.

3. Forfeited Estate Papers, S. 65.

4. *Ibid.* 20 B.

5. See p. 197.

6. See p. 194.

7. T. and S. Weston, 1852; James Higgin & Co., 1874.

8. See section on Agriculture and Industries of the Parish; Chap. III, p. 31.

the pound, to the constable ley one book, 4d. in the pound, £3 9s. 10*½*d.; land tax £6 2s. 4d.; total £41 1s. 1d. These figures, so he states, were taken by the town clerk from the town's books. This year a new valuation, replacing that of 1755, would appear to have been made.

In 1779 Brookside Farm, 15 acres, annual value £14 18s. 6d., rent £25 4s. paid 19s. 6d. in tithe. Moody House with land was valued at £12 2s. 6d., the rent was £20. The Black Horse Inn was valued at £6 15s., and rented at £8 12s. 6d. One farm of which the annual value was £11 14s. paid £2 5s. in leys; another worth £12 2s. 6d. paid £2 6s. in leys; a holding worth £1 paid 3s. 10d. in leys. The comparative oppressiveness of the rates may be gathered from these details.¹

The annual value of all land and buildings in Standish-with-Langtree was given as £2,112 12s. 8d. in a survey made in 1755.²

THE MARKET CROSS was restored, according to tradition, by Mrs. Cecilia Strickland, who held Standish in her own right after the death of her brother Edward in 1807, until her own death in 1814. It is also said that this lady established a fair at Standish on St. Cecilia's Day. The steps of the cross are ancient. The bases of other crosses are to be seen, one in Beech Walks, one near Prospect House, and one in Standish Wood Lane.³

FAIRS. In 1779 there were two Standish fairs, one on St. Peter's day, June 29th, and the other, as stated on St. Cecilia's Day, November 29.⁴ The latter was for horses, horned cattle, and toys. The fact of the fair being held on this day as early as 1779 makes it more likely that the founder of it was another Cecilia, the daughter of Ralph Standish (d. 1756), who married William Towneley, and held Standish Manor until 1778. In 1824 there was a third fair on June 10.⁵

MARKET. There is a Market Place, mentioned 1792, where it is remembered that a butter market was held. No charter granting a market is here known. A fourteenth century deed mentions a highway in Coppull leading to the Church and market.⁶ As Coppull was in Standish parish, this may be a reference to Standish Church and market.

1. Perryn's Notebook, 25, 23, 24, 156.

2. Perryn MSS., General Entry, in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough. See also below, Surveys, etc., p. 235.

3. Notes on these bases were drawn up for Standish U. D. Council and printed in *Chorley News*, 16 Dec., 1922; see illustration of Market Cross.

4. Perryn's Notebook at Standish Rectory.

5. Baines: *Lanc. Gazetteer*, 1824, Tables.

6. Date about 1300. Moore Deeds, no. 1051, Public Library, Liverpool.



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Hist. Soc.*

TOMB OF MAUD,
WIFE OF ROBERT DE CHESNALE,
STANDISH CHURCH

See p. 72

WAKES. The Wakes were as usual connected with the dedication of the church. In 1779 they were held on the Sunday nearest St. Wilfrid's Day, October 12.¹

Tradition says that a Castle stood on Prospect Hill. An old house with garden, called Winstanley Castle, is mentioned in the Standish Estate Survey of 1725. Forty years later it was known as Stanley Castle and stood at Can Row near the Church.²

THE STOCKS, found in a field, were restored and placed near the Town Well, and the Market Cross, through the interest of Mr. J. M. Ainscough.

1. Perryn's Notebook.
2. Estate Surveys.



STANHOPES CROSS

See p. 155

CHAPTER VII

STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE

CONTINUED

OTHER INSTITUTIONS, continued. Roman Catholicism. Quakers. Methodism. Friendly Societies. Schools. Charities. Sports. NOTABLE NATIVES. Sir Ralph de Standish. Sir Robert de Standish. Arthur Standish. Robert Chamberlain. Henry Finch. Charles Walmsley. Leonard Calderbank. William Heaton. The Ancestry of Captain Myles Standish. SUBSIDIES AND SURVEYS. FREEHOLDERS. Glebe. Monastic Land. Local Families.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. The convictions for recusancy in Elizabeth's reign and the sequestrations of the Civil War period have already been mentioned.¹ The churchwardens attended Wigan Sessions concerning the Papists in 1680.² About 170 recusants are given in the rector's return for 1706 in the united township. The most influential were the Standish family and the Walmsleys of Wigan Lane House. They included four yeomen, eight weavers, a dyer, and many labourers; no collier is mentioned.³

The compulsory registration of recusants' estates in 1717 and later, resulting from the 1715 Rebellion, has provided us with records which throw light not only on the religious life of the people, but incidentally on the tenure of land. Owing perhaps to the confiscation of the Standish estate, it was not registered until 1778 when the death of Cecilia Towneley took place. But Cecilia Standish of Borwick Hall, widow, the mother of Ralph Standish, registered her jointure, including Langtree Old Hall, with 52 acres, let to Robert Silcock at £52; the Dam's Head House with 12 acres let to Wm. Waring at £12; with two thirds of the coal and cannel pits in Standish and Shevington and lands in Duxbury and Coppull.⁴

The only other freeholder who registered was Ralph Taylor of Standish, mercer, who had 6 freehold acres in Standish town, and another 6 mortgaged. His leaseholds from the manor included Brick House (White Hall).⁵

1. See p. 18. 2. Churchwardens' Accounts.

3. *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Ches. N.S.*, xix-xx, 246. Lists of Recusants for 1628 are in *Misc. (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.)* i, 176-179; for a half-century later see *Misc. (Cath. Rec. Soc.)* v. 102.

4. Recusants Estates, at Preston Court House, R. v; no. 644.

5. *Ibid.* R. i, 240. See White Hall.

John Walmsley registered Wigan Lane House, leased by Wm. Standish deceased. Margaret his sister, wife of Thomas Walmsley of Preston, had a life rent out of Great and Little Broomhills, Jack Hey and Westley Knowe.¹

Alexander Standish of St. Giles in the Fields, gentleman, registered a leasehold made over to him by his brother Edward, who obtained it by demise from Wm. Standish, esquire, for a fine of £30, with reserved rent £1 5s. 6d. and boons.²

Jeffrey Browne of Langtree, yeoman, registered a farm of 20 acres in Standish and Langtree, leased in 1690 to his father Edward Browne. One life was "beyond the seas."³

John Duxbury registered a cottage,⁴ and Edward Browne another by lease dated 1686 at a rent of 2s., one day's work or 4d., and a hen or 6d.⁵ Alice Duxbury, widow, held a house with the Two Acres, Middlest Croft and Hey. The lessor was Edward Chamberlain, gentleman; the rent, 10s. and boons.⁶

Barbara Green held by lease granted to her father, Thomas Hatton, and by his will.⁷

Emer Grimalson, yeoman, had a lease of 8 acres at a rent of 20s., a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., a capon and 2 hens or 2s., and 7½ acres at 10s. and boons.⁸

Oliver Bibby, yeoman, held by lease from Wm. Standish, deceased, for three lives, by a rent of 26s. and boons worth 10s.⁹

Wm. Smith of Pemberton had a leasehold in Standish let to Edmund Jedland for £12 rent.¹⁰ Thomas Blundell, yeoman, also registered the terms of his lease.¹¹

Mass was said at Standish Hall. The succession of priests is known from about 1715. Father J. D. Darbyshire, a Dominican, was at Standish, 1726-8. The English Benedictines served there from 1741 to 1873.¹²

1. *Ibid.* R. viii, 897, 898.

2. *Ibid.* R. i, 141, See Round Moor.

3. R. vii, 795. R. viii, 929.

4. R. iv, 149.

5. *Ibid.* 437.

6. *Ibid.* 438a.

7. R. vii, 820.

8. R. v, 491.

9. R. v, 505.

10. *Ibid.* R. v, 514.

11. R. v, 516; viii, 930. For other details see Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 99-131; but John Bullen held in Worthington, parish of Standish, R. iv, 436.

12. *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* N. S., xiii, 155. For the Register, *ib.* 157.

The Vestments at Standish Hall Chapel in 1755 included 16 complete suits ; a white satin cope embroidered with gold ; a silk one trimmed with silver, point design ; an ivory crucifix and 4 wooden candle-sticks silver lacquered.¹ The present R.C. Church, dedicated to Our Lady of the Annunciation, was built in 1884. An ancient chasuble, chalice, and altar stones are in the keeping of the priest.

There were 47 Roman Catholic families in the united township in 1754 ; ten years later 48 families and 261 persons ; in 1780 there were 296 persons ;² 334 in 1832, out of a total of 2364.³

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. The Langtree Meeting was begun by the Haydock family of Bogburn Hall, Coppull. Roger Haydock of this family had a lease of Langtree Hall when the Langtree family were ruined in the Civil War. He was not a Quaker, and one of his younger sons, William Haydock, became rector of Standish. The eldest son, John, however, joined the Society of Friends in 1667, another son, Roger, followed suit and became an ardent advocate of the movement.

Part of the Bogburn Hall estate was in Langtree near to Coppull. As freeholders therefore, the Haydocks would share in the division of commons ; in this way, we infer, they obtained the strip of moorland afterwards used as a burial-ground. Before there was a Meeting House, the Quakers assembled at the homes of their adherents. In 1669 it was reported to the Bishop that there was a monthly meeting of Quakers at Coppull with 40 or 50 members. In 1693 two houses were licenced for Quaker worship, that of John Haydock of Coppull, yeoman, and that of Heskin Fell of Coppull, linen webster. These had both come under the influence of William Gibson, a Lancashire Quaker.

The story of the Haydock family belongs to Coppull, where Hugh Haydock was in 1512 in possession of the Perburn (afterwards Bogburn) estate, in right of his mother Catherine, one of the heirs of John Perburn. The lands descended from Hugh to his son William, whose son Roger held it in 1598. His son John Haydock, gentleman, followed, and died in 1622. Roger, his son and heir, succeeded and obtained as stated a lease of Langtree Hall in 1652.

The eldest son John Haydock, though his fame is somewhat obscured by that of his younger brother, led an eventful life. He was imprisoned frequently for his Quaker principles. In 1683 his

1. Standish Papers, Wigan Library, Envel. 2. One letter complains that the priests have a deed that all in the priests' room is their property. "An easy matter to convey there whatever church plate, etc., they have a fancy for."

2. Perryn MSS.

3. Hodgson's Census.

Coppull house, where his brother Roger was steward, was searched for arms;¹ and in connection with the Jacobite Plot of 1691 it was stated that "Mr. John Haddock a rich Quaker" supplied William Standish, one of the plotters, with arms.² In 1702 John Haydock was a prisoner in the Fleet; on being examined by the Commissioners for Rebellion he would not take the oath, and his friends of the Hardshaw Meeting subscribed a testimony to his trustworthiness.³ He died in Lancaster Castle Gaol in 1719, and was conveyed home to Coppull and thence to Langtree Burial Ground. He contributed a biography of his brother Roger to "Christian Writings"; it is dated from Coppull, 1697.

The Coppull and Langtree lands passed to his son John (the younger) who conveyed them to his brother Joseph; whose daughter Ellen, married to Thomas Boardman of Manchester, was the heir. They were sold in 1831 to Mrs. Molly Penson of Wigan, and passed to the Heron family.

The younger brother, Roger Haydock, son of Roger and Alice (Nightingale) Haydock, was baptised at Standish 2 May, 1643. The very next year (1668) after he became a Quaker adherent, found him in Lancaster Castle on account of his principles. "Christian Writings" is a book of testimonies to his character with an account of his controversies, travels and sufferings. The most pleasing incident recorded is the account of his kindness to Edward Rigby, a justice who had treated him harshly, when the justice, who had met with reverses of fortune, passed through Warrington, a prisoner for debt. Roger's longest term in prison was for three years and nearly five months. "save what liberty was allowed him." This liberty permitted him to leave the castle and preach and conduct disputes. He was released in 1678 when his brother became rector of Standish. He married Eleanor Lowe in 1682 and in 1687 removed to Brick Hall, Penketh. He died in 1696 and was interred at Grayston Friends Burial Place. His brother records that he visited Ireland, Holland and Germany, travelled 32,727 miles and ministered in 2609 Quaker houses or churches.⁴

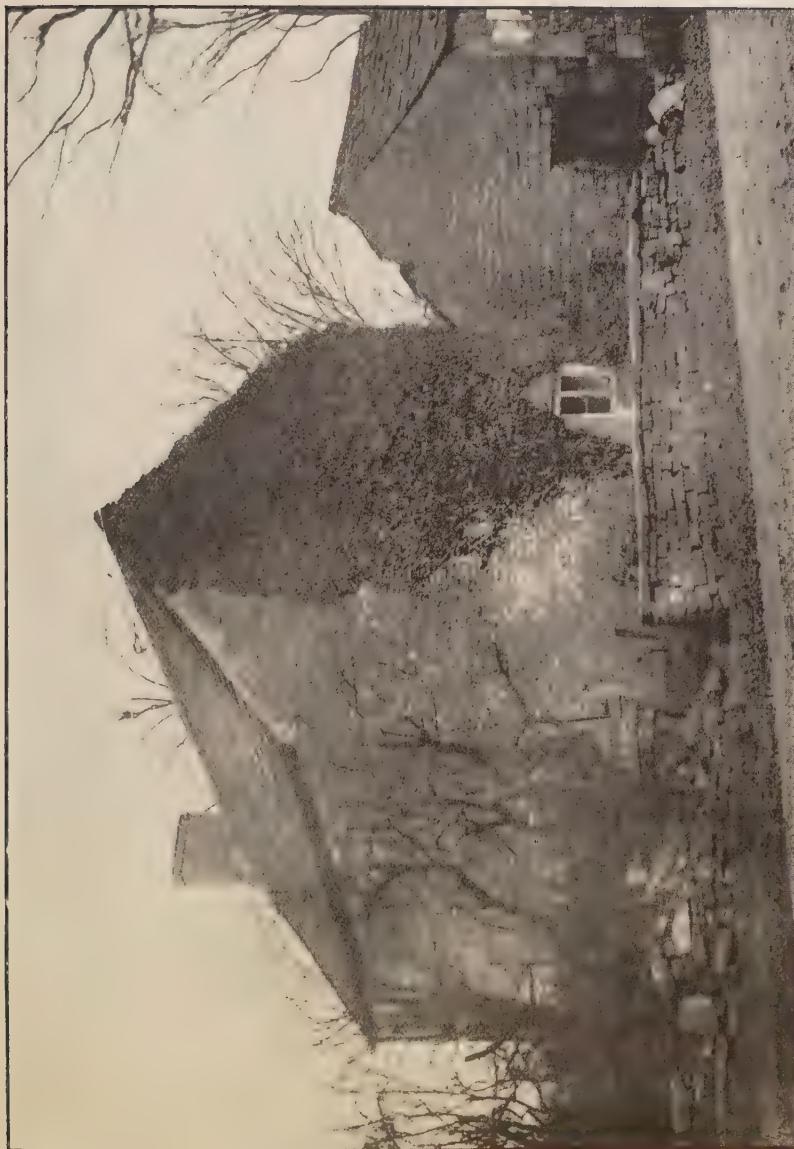
His son Robert Haydock, together with his wife Rebecca Griffith and several but not all of their children, emigrated to Rahway, New Jersey. Mr. Robert Roger Haydock of Milton, Mass., a direct descendant, gave to Standish Church in 1923 a tablet in memory of

1. *Farington Papers*, Chet Soc., 176.

2. *Jacobite Trials*, Chet. Soc., 108.

3. Hardshaw Minutes.

4. Condensed from my MS. History of Coppull.



By kind permission of Mr. S. Richardson

THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, LANGTREE
NOW TAKEN DOWN

See p. 159

the family ; and in 1926 also placed in the church of St. John the Divine, Coppull, a memorial of the Haydock family, specially mentioning Roger Haydock, the Quaker teacher, Robert Haydock, the emigrant, and Lieut. George Guest Haydock, American Expeditionary Forces, who fell in action at Cantigny, France, during the World War, 1918.

Another brother of the two Quaker teachers mentioned above, Robert Haydock, also became a minister in the Society of Friends. He settled in Liverpool and was probably founder of a branch of the family there. Roger son of John Haydock the younger, mentioned above, also settled in Liverpool, and was a shopkeeper there in 1748.

Roger Haydock, alderman of Liverpool, d. 1878 (son of Henry Haydock, who died about 1840, aged 82), claimed descent from the Coppull Haydocks, and had the same arms (and crest, a swan).

John Haydock of Chorley gentleman, 1756 ; and James Haydock, 1831, had some interest in the Coppull estates.

There are many families in Lancashire who derive descent from the Haydocks of Coppull.

A few particulars about the Langtree Burial-ground and Meeting House may be added. The former was in use in 1682, when Ann Pemberton was buried there ; it is mentioned by Kuerden in his itinerary about 1690.

At Wigan Sessions on Jan. 16, 1692-3, a certain parcel of enclosed ground called the Quakers' Burying-place in Langtree was recorded for burials and public worship of God. A settlement of trust was made in 1709, a fact which has caused this date, somewhat misleadingly, to be inscribed upon the wall. In 1717 John Haydock, junior, of Coppull, testified at Ormskirk Sessions that he had caused a house to be erected on ground in Langtree, commonly called the Quaker's Burial-place, intended to be a meeting-house for Protestant Dissenters commonly called Quakers. In 1733 and the following year the records of the Langtree Meeting were searched at his request to enquire into the title ; and the Hardshaw Meeting decided that the surviving trustees should renew the trust, but it did not appear that John Haydock, deceased, had settled it for the Society called Quakers, nor that his son John was bound to do so without a valuable consideration. Next year the Langtree Meeting offered £40, which the Hardshaw Meeting increased to £60, for the title. This was refused by John Haydock. Perhaps the land had been mortgaged ;

for although the Charity Commission reports that the land was purchased by the Friends in 1743, the site is still shewn as Miss Haydock's freehold on the plan of 1763.

In 1796 the clerk of the Langtree Meeting, John Kershaw, noted that there were ten yards of land on the south side of the Meeting House ; it had formerly belonged to Roger Merrick, but was purchased from William Heaton.¹

In 1739 the Quakers in the parish refused to give Easter offerings and tithes. Alexander Parkinson was their teacher.² This leader seems to have been known locally as "Sawney" ; and a field on the 1763 plan near to Miss Haydock's land (the Cottage and Meeting House) was called the "field by Sawneys."

Next year, however, Alexander and Rachel Parkinson with three servants resided in Coppull. At this time there were 214 Quakers in Coppull and only 3 in Standish.³ The Hardshaw Monthly Meeting gave a testimony in favour of Alexander Parkinson in 1792, when he died aged 91, having been a minister for 69 years. He was born in Langtree in 1701, had at 16 a "glorious visitation" ; became a minister when 21. His ministry was clear, sound, and weighty ; his disposition lamb-like ; he was buried at Langtree.⁴

The minutes of Langtree Preparative Meeting, 1770-1810, reveal a quiet little community ; births, deaths and intentions to marry were reported. There were some complaints about sleeping in meeting. Occasionally a member was denied (excluded) for marrying outside the Society. In 1778 a subscription was raised for distressed friends in America. There were occasional visitors from America ; in 1790, Samuel Smith ; in 1797, Charity Cook from North Carolina and Mary Swett from Pennsylvania ; in 1798, Phoebe Speakman ; in 1802, Elizabeth Coggeshall ; in 1802, Richard Jordan and Wm. Jackson.⁵

A new meeting-house was built in 1803⁶ on part of School Croft, the rector, Mr. Perryn, and other trustees of the Grammar School leasing land for the purpose. The cause declined ; and after being used partly as a dwelling-house, while a lower room was let to the Methodists for evening meetings, the building was occupied as a

1. Langtree Meeting Minute Book ; see Dr. Nightingale's *Quaker Movement in Lancashire* for Sessions Records given above.

2. Visit. Papers at Chester.

3. Smalley's Census preserved by Perryn.

4. Hardshaw Minutes.

5. Langtree Minutes at Mount Street, Manchester.

6. Deeds of present owner, Mr. Fairhurst of Standish.

Wesleyan Chapel. It is now converted into cottages, but the name of the locality, Quakers Yard, testifies to their former use.

This new meeting-house was near School Lane ; the former one in Langtree was also made into a cottage. This was demolished in 1904, and the burial-ground fenced with a stone wall. Two flat grave-stones, relating to the Barrow family and dated 1815, are still legible ; others are covered with turf.

METHODISM. The old Churchwardens Accounts record a significant item :—

Oct. 27, 1790. Given to the Ringers, when the Methodists preached, for driving them out of the Town, 2s. 6d.

It is questionable whether the rector concurred in the action of the wardens ; because, ten years afterwards, as stated, he let land to the Quakers for a building, in which, later, the Wesleyans held their services for sixty years or more.¹ The Wesleyan Methodist Church in High Street was built in 1897.

Primitive Methodist meetings were held in Thomas Smith's cottage in Pepper Lane about 1866. This preceded the building of the P.M. Church at Almond Brook in 1869 ; that in Preston Road, Standish, was completed in 1891.²

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. Two friendly societies are known to have existed in Standish in the 18th century. They acquired in 1796 contiguous plots of land in The Grove from Samuel Casey, excise officer, who had purchased it from John Standish, yeoman. One plot, a croft in Long Meadow (also called Rough Meadow), was bought by "The United Society in the township of Standish." Cottages had already been built on the land with the monies of the society. Another plot was acquired by the Old Standish Society. Chief rents were payable.³

A house in The Grove has a large stone tablet with the inscription "This house, the lowest of this rank Belongs to Standish Ould Society, W.B., president, 1793." Below there is the device of clasped hands. The Old Club, perhaps the same organisation, paid ground rent in 1826 to Johnson's Charity.

1. See framed views in Wesleyan Church Vestry.

2. For a racy account of pioneers and converts see *Wigan Examiner*, Jan. 4, 1913, and Dec. 1, 1917.

3. The houses belonging both societies came into the hands of Mrs. Jas. Bentham, 1870-1884. Deeds in possession of Mr. R. Gregory, Standish.

The Workhouse, 3 dwellings and land, appear in the Survey of 1755. This was near The Delf and belonged to Johnson's Charity.

HOUSE BUILDING. A few new houses are mentioned in 1755. The number of houses remained almost stationary until the end of the century, when E. T. Standish began to lease land for building. There were 291 houses in the joint township in 1804,¹ and 421 in 1832.²

Standish estate sale in 1909, and the two further sales in 1921, led to more building. A model village was begun to the north of Pepper Lane, 1914. The colony of Council houses opposite the end of this lane was formed in 1921.

CHANTRY SCHOOL. An indirect reference to a school at Standish occurs in the will of Wm. Thompson, rector of Ashton-under-Lyne. In 1553 he bequeathed to Sir Peter Bower "my old school-master" at Standish, 40s. and a jacket and doublet. Bower was chantry priest at the Rood Chantry in Standish Church from 1525 until its suppression, and like other chantry priests probably kept a school. Thompson mentions several local names, and his sister Katherine was wife of Peter Standish.³

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. This was founded by Mrs. Mary Langton widow of Robert Langton of Hall o'th' Hill, Heath Charnock; her first husband was Thomas Asshaw. She gave £300 to the rector, Wm. Leigh, Edward Standish and Edward Rigby as trustees, and by her will, dated 13 Feb. 1603-4, directed that lands should be purchased for the maintenance of a Free School at Standish.⁴ She was buried at Standish, 6 March, 1603-4, and described in the register as foundress of the school.

The money had been paid over to Edward Rigby of the Burgh, and after litigation, the Duchy Court ordered in 1620 that he should assure lands, value £18 yearly, for the support of a schoolmaster. Accordingly he granted a rent charge of that sum out of his estate called Troughton Hall, Broughton-in-Furness, the lands themselves to be surety for the rent charge. By this deed of 1624, the rector and Edward Rigby the grantor were to draw up statutes for the

1. Perryn MSS., MB., f. 96.

2. Hodgson's Census in Church Chest. The number of families, 180 in 1754, increased to 230 in 1764. For other leases see Glebe.

3. Wills, Chet. Soc., xxviii, 92. See Thompson family in *Standish Register*, L.P.R. Soc., One member is called "preceptor" p. 194.

4. Copy of will in church.



Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

THE FITZ ADAM WINDOW
STANDISH CHURCH

school.¹ The cost of building the school-house was met partly by Edward Standish and partly by the whole parish.² At a later date it was said that the school was built upon ancient common land.³

In 1623 the rector, William Leigh, gave the issues of lands in Goosnargh, which were ultimately to amount to £12, for the maintenance of an usher or assistant master, and appointed separate feoffees for this endowment.⁴ New trustees for the ushership were made in 1633, 1655, 1684, 1715, 1735.⁵ By the year 1707, the Troughton Hall estate itself had come to the trustees of the chief endowment in default of the rent charge. The timber was sold, and provided an increase to the endowment; which was further augmented by an anonymous gift of £60.

Miss Mary Smalley, the generous benefactress, gave £200 in 1791 to increase the sum available for the usher; and out of a legacy left by her, £270 was devoted in 1796 to the building of a house for the master. School Croft, which had been given to the school when the commons were enclosed, before 1722,⁶ provided a new source of income; for building leases were granted by the trustees in return for ground rent.

New statutes were framed in 1664. Master and usher were to be appointed by the trustees of their respective endowments; the former was to have an entrance fee of 6d. and the latter 4d. from the scholars. The master was to be a university graduate. Certain classical school-books were specified. There was to be an annual examination by the rector and other trustees. About 1673 the master, Thomas Whalley, replied to a list of questions sent to the Grammar Schools. There were then only three books belonging the school, Scapula's Lexicon, Cooper's Dictionary and Gouldman's Dictionary. The master's salary was £30, the usher's £12.⁷

The school in 1826 was divided into two parts. In one the master taught free of cost the boys who studied classics. In the other the usher taught reading free, but was paid by the parents for teaching writing and arithmetic. There were 40 scholars, only a few learnt Greek and Latin. The income averaged £114.⁸

1. Deed 2 in School Deeds abstracted in Perryn MSS., Notebook at Rectory, ff. 1-10, cf. 41. Ralph Standish of Standish, Sir Ralph Ashton of Great Lever, Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsall and others were feoffees. New trustees were appointed in 1656 (Deed 3), and in 1664, 1680, 1714, 1767 (Deeds 4-7). Cf. *Harleian Coll. Index*, ii, 546.
2. Thomas Whalley's letter quoted later.
3. Rev. H. R. Whitworth, 1850.
4. Deed of 1 Oct., 21 James, quoted in Deed of 22 Jan., 8 Chas. i; Perryn's Notebook, f. 13.
5. *Ibid.* 13-26.
6. Gastrell, *Notitia*, Chet. Soc. ii, 392. The school plot was 2 ac. 1 r. 17 p. in 1826.
7. *Loc. Glean. Lancs. and Ches.* ii, 112.
8. *Rep. Char. Comm.* 1826.

The origin of fees in this "Free School" was said, in 1850, to be a commutation for the customary payments to the master, cock-penny and entrance fee, which were agreed upon in the beginning of the school. Apart from these the school was to be "free." The school fee was generally 2d. weekly, but more for those learning classics and mathematics.¹

Old inhabitants still remember Standish Grammar School being called the Free Cock School. It is now administered as a Church of England Elementary School for boys. A new trust scheme came into force in 1861.²

Several former schoolmasters of Standish Grammar School occur in the records. The first eight are mentioned in T. Whalley's letter, 1678, as "all famous and renowned men for learning."

John Fielden, first master ; oc. 1620.

Thomas Hatton, clerk, curate of Standish, came 1616 ; oc. 1631.³

William Walker, clerk, oc. 1638.⁴ He was curate in February, 1636, when he had three children baptised within eleven days.

Giles Grundy.

Oliver Halliwell.⁵

John Bowker, clerk.⁶ Peter his son was baptized at Standish in February, 1676. He himself was buried in May following, when he was described as Minister of Standish.

Jeremiah Topping.

Nicholas Bootle.

Thomas Whalley, oc. 1673.

Thomas Walkden, clerk, oc. 1679, 1681, curate at Coppull, died 1704.

Roger Charnock ; will proved 1695.

Ralph Whalley, oc. as retired, 1711.⁷

John Tovey appointed 1749,⁸ and licensed, as several of his successors were, by the Bishop of Chester.

1. Whitworth's MSS. in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough of Parbold. See Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, 1849, i, 72.

2. *Wigan Observer*, April 6, 1861.

3. Register.

4. Will of Rev. W. Leigh ; he leaves to Wm. Walker, now my minister, and Joseph Grundy, usher at Standish, 20s. each.

5. See *Eccleston Register*, L.P.R.S., p. 28.

6. *Roger Lowe's Diary* (MS. at Hindley Pub. Library), privately printed, mentions John Bowker, curate of Standish, about 1670. See *Chet. Soc. Misc.*, iv, p. 10.

7. Charity Deeds, Perryn's Notebook.

8. Wm. Caldebank, jun. was usher, 1736. Licences at Chester.

John Sutton, clerk, B.A., formerly curate of Thorganby and master of the Grammar School there, appointed on death of Jno. Toby (sic) 1749.¹

John Richardson, 1755.²

William Henry Ardern, clerk, curate of Standish, 1757; he was B.A., Brazenose College, Oxford.³

Richard Mercer.

Richard Latham, appointed 1768 on the death of Richard Mercer.⁴

John Price, 1824, 1851⁵. Appointed curate, 1806.⁶ Incumbent of Douglas (Parbold), 1829-1860.⁷

Alexander Richardson, c. 1865.

Edward Brierley, c. 1871.

Charles Bailey, 1882.

T. J. Wright, M.A., 1910.

MARY SMALLEY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. By the will of Miss Mary Smalley, niece of a former rector, money was entrusted to the Rev. R. Perryn, rector, to provide a girls' school. In 1797 he spent £1000 on consols for the purpose of maintaining such a school for twenty poor girls; he also appointed trustees, and framed rules. The foundation was called Mistress Mary Smalley's School of Pious Learning and Useful Industry. The mistress was to have £16 a year, coal and rent, and to take no fees. The 20 girls, between 5 and 10 years of age, must remain four years. On leaving, each well-behaved pupil received a Bible, Prayer Book, and a guinea for clothing. As far as funds allowed, grants were made towards the clothing of the scholars. Industry was emphasised, hence instruction was given in spinning, sewing, etc. In 1826 the school met at the mistress's house.⁸ A pew in church for the girls was given by Mr. Perryn in 1820.⁹ Old inhabitants remember them coming to church attired in gingham bonnets and uniform dress. They were long known as "Dolly's Chickens," after an old woman who had the oversight of them. This institution is now merged in the Church of England Elementary School for Girls and Infants, Rectory Lane.

The Sunday School Building, nucleus of the block now used for Girls and Infants, was erected by voluntary subscription in 1829.¹⁰

1. James Anderton was usher 1749. Licenses at Chester.

2. Had School Croft in Standish Survey, 1755 and in 1764.

3. Licence at Chester. 4. *Ibid.* 5. *Directories.* 6. Nomination at Chester.

7. *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi, 180. He died 8 Jan., 1860, aged 81 years, was curate of Standish and originator of the Sunday Schools; afterwards 43 years headmaster of the Grammar School and 31 years incumbent of Douglas. M.I. Standish Churchyard.

8. Charity Report and references in Perryn's MSS. 9. Perryn's Notebook.

10. Inscribed stone on the front. It was enlarged in 1875; *Standish Par. Mag.*, Sept. 1875.

The Girls and Infants School is in connection with the National Society.

CHARITIES. The scheme of Standish United Charities was constituted in 1907; it comprises the gifts of Aspinall; Hatton; Haydock; Johnson; Lathom, Elizabeth; Lathom, William; and Threlfall, with other minor sums.¹ The board of trustees was, in 1911, made up of a life trustee, three representatives of the U.D. Council, the Poor Law Guardian, and four co-optative trustees.²

The chief item of income in 1911 was the cottage and ground rents from land in The Grove, Standish, and at Mossy Lea, about £133 os. od arising from Johnson's benefaction.

John Johnson in 1697 left land to provide linen for the poor. It was sold and other land bought in 1702, on which the Standish Workhouse was built, and let to the overseer. Three large acres were let to John Lord & Co. about 1786 at £10 yearly, and 6d. per score on all coal obtained. The lands at Mossy Lea and in the Grove were bought out of the savings.³

Aspinall's gift, invested in three per cents Canadian Stock, brought in £32 10s. od. in 1911.

Margaret Aspinall in 1759 left £100 to provide linen for the poor. Clay Croft in Wigan Woodhouses was purchased which in 1888 produced £9 10. 0. rent.

Threlfall's Charity, a Shevington gift, produced £3 10. 0. in 1911 as the share for Standish, representing a Mersey Dock Bond for £100.

John Threlfall gave a rent charge of £10 in 1785 from Sharrock's Farm in Blackrod for bread and linen doles.

A Rent Charge payable by Wigan Corporation out of lands in Scholes, was in 1911, divided into two parts. The first part £2 15. 4. was due from Cooper's Ecclesiastical Charity, and was paid over to the rector and wardens to be administered by them. Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Cooper, gave £50 to the poor of the whole parish. In 1826 each township received its share. The second item of the Wigan Rent Charge in 1911 was £8 10. 8, and arose from the Hatton, Haydock, Lathom account.

Edward Hatton, of Orrell, schoolmaster, in 1735, bequeathed £50 for linen, etc.

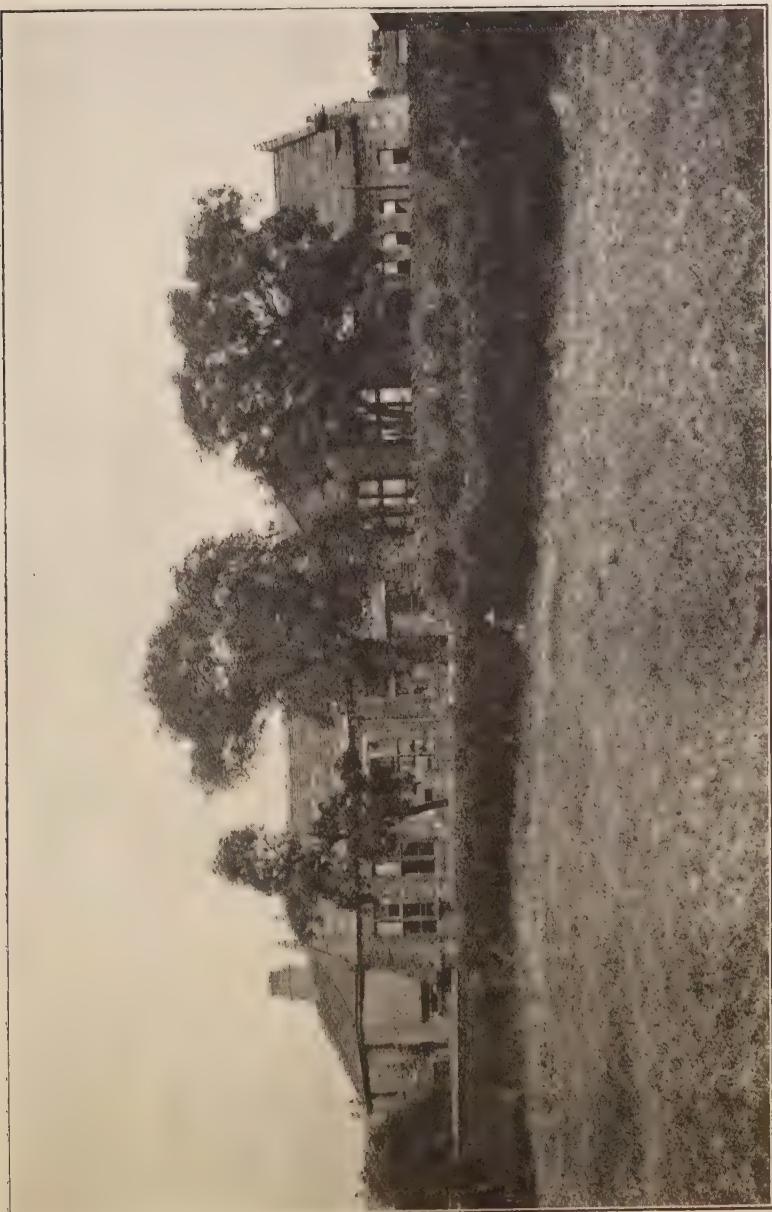
1. Published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, No. 3322 Charity Scheme, Co. Lancaster, Standish.

2. This and other information from the annual accounts.

3. *Standish Parish Magazine*, 1877. For income, 1826, see Charity Report.

Kindly contributed by the Staff and Scholars

STANDISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL



Catherine Haydock left (besides a larger gift for widows of clergymen) £20 for bread in 1727.¹

Elizabeth Lathom's gift, about 1703, was £30 for Standish, and a like sum for Charnock Richard, to be spent on woollen cloth for the poor "by engaging them to attendance on the public ordinance of the gospel." William Lathom gave about £50.²

The trustees of the above United Charities paid in 1911, to pensioners £105 14. 6.; on food, clothing, etc., £3 8. 0. The cottages at Mossy Lea were to be rebuilt at a cost of £307.

In addition to the United Charities there are various Church Charities.

Thomas Birchall of Shevington left, in 1711, £100 for the poor of Standish, Langtree and Shevington. Catherine Haydock, mentioned above, left £50 for widows as stated. Mary Smalley left in 1794 £100 for linen, etc., and £100 for the support of a Sunday School. Some of these gifts are united in a "Bread and Shift" fund. Bread is given out at Standish Church on Sunday mornings, doles of flannel and clothing in winter to needy applicants.³

Mary Langton, who founded the Grammar School, left £100 for the relief of the poor in Standish, Leyland and Chorley parishes.⁴

SPORTS. Bowling was a favourite game in Standish in the 17th century. In 1691 there were public bowling days on the bowling green at Standish Hall. There was "great bowling" at this time among the gentlemen visitors, who, following the precedent of knights at mediaeval tournaments, used sport as a cover for plotting. Carriers delivered firearms to the steward on the green.⁵ Two bowling greens appear in 1755, one on Read's farm (afterwards Bowling Green Farm) in Windy Harbour Lane, the other at Brick House (White Hall).

A portion of the waste, known as the Cock-pit Yard in Langtree, containing 2,450 sq. yds., bounded on the north-west by the existing churchyard, and on the south-east by Moody Croft (glebe) was granted to the rector and wardens in 1805 by Edward Towneley Standish and

1. See epitaph, and account of New House; also rectors. P. 195.

2. See epitaph, and account of Giant's Hall. P. 213.

3. Charity Report. Some other details are given in Perryn's Notebook, ff. 33-45, and in *Charitable Donations*, printed by order of Parliament, 1787-1788.

4. Will in Church Chest. *Harl. Coll. Index*, ii, 546.

5. *Jacobite Trials*, Chetham Soc., O.S., 73. *Kenyon MSS.*, 353-4.

consecrated as an addition to the burial-ground next year.¹ About a hundred tenants of the same lord of the manor in 1778 were compelled by the terms of their leases to keep a game-cock or hound.²

The grammar school, as stated above, is still remembered by the old inhabitants to have been called the Free Cock School ; in allusion, no doubt, to the contribution made by scholars to the master for the maintenance of this cruel sport on Shrove Tuesdays, now, of course, long since discontinued.

NATIVES OF STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE. Ralph de Standish, a notable native, was the fourth son of John de Standish, who held the manor 1322-1351.³ Ralph had a general pardon from the King in 1353 ; no one was to reproach him for what he had done on April 10th in the previous year.⁴ Soon afterwards he acquired Gathurst in Shevington and Bromilegh (Brimelow) on the boundary of Standish.⁵ Later (1366) he served the King as a member of the retinue of the Black Prince in Aquitaine ; at this time he had acquired Scholes in Eccleston, parish of Prescot.⁶ With others, including his nephew and namesake, the lord of Standish, he was accused in 1372 of the death of Roger de Hulton of Shevington. John of Gaunt, as arbitrator, ordered them to pay the widow 120 marks at Wigan Church.⁷ For the same offence and any subsequent outlawry, Ralph was pardoned by the King two years later ; he was then in the King's suite.⁸

The Black Prince, who died in 1376, had granted Ralph de Standish for his services an annuity of £20 out of Sutton Manor near Macclesfield. Richard II, the Prince's son, confirmed this to him as "our dear esquire" in 1378.⁹ Ralph's wife, Elizabeth, is mentioned at this time (1376).¹⁰

His most eminent service was his defence of the young King against the attack made upon him by Wat Tyler. The chroniclers differ as to the name of the esquire who took part in this incident ; but an examination of the records leaves no doubt that it was Ralph de Standish.

1. Church Papers at Chester. 2. Registration of Recusants Estates at Preston, 10th R .

3. *Lancs. Fines*, ii, 89.

4. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, XXXVIII, in Wigan Library, no. 65.

5. *Ibid.* XL, XLVI. He settled land in Scholes, Shevington, Wigan, etc., about 1368 (42 Edward III) on his children, John, Eleanor and Joan. West's Notebook, Wigan Library. Original, dated at Cognac, is in the Bodleian. *Lancs. Charter* 17; F.v.

6. De Banco R. 422, m. 371d.

7. *John of Gaunt's Register*.

8. *Cal. Patent R.*, 1370-74, p. 387.

9. *Ibid.* 1377-81, p. 124 ; and Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 95.

10. Fine R. 177 m. 19.

According to one authority, giving an account of the meeting of Richard II with the rioters, the mayor of London attempted to arrest Wat Tyler. In the struggle which ensued a valet of the King's household drew his sword and mortally wounded the insurgent, who rode forward a little way calling on the commons to avenge him, and then fell from his horse almost dead.¹

Some give the name of the King's esquire as Cavendish, an error apparently due to the similarity of sound.² The Continuator of Knighton, and Froissart, both state his surname to be Standish, but differ as to the Christian name.

The former, who identifies Wat Tyler with Jack Straw, stating that he changed his name, says that when the insurgent threatened the King and seized his bridle, Walworth, a burgess of London, fearing the King's death, thrust his weapon through the rebel's throat. Seeing this, another esquire whose name was Ralph Standish, ran him through the sides with a short sword. He fell flat on his back, and, after beating with his hands and feet to and fro for a while, perished. A great shout arose, "Our leader is dead." His body was dragged into St. Bartholomew's Church hard by. Ralph Standish with others was invested by the King with the girdle of knighthood.³

Froissart states that in the struggle with Walworth, Tyler was wounded by the mayor; whereupon one of the King's esquires called John Standish drew a handsome sword which he carried and thrust Tyler through the body so that he died. He adds that Standish was one of three who were knighted by the King.⁴

One writer represents the King's esquire as the dealer of the first blow. The mayor ordered the insurgent to uncover in the King's

1. . . . un valet del measone le roye treha son espee et lui ferist parmis le pis deux foitz ou troiset
luy naufra a la morte et le dit Wat brocha le chiual criante a les comens de luy venger et le
cheuall luy porta a la mountance de xxiiii pees et illoncons chiest a la terre demy mort.

Anominalle Chronicle of St. Marie's in York, *Eng. Hist. Review*, vol. 13, July 1898, p. 509.

Another account agrees with this. The mayor rebuked John the Tyler, who then strikes at him. Unde major in ipsum irruens gladio perforavit; aliasque armiger qui affuerat apprehenso capite iniqui ducis ad terram de equo dejecit. Higden; *Polychron.* (continued by John Malverne), Rolls Series, ix, 5, 6.

2. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 194 n. 6. Powell, in *East Ang. Rising* 1381, argues against some writers who state that the murder of John de Cavendish was committed by the insurgents as an act of revenge, because Tyler was dispatched by Cavendish's younger son. He declares that Cavendish's death took place first.

3. Vidensque hoc alius armiger nomine Radulfus Standyche cum alio basillardo penetravit latera ejus. Henry Knighton, *Chron.*, Rolls Series, ii, 137, 138.

4. Adont descendy uns escuiers dou roy, que on appelloit Jehan Standuich et traist une belle espée
que il portoit et le bouta ce Tieullier ou ventre et la fu mors. Froissart, *Chron.*, ed. Luce and
Reynaud, Paris 1897, x, 121, 122.

presence. He made a retort ; whereupon an esquire stabbed him ; then the mayor and another burgess stabbed him also so that he died.¹

Contemporary references in the Patent Rolls confirm the accuracy of Knighton's Continuator, in giving the name of the esquire who defended the King and was knighted for his services as Ralph de Standish. No wonder the chroniclers disagree as to his Christian name, when they could not be sure of that of the lord mayor of London, or even of the rebel's name.²

The affray with Tyler occurred in June, 1381. In August of the same year Ralph de Standish, formerly addressed as our dear esquire, is now referred to as the King's knight, and in terms which suggest that the promotion to knighthood is recent. On August 14, the King granted to his knight, Ralph de Standish, for the better maintenance of his knightly rank, the wardenship of Scarborough Castle, with 40 marks yearly and 20 marks from the manor of Drakelow in Cheshire.³ The grant was confirmed and explained in October of the same year.⁴ The fact that a document relating to one of Sir Ralph's annuities is found among the deeds of the Standish family of Standish (who afterwards acquired some of Sir Ralph's estate), is additional confirmation that the esquire who dispatched Wat Tyler was Ralph the son of John Standish of Standish.⁵

In a deed of 16 October 1382, Sir Ralph de Standish explained to Gilbert, the rector, " my dearest brother," his wish concerning lands in Wigan, Standish, Shevington, Winstanley, and Eccleston (in West Derby Hundred).⁶ This charter is dated at London. He died within a fortnight, for on October 30 his decease is mentioned, and his annuity granted to another.⁷

His lands went to his widow, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Lampet, to his children Nicholas and Ralph, and to John and Joan de Standish, children of Mary de Ince.⁸ Joan, concerning whom Sir Ralph had stipulated that she should marry a substantial man of

1. Et statim unus armiger Regis perfodit eum pugione, deinde major et aliis burgensis, et mortuus est Walterus regulator. *Eulogium Historiarum*, (and continuation), Rolls Series, iii, 354.

2. See former notes. Holinshed, following Froissart, speaks of John Standish (the name of Ralph's father) *Chron. of Eng.*, ed. 1807, ii, 741. Lingard says Robert Standish (the name of Ralph's brother) *Hist. Eng.*, (London 1849), *in loco*. The Wrottesley family pedigree also claims Robert Standish as the esquire who slew Tyler. *Salt Society*, vol. v, pt. ii.

3. *Cal. Pat. R.*, Richard II, 1381-1385. p. 32.

4. *Ibid.* p. 47.

5. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 95.

6. *Ibid.* 102.

7. *Cal. Pat. R.* 1381-5, p. 180.

8. Standish D., Wigan Library, 102, 104, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125.

forty pounds per year,¹ became the wife of John Dand, broidster and citizen of London.²

The widow, probably widowed a second time, re-assumed the name of Standish. She died in 1419, desiring to be buried at Holy Trinity, London, with torches at her burial and funeral doles for the London poor; leaving legacies to Stratford Priory, Waltham Convent, and the churches at Bromley, Lambourne, Stapleford, and many gifts to people at Stratford, co. Warwick.³

Robert de Standish was a younger brother of the Sir Ralph knighted in 1381.⁴ It was probably this Robert who was an esquire in the suite of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1372, receiving 20 marks annually in war and £10 in peace out of the revenues of the duchy.⁵ He was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1387, and had obtained knighthood.⁶ About 1375 he married Isolda, widow of William de Lea, and in her right held land in Croston, Mawdsley, etc.⁷ Sir Robert Standish's eldest daughter Elizabeth was married by the Abbot of Evesham in 1385 to John, son of Sir Hugh de Wrottesley. Being left a widow, she married, in 1403, Sir William Butler, K.B., baron of Warrington, who died at the seige of Harfleur in 1415. Their son, John Butler, continued the line of Butler of Warrington. But the widow, Elizabeth, made a third notable marriage. In 1416 she became the wife of Sir William de Ferrers, baron of Groby. She was widowed a third time, and died in 1441.

Arthur Standish, the writer on agriculture, was possibly a native. In 1611 he published "The Commons Complaint," dealing with waste of woods and dearth of food. He dedicated it as "the fruits of my old age and travell" to the King. He gives an instance of the training of mallards from an occurence at Standish Hall, "the house from whence I descended; where wilde Duckes did breed about a mote, which at the first were bred under a Henne, and both those and the breed of them for many years continued so tame by use, as they

1. Deed of 42 Ed. III, West's Notebook, Standish Papers, Wigan Library. His seal was a saltire within an engrailed border.
2. Standish D., Wigan Library, 122. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, LXXV, XCV-CII, the word "Lord" before John should be "called" (*dictum not dominum*).
3. Will of Elizabeth Standish, formerly Lampet, Lamborne, Essex, P.P.C. 45. Marche.
4. Ralph de Standish mentions his brothers Robert and John in a deed about 1368. West's Notebook, Standish D., at Wigan.
5. *John of Gaunt's Register*, Camden Soc., i, 297, 298, ii, 50. But there may have been two Roberts. Cf. *Cal. Pat. R.* 1396-1399, p. 571. One Robert de Standish had a lease of Ulneswalton from the Duke in 1372. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 109 n.
6. *32nd Report Dep. Keeper*, App. i, p. 365.
7. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 93 n. 6. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, i, 346, and n. 8, 347. *36th Report Dep. Keeper*, App. 2, 442, 543.

would have followed through the court belonging to the house into the hall, and so wild as upon any offence they would have flowne to the river or ponds thereabout.”¹

Robert Chamberlain, son of Richard Chamberlain, gentleman, of Standish, was clerk to Peter Ball, Solicitor General to Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. He had poetic talent which was encouraged by Ball, who sent him in 1637 to Exeter College, Oxford. He did not graduate, but published several books while in residence. “Nocturnal Lucubrations, or Meditations Divine and Moral,” with epigrams and epitaphs added, was printed in London, 1638. A comedy called “The Swaggering Damsel” in prose and blank verse, London, 1640. In the same year was published his “Jocabella, or a Cabinet of Conceits,” W. C. Hazlitt attributes other works to Chamberlain, and reprinted in 1864 his jest book “Conceits,” 1639, a first edition of “Jocabella.” Chamberlain also wrote a broadside in verse justifying the restoration of the clergy.² Robert, son of Richard and Jenet Chamberlain, was baptised at Standish, 13 April, 1607. His parents were married at Deane, 2 June 1606. Richard Chamberlain was probably the parish clerk of that name mentioned 1590 and 1612. If so, Janet (Morris) was not his first wife.³ The family occur among the landowners.

Henry Finch, Puritan Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, was not a native of the township, as is commonly believed, but was born at Shevington in Standish parish.⁴

The Roman Catholic Bishop and author, Charles Walmsley, was born at Wigan Lane House in 1722. His skill in mathematics and astronomy led to his election to membership of the Royal Society. He published works on these subjects, and also a “History of the Church from the Apocalypse, by Signor Pastorini.” He was made Bishop of Rama in 1756, and held the office of Vicar Apostolic of the

1. *Commons Complaint*, 1611, 4to. (Wigan Library), pp. 25, 8. Arthur son of Thomas Standish (probably Thomas Standish of Shevington whose heir was Roger Standish of Parkbrook) is mentioned in the will of Richard Standish, rector, dated 1555, P.C.C. 8 Tashe. Arthur Standish of Betham, gent, mentioned in 1508, belongs to an earlier generation. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker CCI; *Standish D.*, Wigan Library, 197.

2. Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* ii, 675. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

3. *Standish Register*, L. P. R. S., pp. 51, 33, 59, 167; cf., 168; two marriages at Deane, *ibid.* 122. Richard's son, Kirbie Chamberlain, was appointed clerk (registrar) in 1657 on the death of John Moody; Churchwardens Accounts.

4. *Walton-on-the-Hill Register*, L.P.R.S., 190. *Standish Register*, L.P.R.S., 69, 85.

Western District from 1764 until his death in 1797.¹ Other natives include Leonard Calderbank (1809-1864), Vice-President of Prior Park College,² and William Heaton, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford, who was incumbent of Rivington 1813-1823.³

Captain Myles Standish. It is unlikely that the colonist and military leader of New Plymouth, who sailed in the Mayflower in 1620, was a native either of Standish or of Duxbury, in spite of the claim made in his will that he was descended from Standish of Standish, and the name, Duxbury, which he gave, or allowed to be given, to his settlement in New Plymouth. The reasons for this conclusion have been fully set out in my biography of the captain.⁴

The estates to which he laid claim were those of the Standish family of Ormskirk, who also held land in the Isle of Man. The Ormskirk Standishes were no doubt descended from the parent stock at Standish. The name "Duxbury" was probably used owing to some confusion between the various branches of the family, the colonist imagining, for instance, that there was but one Standish family in Lancashire, whereas there were several; a mistake into which one might possibly fall owing to long absence from the county. If this is incredible, then there was some link still undetermined between the branch to which Captain Standish belonged and Duxbury in Lancashire. But he laid no claim to the Standish of Duxbury estates, as the poet Longfellow and others have erroneously supposed.

The Ormskirk Standishes held lands, as stated, in the Isle of Man. They first went to the Island probably in the service of the Earl of Derby. These Manx possessions were divided between various members of the Standish family of Ormskirk and Man. The link with the Island was formed earlier than was supposed when my biography was written, as will appear from what follows.

There was a doubt about the date of the divorce between Thomas Standish and Joan Stanley *alias* Standish; and it now transpires that the proceedings leading to the divorce took place in 1539. Depositions were entered on 18 December of that year and various local witnesses were called. After the child-marriage, Thomas Standish went into Man and there dwelt with his father (Robert

1. Walmsley MS., in Wigan Library. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

2. *D. N. B.*

3. Irvine, *Rivington*, 81.

4. T. C. Porteus: *Captain Myles Standish*. Manchester Univ. Press, 1920.

Standish), while the "woman" (10 years old) dwelt with her mother in Lathom.¹

A further reference to Thomas Standish (living in 1540) and Hugh his son has also been found. In 1564 William Gerard of Ormskirk, son and heir of Gilbert Gerard, deceased, complained that whereas Thomas Standish of Ormskirk sold two messuages, eight cottages, and certain lands there and in Burscough to Gilbert Gerard and his heirs about 30 Henry VIII (1538-1539), and they descended to William, who placed there John Ireland and Richard Keykewiche as his tenants-at-will; now certain deeds had come into the hands of Hugh Standish who supposes himself to be son and heir of the said Thomas. About four years ago he entered into the premises and indicted William and his tenants for forcible entry, etc.

Hugh answers that his father Thomas Standish made a settlement of his lands in Ormskirk, Burscough, Wrightington, Newburgh, Mawdesley and Croston, the feoffees being Brian Morecroft and others. They were to hold for five years after the death of Thomas, to the use of Anne daughter of Thomas, and afterwards for the heirs male of Thomas. This was long before the conveyance to Gilbert Gerard, if any such conveyance was made. Afterwards Thomas died; Anne died intestate in the life of her father; Hugh became heir in tail by virtue of the remainder in the deed. He was then and still is, under age, viz. 19 years old.² The reference in this plea to a settlement is to deed no. 7 in my collection.³ It should be noted that if Hugh was only 19 in 1564, he was born about 1545. He released land as Hugh Standish, lately of Wigan, gentleman, in 1566; correct the date in no. 15 to 20 Nov. 1566.⁴ Standishes and Gerards disputed at Ormskirk, as they did in the Isle of Man.⁵

I am indebted to Colonel Charles E. Banks for the information that Robert Orchard, the man whom Alexander, son of Captain Myles Standish, appointed his attorney for recovering lands in England,¹ was in New York in 1705, and made a deposition, preserved in the court there, concerning the grandson of Roger Kenyon of Peel Hall, who was then living in America. It seems that Orchard had gone to America in 1687 in the same ship with Roger Kenyon, junior. In his deposition he explains how he came to know the Kenyons. He states that he had business for Standish of Standish and went to Ormskirk on that account and thence to Peel Hall. This suggests that Orchard

1. Chester Consistory Court Depositions. Inf. from Mr. W. H. Price.

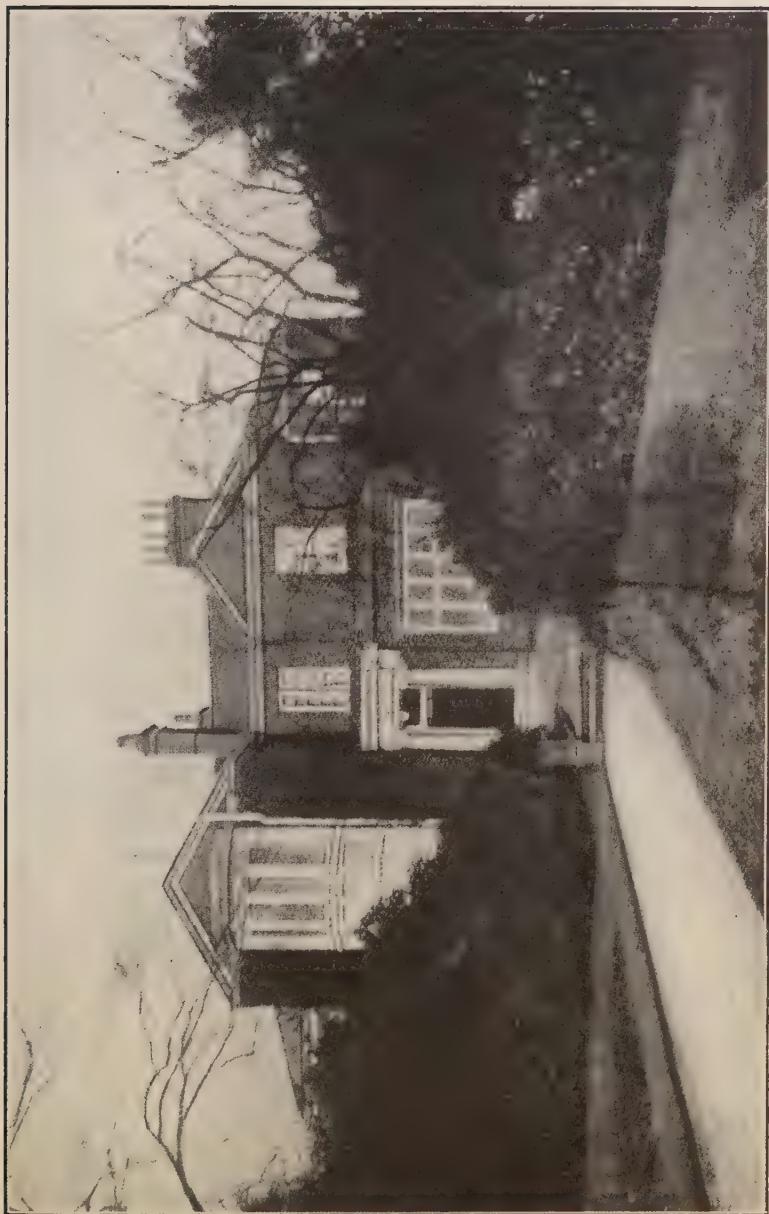
2. Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings; Eliz. vol. 59 G 7.

3. Capt. Myles Standish, p. 101.

4. *Ibid.* p. 103.

5. *Ibid.* p. 41.

ASHFIELD HOUSE
STANDISH



got acquainted with Alexander Standish, son of the colonist, on the occasion of his first visit to America in 1687; for Alexander died in 1702 before the date of the second visit when the deposition was made.¹

Kenyon Peel Hall is in Hulton, parish of Deane, Lancashire. Roger Kenyon who resided there, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was clerk of the peace for Lancashire and Governor of the Isle of Man; Lord Kenyon of Gredington is the representative of this family.²

The above notes are supplementary to the account given in my biography of Captain Standish.

SURVEYS. Various subsidies and surveys indicate the state of Standish at different periods. To the subsidy of 1332 the following contributed in the order of amount, John de Standish, Robert de Derwalleshaghe, Thomas de Langtree, Robert de Derbyshire, Henry de Standish, Thomas de Eccleston, Robert de Pynyngton, Thomas del Mire, William de Birlegh.³ Ralph Standish was by far the largest contributor in 1525, being assessed at £40, he paid 40s. while Richard Langtree assessed at £4 paid 4s.⁴ On the other hand John Langtree paid on £15 in 1542, and the other contributors on much smaller amounts. They included the wife of Richard Langtree, Ralph Bradshay, John Wrightington, Lawrence Standish, Alexander Fairclough, Alexander Standish.⁵ In 1564 Edward Standish paid 20s. on land, John Langtree 2s. 8d., Seth Foster 6s.⁶ In 1582 the lord of Standish paid £4, the lord of Langtree 4s., Seth Foster and Richard Tetlow paid on goods.⁷

The sequestrations under the Commonwealth have been mentioned.⁸

To the Hearth Tax of 1666 the following contributed, but some hearths were exempt, Edward Standish for 18 hearths; Langtree Hall 10, Bradley Hall, Dr. Brideoak, and Thomas Smith, 8 each; Wigan Lane House, 7; Thomas Taylor, 6; Eyes House, Thomas Wakefield, William Moody, Francis Jolly and Lawrence Finch, 4

1. *Ibid.* p. 12.

2. *V.H.C. Lancs.*, v. 31.

3. *Excheg. Lay. Subsidy*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., vol. 31, p. 42.

4. Subsidy 130, no. 86.

5. Subsidy 130, no. 126.

6. Subsidy 131 no. 210.

7. Subsidy 121, no. 275. *Contemporary Review*, Sept. 1913, p. 347.

8. Chapter i, p. 20.

each.¹ The later returns indicate that hearths were disused to evade the tax.²

Particulars from the detailed survey of 1755 are given in an appendix to this book.

A religious census was taken in 1754 when there were 129 "Protestant" (i.e. Church of England) families in Standish with Langtree, 4 of Dissenters and 47 of Roman Catholics.³

In 1764 another census was taken by Rev. E. Smalley, rector.⁴ There were 230 families in all; of these families (the number of individuals is bracketed) there were Church of England, 163 (783), R.C., 48 (261), Dissenters 1 (1); Quakers, 1 (3), Mixed, 17.

Comparing the list of inhabitants with the contemporary Standish Estate Survey, we see at once that many of the leaseholders were non-resident and had let their houses to others. Some of the families were as follows :—

	Children	Servants	Total
Mrs. Towneley, widow, Papist	1	...	13
John and Mary Molineaux	6	...	14
Thos. Brown, his Wife and Captain Naylor, Papists	3	—	6
Mr. Sandford, his Wife, her Sister, and Daughter, Papists	1	...	6
James and Ellen Robinson	1	...	6
Peter Fisher and His Wife	2	...	6
Margeret Moss, Dissenter	—	—	1
Samuel Greenhalgh and wife with her mother..	2	...	7
Dr. and Mrs. Sharples and his sister	4	...	9
William Milner and his Wife, Papists	3	...	8
Mary Coley and Alice Parkinson, Quakers	—	1	3
James Dickinson and his Wife with Sergeant Waring	—	5	8
Mr. Fisher, widower	4	...	9
Parsonage	—	6	9

There were 509 children, 100 servants, 1051 persons.

In 1778 there were about 113 leaseholds on the Standish estate in Standish and Langtree, and only eight tenants who paid an annual rack rent; four freeholders rendered a small chief. All the leases

1. Subsidy 250, 9.

2. Subsidy 250, 11.

3. Perry MSS.

4. *Ibid.* A Mr. and Mrs. Consiglio are enumerated. See *L. and C. Antiq. Soc.*, vol. v, 341.

were for three lives except one tenement for one life granted to the rector. The small lease rents are accounted for by the custom of paying a substantial fine for the lease, a custom which we learn from other sources. The day-work and boons could be commuted for money payment, and the value of the day-work does not vary much whether the lease was granted by Ralph Standish (before 1755) or by his daughter Mrs. Towneley (1755-1778). The value of a day's leading turf or coals or other carting was 2s. 6d. ; harrowing was worth the same, but a day's shearing or cutting corn was only valued at 6d. and a day's filling dung at 4d. The devotion of the Standish family to "sport" was seen in the stipulation that the tenant should keep a dog, i.e. a hound for the squire's hunting, and a cock, i.e. a game cock for fighting. The maintenance of a dog was required in the case of 55 leaseholds, and 60 were compelled to keep a cock. A more useful feature was the insistence on the provision of oak and ash plants to renew the woodland. Some individual tenants were bound to render 20, 30 or even 50 plants annually, and the total yearly render was 766 plants.¹

According to the remarkable census taken by Rev. William Hodgson, curate, in 1832, and arranged under 29 headings, there were in Standish-with-Langtree at this time 421 families. Of these 71 were entirely without any copy of the Bible or Testament. 1964 persons out of a total population of 2364 professed themselves of the Church of England, 334 were Roman Catholics, 66 were Dissenters of different Denominations. 438 attended a place of worship regularly ; 352 attended generally once a day ; 725 seldom or never went, these latter did not include the sick and infants.

As to education, there were 1435 who could read or were being taught, 929 who could not read. The last class evidently included infants, of whom there were 354 under 5 years old, and there were 1010 altogether under 16. The Day School scholars numbered 256 ; the Sunday Schools included 339. There were more males (1192) in the township than females (1172). As to trade, 61 heads of households were farmers, about 120 weavers and a few bobbin-winders, about 50 colliers, 11 nail-makers. There were also a few paper-makers and pipe-makers. The troner (odd-jobber) appears in the list. Besides the rector and curate there was a schoolmaster in orders, two schoolmistresses, and four surgeons resident in Standish ; and possibly others, who like the other curate, compiler of the census, were not householders.²

1. Rental of E. T. Standish at Preston.

2. Hodgson's Census at Standish Church.

FREEHOLDERS. Apart from the manorial estates, the glebe, and Bradley with Broomhill, there were few freeholders in the 17th century. No doubt the division of the wastes increased their number, as pieces were usually allotted to leaseholders.

Some small freeholds went with estates in other townships which they adjoined ; Crooke Hall (Shevington) had a short lane leading from the fold to Standish Lower Road ; the heirs of the late Mr. Pearson paid 1s. chief for this to E. T. Standish in 1778 ; Mr. Holt had rendered the same in 1718, while in 1764 Robert Livesey esquire had a freehold there. Mr. Almond, Shevington, rendered 3s. 6d. in 1718, and Wm. Dicconson, esquire, paid the same chief for land in Standish in 1778, no doubt in both cases from White Hill near Almond Brook. The Haydock family had several fields at Hic Bibe which went with Bogburn Hall, Coppull. Eyes House, Seven Stars (east), near Coppull, Boar's Head, Grove House, and Grove Farm, were also freeholds.

Seddon House in Wigan had a "Standish Acre" for which Rev. Dr. Roger Baldwin paid a chief of 2d. in 1778, Lady Christaphora Clayton was owner in 1838. This house is in Beech Hill Lane, Wigan Woodhouses. It seems almost certain therefore that Standish Acre was formerly in the tenure of the Ford family of Swinley, who for long held land in Standish.

Thompson House and Graham House went with Chisnall in Coppull in 1755.

Bates Tenement or The Elms, in Wigan¹ but near to Boar's Head, had land in Standish.²

The freeholders in 1755 included Mr. Oliver Whalley, Mr. Bradley, George Allanson, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Haydock, Mr. Wareing (succeeded later by John Standish), Charles Taylor, Mr. Platt, Edward Walmsley, J. Hammerton, esquire, the town (charity land).³

In 1838, in addition to Charles Standish and the rector, the freeholders were William Ascroft, Rev. J. Baron, James Cardwell, Lady Christaphora Clayton, Richard Fisher, George Ferryman, James Hammerton, Margaret Kershaw, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, John

1. This was sold by Mr. Thomas Heyes to Dr. Roger Baldwin in 1752. James Cardwell was owner in 1838. Ellerbeck Estate Deeds.

2. See also Families, Whalley, Taylor, etc., and Houses.

3. Standish Survey, Perryn MSS.

Lord, North Union Railway, Mary Penson, John Parker, Society of Friends, Charles Scarisbrick, John Taylor, and Alice Withington.¹

It should be noticed that the early Land Tax Returns for Standish are misleading, inasmuch as leaseholders are given as owners. Though Edward Towneley Standish paid only about one fifth of the land tax in 1786, he owned, apart from the glebe and a few freeholds, almost the whole of the township.²

STANDISH RECTORY, pleasantly situated three quarters of a mile to the east of the Church, was rebuilt by the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton in 1887.

The lords of Standish and Langtree agreed in 1284 that the rector should have the waste of land and wood between his arable field fence and Southbrook in length, and between Ruleclough below Worthington, Swacroft and Wallclough in breadth (later the width was between Kilncough and Wallcough). He was to have also, as before, the Stockhey (a field near Rectory Farm still called by that name), and it should be lawful for him to make assarts. He also had entry to the common pasture and wood of Standish and the pasture of Langtree.³

Bishop Henry Standish resided in 1535 at the parsonage, which he had rebuilt because it was in extreme ruin.⁴

Rev. Peter Bradshagh leased the rectory in 1539, reserving the Stock-hey with the wood adjoining, also the Beire Croft, part of Barn Meadow and its "edeish" (aftermath). He was to have meat, drink and lodging for himself, two servants, and their horses, when he came to his parsonage, and the lessee was to keep hospitality there.⁵

At the death of Rev. William Leigh, 1639, several rooms are mentioned, including my lord's chamber, my lord's study, the chapel chamber, and Mr. Wrightington's (the rector's father-in-law) chamber.

In the last there was a map, three pictures, furniture for a light horse and armour for two men.⁶

1. Tithe Survey.

2. Land Tax Returns at Preston. The 1781 Return is in the 1799 bundle.

3. See p. 123. The lords reserved right to make assarts in two portions; first, between Wallclough and Southbrook in length, Wallclough and Timberbrook in width; secondly between Kilncough and Boleclough in width, Stock-hey and Northmous Croft with Southbrook in length. These names recur in the boundaries of Bradley which adjoins the glebe. Kuerden MSS., iv, S. 21; ii, 219.

4. *Duchy Pleadings*, L. & C. Rec. Soc., ii, 54-59. See rectors.

5. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 223.

6. Will at Chester Probate Registry.

In 1650 there was a parsonage with glebe worth £50, and also several ancient tenements and cottages belonging to the glebe.¹ The parsonage was entered during the night by one of the rival rectors during the Civil War period.²

Hearth Tax on 8 hearths was paid in 1666.³

Rev. Thomas Pilgrim retained the following fields (over 93 acres) in his own demesne in 1755 including the parsonage farm :—

	a.	r.	p.
Parsonage, Gardens, Courts	0	3	0
Farm house, etc.	0	1	0
Parson's Barn Meadow	3	1	0
Farmer's Barn Meadow	3	2	0
Calf House Meadow	2	2	0
Horse Hey	4	0	0
Great Ryding	6	0	0
Little Ryding	3	0	0
Two Crofts	0	2	20
Dam Meadow	2	3	0
Kitchen Carr	7	0	0
Little Otter Close	1	2	0
Further Otter Close	1	2	0
Shire Oaks	1	0	0
Great Otter Close	2	2	0
Great Clerk's Hey	1	2	0
Little Clerk's Hey	0	2	0
Great Millfield	8	0	0
Woodcroft	3	2	0
Nearer Millfield	3	2	0
Sandhole Millfield	0	2	0
Little Sandhole Millfield	1	1	0
Woods in the Whole	4	0	0
Goody Furlong	3	2	0
Stock Hey	10	0	0
Stock Hey Wood	5	0	0
Stock Hey Rough	1	0	0
Great Bar Croft	6	0	0
Higher Bar Croft	3	0	0
Little Bar Croft	2	0	0

1. *Commonwealth Church Surveys*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., 97.

2. See account of the rectors.

3. Subsidy R. Lancs. bdle. 250, no. 9.

The acre, 8 yards to the rod, had 10,240 square yards. The whole glebe at this time amounted to 125 large customary acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. The same rector rebuilt the parsonage at a cost of £500.¹ In 1779 the house was 3 stories high, with 4 rooms on each floor. The rooms included Yellow, Green, Red rooms, Master's room, Servants' hall. A brick chapel and ante-chapel, ten by five yards, adjoined the north side of the parsonage. Many of the glebe houses and shops were thatched.²

In a Glebe Terrier of 1804, the chapel, already referred to in 1739 and 1779, is described as built of stone and brick and covered with slates. There was a garden and pleasure ground of about a statute acre; and five closes containing about five acres (8 yards to the rod), lord's measure, including woods, bounded on the north-east by Worthington Brook.³ In 1828 Rev. William Orrett had taken down a decayed building called the Old Chapel and enlarged an adjoining room.⁴

The glebe houses included PARSONAGE OR RECTORY FARM, opposite the rectory, which Henry Aspinall held in 1779 with 40 large acres. The fields included the Stock Hey, Higher and Lower Barcroft, Horse Pasture, Upper Ryding, etc.⁵ BROOKSIDE glebe farm was called Lathom House, 1779. John Bamford, succeeding Alice Pilkington, had Bridge Field, Red Earth, Pingot, Otter Close, etc., in all about 24 large acres.⁶

LARK HILL, on the glebe, was built on a new site before 1804 by Mr. Perryn, who uses the name Lark Hill in 1809. In 1779 Widow Simm had the Mill Fields, Goody Furlong etc. The latter adjoined Rectory Lane, and Hugh Walmsley, surveyor for Langtree, compensated the rector (1793-1806) for land taken from this field and Sandhole Field.⁷

BESSIE'S WELL FARM in the Grove was also on the glebe. John Sherlock in 1755 had Town's Meadow, Well Field, etc. John Threlfall, 1779, had also Clerk's Hey and Shire Oaks. Called "Bessey's" in 1800, it was known later, 1883, as Grove Farm.⁸

1. Brandreth MSS. at Rectory, loose paper; Cf. Perryn MSS., MB, 156.

2. Perryn MSS., MB, 7, 13-19.

3. Perryn MSS., loose paper, at the rectory.

4. Church Papers at Chester. The rectory is referred to in the account of the rectors.

5. Perryn MSS., MB. Later tenants, Hugh Swift 1784. Betty Swift 1790, Alex. Fisher, 1804; Wm. Entwistle, 1812; Wm. Swift, 1830; Alice Swift, 1858; Robert Scotson, 1883. From glebe terriers etc.

6. Hugh Walmsley, 1804; John Rigby 1813, 1830, East Farm. Wm. Redfern 1883 when it was known as White Bridge, *Ibid.*

7. Tenants, G. Waring, 1793; Samuel Barker 1798, 1804, Enoch Ellison, 1858; J. Mason, 1883.

8. Perryn MSS., MB., 88, 157, and as before. Tenants, T. Ratcliffe, 1804; T. Ollerton, 1884.

TOWN FARM or Orford's stood on the glebe in Church Street near to Moody House. Widow Orford held in 1755, Harvey Hey, Briers' Hey or Coal Pit Field, Brier's Meadow, etc. The tenant in 1779, William Orford, died in 1806. He had served as churchwarden at different periods for 50 years "with exemplary piety, judgment and faithfulness."¹ Hibbot's Croft on this farm, but adjoining Rectory Lane, was the subject of a dispute between E. T. Standish and the rector about this time. The arbitrator, Ralph Peters, decided that it should be Mr. Perryn's for life, and then revert to the lord of the manor.²

MOODY HOUSE, another glebe farm in Church street, was William Milner's in 1779, the fields included Higher and Lower Moody Croft. Rev. Joseph Taylor (curate of Coppull and master at Heskin School) held it with over four large acres, lord's measure, in 1804.³ A stone on the house bears the initials E.M. (perhaps for Edward Moody) and date 1700.

The glebe inn, the BLACK HORSE, stood near Moody House. Andrew Caunce held it with Town's Meadow etc. in 1804, when it had been removed and rebuilt. Three years later two dwellings were built on the old site.⁴

In addition to the farms, the glebe included, in 1779, 24 dwellings, some of brick, some of wood, some slated and some thatched. In 1804 the glebe was in a ring fence bounded on the north by lands of E. T. Standish and Sir Richard Clayton; on the east by lands of the same and by Worthington Brook and the Douglas up to Horrocksford Bridge; on south and west by lands of Mr. Standish, lands of the late John Standish, the lane leading to Jolly Mill (the Grove), and by the village. The whole, measured in 1779, comprised 138a. or. 3p., lord's measure and after 8 yards to the rod.

Heaton and Baxter Streets stand upon glebe; leases were granted for building in 1900 and later.

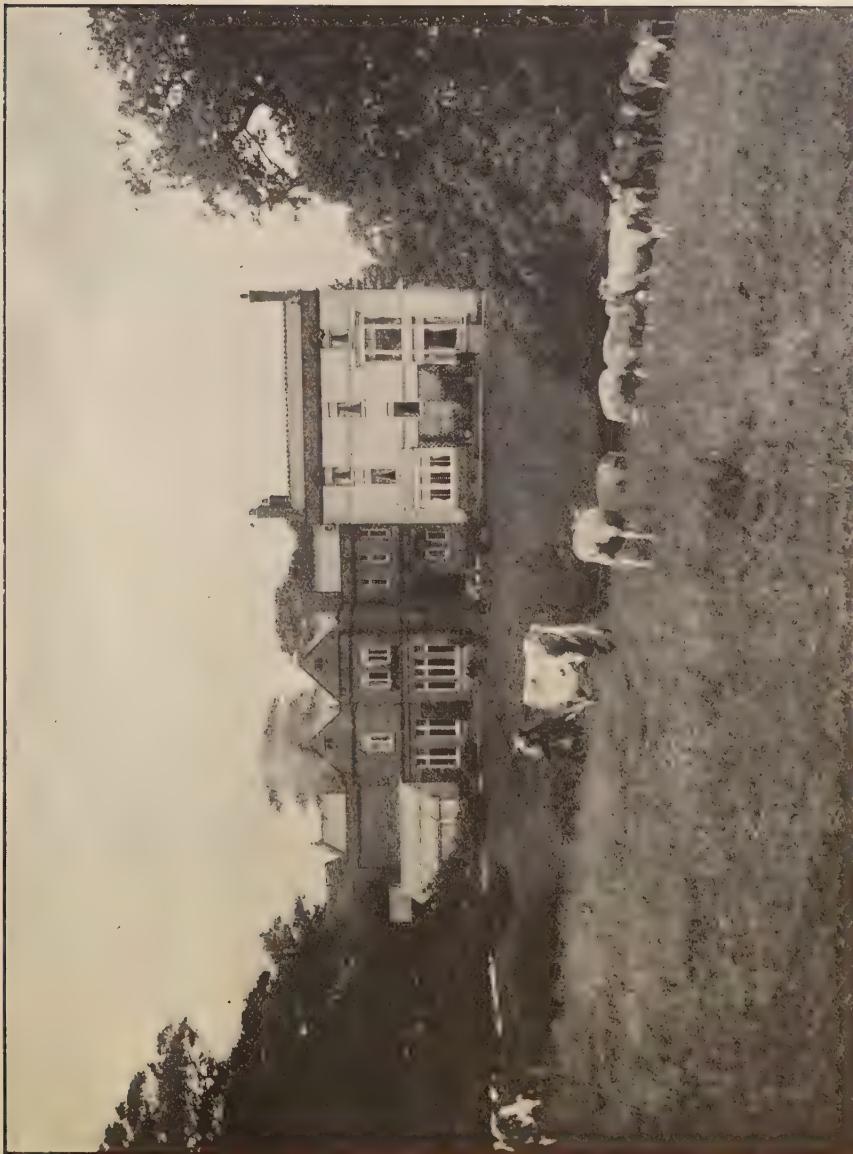
COCKERSAND ABBEY LAND. As stated already, Wallcroft (probably Wellcroft, from O. E. *waella*, well, spring or stream) was given by Siward de Langtree (before 1219) to Cockersand Abbey, Wallcroft

1. Perryn MSS., Notebook at the Rectory. John Whalley's will, proved 1775, mentions the family. For the Orford Breach of Promise case, in which £7,000 damages were awarded see *Liverpool Advertiser*, 11 April, 1818. Wm. Orford held, 1780, a small farm near Potter House, which had been leased to Thomas Orford. The rent was 5s., one day's shearing, one hen, two plants, service of mill and court. Standish Rental at Preston.
2. Perryn MSS., loose paper at the Rectory.
3. Tenants, Rev. John Price, curate, 1812; Joseph Richardson, 1883.
4. Tenants, Henry Smith, 1812, Wm. Grafton 1825, T. Bulman, 1838. Another Inn at Almond Brook bore the same sign.

By kind permission of the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

STANDISH RECTORY

See p. 181



probably took its name from Hic Bibe Well.¹ It was bounded by Perburn (now the Stars Brook), the frontier of Worthington, a path running to the west, a valley and a stream flowing into Perburn. This grant was evidently in the north-east corner of Langtree, as appears from the map. The field was called Brandearth (i.e. brandrith or well-fence) in 1655.

Richard de Langtree also gave land to Cockersand Abbey (before 1246). One grant was the moiety of land bounded by Perburn on the north, Tathelache on the west, Aspensnape on the east and an old dyke (fovea) on the south.

Another plot given by him was bounded by the Harestone between Langtree and Worthington, following the boundary between those vills to the great brook which comes down from Langtree, ascending by the brook to Beleford and ascending by a certain shady place (wascellum) between Littlecroft and Wetbutts, by ditches and crosses to a cross on the east of the land, on the head (summitatem) of it, and by other ditches and crosses on the north to a cross on Greenlache which is the boundary of Langtree and Worthington, and so to the Harestone again.² If the great brook was the Perburn, it would appear that this land was really in Worthington, as the boundaries are similar to those of the plot given by Thomas de Worthington.³

In 1246 Roger de Sonky (i.e. Chisnall of Coppull) in right of Jordan his father sued Henry de Standish (i.e. de Langtree) for six acres in Langtree. The defence was that they were held by lease for five years from the Abbot of Cockersand, against whom leave to proceed was granted.⁴

About 1270 Henry de Langtree acknowledged that he held by hereditary right of the Abbot of Cockersand three tenements in Langtree, Worthington and Shevington, paying 12d. rent for each, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark relief at death for "The Harestone," and customary relief for the other two.⁵ The three (?) grants in Langtree mentioned above were then apparently treated as one, and called not Well Croft but The Harestone.

Two field names are mentioned in the rentals. In 1451 and 1461 the 12d. rent was paid for Boresfeld; in 1537 Richard Langtree

1. See above, pp. 124-125.

2. *Cockersand Chart.* II, 515.

3. See p. 222.

4. *Lancs. Assize R.*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., p. 41. In 1258 Roger son of Jordan brought a writ of mort d'ancestor concerning nine acres in Langtree. A Roger de Langtree occurs in 1246. *Ibid.*, 227, 115.

5. *Cockersand Chart.*, 517.

rendered 12d. for Brokefeld *alias* Borfilde.¹ At the dissolution of the monasteries the quit rent of 12d. was sold to Lawrence Rawstorne.²

The location of Boarsfield, near Dam House Farm, Langtree, is known. The quit rent seems to have been made payable from this land instead of from Well Field. Boarsfield was on the estate of Thomas Langtree in 1655.³

THE KNIGHTS' HOSPITALLERS' LAND is mentioned in 1292,⁴ but no grant has been discovered.

The tenant in 1329 was Emma widow of Richard de Molyneux of Sefton.⁵ A rent of 12d. was due in 1540, when Ralph Standish was tenant.⁶ About 1658 William Taylor of Langtree rendered to the possessor of the rents formerly belonging to the Hospital, namely Mr. le Gay who had acquired them from the Earl of Derby, the same payment of 12d. for suit of court and service.⁷

The payment of the chief at this late date by William Taylor suggests that the Hospitallers' land was one of the freeholds held by the Taylor family; the Boar's Head estate was their possession in Langtree.⁸

The BRADSHAGH family of Haigh held a temporary estate in Standish. Richard de Langtree granted Lady Mabel de Bradshagh for her life in 1341 an attachment on his part of the water of the Douglas.⁹ Three acres in Standish, which had been similarly granted, Richard Langtree, the grandson of the above Richard, recovered in 1444 against Thomas Harrington of Hornby.¹⁰

Another branch settled in Langtree, where about 1250 Ralph son of Adam de Bradshagh had a grant of land bounded by a ditch (foueam) on the west, Perburn on the north, and the lache between Heckroft and Dalecroft on the other sides.¹¹ Dalecroft was demised to Adam son of Ralph.¹²

In the time of Edward II there were two branches holding land, John de Bradshagh had a demise for life, and after his death Adam

1. *Ibid.*, 1260, 1261.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 1211.

3. See p. 149 above.

4. *Plac. de Quo. Warr.*, Rec. Com., p. 375.

5. De Banc. R. 279, m. 180 d.

6. Kuerden MSS., v. f. 83b.

7. Hawkshead's MS. Notebook, Chorley Library.

8. See below, p. 198.

9. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 57.

10. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 6, m. 14 b.

11. Standish D., no. 4.

12. Kuerden MSS., iv, S 21.

de Bradshagh entered. Afterwards, in 1429, Roland de Standish and another claimed it; but the Langtrees contended that it was a grant for one life only.¹ About the same time (1313) as the demise just mentioned, land adjoining Hodpull Moss was settled on Robert de Bradshagh and his heirs by Cecily his wife with remainder to his brother Adam. In 1362 the land of Adam fitz Henry de Bradshagh adjoined Hodpull Moss and Langtree Moss.²

The Standish family acquired some land belonging Ralph Bradshagh about 1548;³ but probably not the lands at Almond Brook and by the Perburn mentioned above.⁴

The CHAMBERLAIN family has been noticed in connection with the poet, Robert Chamberlain. They held land in Standish, some part of which had descended from a branch of the Faircloughs.

Thomas Standanought of Erythe, co. Huntington, gentleman, in 1555 granted land formerly belonging Lawrence Bank, deceased, which came to Thomas from his mother, Jane, one of the daughters and heirs of Lawrence, to Alexander Standish of Standish and Roger Fairclough of the same.⁵

Sixteen years later the grantees, both described as "of Standish, gentlemen," divided their lands in Standish, Coppull, Chorley, and Darwen. Roger was to have in Standish an old mansion of four bays with six acres bounded by land of Edward Standish, esquire, and on the other side by a lane leading to William Wakefield's house. Edward Standish's share was one little house of two bays etc., with the Greens or Loyne from the barn gate to the "yeate leading to the house of William Wacfield," also Long Meadow, Kawe Hey, Merled Yerth, and Kytte Green with the little wood. Both parts were in the tenure of Roger Bibby.⁶

In 1577 Roger Fairclough's daughter Ellen married Geoffrey Chamberlain. His lands in Standish were settled on him for life, remainder to them and their heirs, reversion to Isabel, Ann, and Agnes, other daughters of Roger. Ellen and any issue by the marriage were to be maintained by her father for four years, she and Geoffrey were to have one bay of Roger's house, but Roger was to set

1. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 2, m. 31.

2. Standish D., no. 25. See also nos. 79, 80.

3. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 198 n.

4. See New Hall, Langtree, p. 149 above; and New Seven Stars, p. 203 below. Other Bradshaghs of Langtree, etc., occur in Standish D., nos. 97, 98, 159 (which has for seal a stag couchant), 165, 166, 174, 179, 223, 230, 233, 234, 237. Also Addit. MS., 32106, no. 575.

5. Chamberlain Deeds in Mr. J. Stanton's Office, Chorley. The family of Fairclough occur in Shevington.

6. *Ibid.* no. 7.

up and furnish for them one little house already in frame. Geoffrey was to pay £46 13s. 4d. Ellen Chamberlain, widow of Geoffrey died in 1623. Edward her son and heir was 45 years old.¹ He was succeeded by Ralph Chamberlain.²

In 1658 Edward Chamberlain of Standish and Edward Chamberlain, his grandson and heir apparent, were in possession of the Chorley part of the estate.³ The land in Standish described above appears to be a farm known as Lower House, which stood in the fields near to Wakefields, on the south.

In 1763 Thomas Martlew held by lease Lower House with Lower and Higher Green, Long Hey, etc., nearly 18 customary acres.⁴ The house marked on the Standish estate map of this date, has now gone ; it had been acquired by Ralph Standish before 1725, when it was held of him with the Greens, Long Field, etc., by Thomas Blundell.

An estate in The Grove (held in 1717 by Alice Duxbury who had obtained the lease from Edward Chamberlain, gentleman),⁵ had also come to the Standishes before 1763, when it was still known as Chamberlain's land.⁶ Dorothy Chamberlain paid the leys in 1755, but eight years later Robert Chamberlain was tenant of "Duxbury's" under Mrs. Towneley (Cecilia Standish). The house was on the south side of the Grove immediately to the east of the footpath to Highfield and adjoining the freehold now called Grove House ; the fields in 1755 included Orchard Meadow, Long Meadow, Shaw Croft, etc., 4½ customary acres.⁷

The FORD family of Wigan acquired an estate in Standish and Wigan from John de Swinley and Alice his wife in 1384.⁸

In 1656 Ellen and Alice Ford, spinsters, daughters of Wm. Ford, sold all their rights in Wigan Woodhouses, Heath Charnock, Standish and Langtree to their brother Wm. Ford of Swinley.⁹

The RUTTER family occur ; also places in Standish possibly named after them—Ratouraw grene, Ratou Raw silt.¹⁰ There was debate in 1477 between Gilbert Langtree and Seth Rotour, son and heir of

1. Nos. 8, 10, 11, (fine), 13 (Inq. p.m.).

2. No. 15.

3. Mr. Stanton's Deeds at Chorley as before, no. 16.

4. Standish Survey.

5. His will was proved at Chester, 1717.

6. Survey, 1755 ; "Particular" portion; and Estate Terrier and Map. "Land" denotes a free-hold as opposed to Tenement.

7. Thomas Barry was tenant 1824 ; Mr. Morris, 1911. See plan and p. 233 below, no. 12.

8. *Lancs. Fines*, iii, 19.

9. Deeds enr. at Preston, 6 and 7 Car. ii, see also *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 198 n.

10. Standish D., Wigan Library, nos. 99 (1381), 113 (1397).

Richard Rotour.¹ John Rutter in 1541 settled his quarrels with Lawrence Standish of Standish. He granted his goods quick and dead to Master Richard Standish (the rector) and Peter son of Lawrence Standish for the use of Ralph Rutter his son.² John Rutter's widow Anne recovered in 1547 against Peter Anderton of Anderton, dower in Standish, Heath Charnock and Rivington.³

The GIDLLOW and HAYDOCK families held in Langtree by descent from the Perburns of Coppull. Their land in part adjoined and belonged to the Bogburn Hall estate in that township.

The Gidlow family estate included probably the land called Stanedbrig, which about 1280 was granted by Henry de Langtree to Henry Carpenter. The extent of this was six acres, and it lay between the land which William the Clerk took from the waste and land under the Merstalhurst; a rent of 12d. was due.⁴ Ralph Gidlow in 1531 held of John Langtree by 12d. rent, and the Haydocks, who bought part at least of the Gidlow inheritance, held by a similar rent.⁵

John Haydock had nine customary acres in 1748, including the Dow Croft, the New Field, the Springs and Rushy Croft Meadow.⁶ Most of this land lay near Coppull, and Joseph Haydock had in this locality seven years later over seven large acres, including Well Field, Lower Well Field, and Dove Croft.⁷

HIC BIBE WELL was on his land.⁸

The TAYLOR family of Langtree are frequently mentioned in the Church Register, from which we learn that their house was in Wigan Lane.⁹ William Taylor held nine acres in 1618 of Thomas Langtree, rendering 8d.; Thomas his son and heir was forty years old.¹⁰ Thomas Taylor of Langtree, gentleman, died in 1638.¹¹ William Taylor, about twenty years later, was a tenant of the land formerly belonging the Hospitallers in Standish with Langtree, rendering to the holder of their rents 12d. for suit of court and other service.¹²

1. *Ibid.*, nos. 163, 168.

2. *Ibid.*, no. 227. See also *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 198 n, 3; *Lancs. Fines*, iv. 28.

3. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. no. 183, m. 7; m. 48 b.

4. Gidlow family deed in Town. MSS., GG. 1590; see also nos. 1587 and 1591.

5. *V.C.H. Lancs.* vi, 198 n.

6. Manchester Public Library Deeds, no. 116.

7. Standish Survey.

8. Standish Estate Map.

9. *Standish Register*, L.P.R.S. pp. 171, 181.

10. *Lanc. Inq. p.m.*, L. and C. Rec. Soc., 152.

11. *Standish Register*, 196.

12. Rental in Hawkshead's MS. Book, Chorley Library.

Ralph, son of Thomas and Ann Taylor was born in 1653. He was perhaps a grandson of the above-named Thomas.¹

In 1723 Ralph Taylor settled his estate, the occasion being the marriage of his second son, Theophilus, to Mary daughter of Christopher Gradwell of Ulneswalton, gent. He had land in Standish called the Mear Meadow and Little Pasture, 6 acres in all. Also freehold land called Lealand, or alternatively the Long Meadow, the Wheathey, the two Bithweens, the Parrock, and Duxbury Croft; and Randle Croft in Standish and Square Meadow ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 13 falls). He had also leaseholds from Mr. Standish, including the Brick House. His wife Ann is mentioned, also his daughter Tabitha, widow of John Smith, his eldest son Charles Taylor, Charles's wife Catherine and their son Thomas.² Ralph Taylor died about 1736.³

Charles Taylor was in possession in 1755; but the land in the Grove had been sold. A few years later his brother Theophilus had the mercer's shop; but another six freehold acres had been sold to John Platt, and the Half Acre to James Prescot. The Long Meadow, Crofts, etc., $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, had passed before 1755 to Mr. Wareing, but by 1796 were acquired by John Standish, who also had the brick croft formerly Theophilus Taylor's.⁴ The latter was a draper in Standish in 1739 holding Ibbot's Croft, Almshouse Croft, a shop etc., in lease from the Standish estate; his young children Ann, Christopher and Margaret are mentioned. He mortgaged his rights to John Waring of Preston, chapman, and others.⁵

ROBERT BRADLEY had a freehold near Pepper Lane in 1763. Mr. Bradley's freehold in 1755 comprised three fields called Digge Leach (i.e. duck pond) and part of Marled Close, $4\frac{3}{4}$ large acres in all. The other part of Marled Close, with other land and a house, he rented from the Standish estate. This house, now demolished, stood just south of Langtree Bar; the Council Houses are built upon the site.⁶

JOHN PLATT'S freehold estate in 1764 was opposite the Town's Land. The latter had been bought by the trustees of Johnson's Charity, and was a plot between the present Moores Lane and The Delf. The Seven Stars Inn (the one in Standish) and other houses are built on Platt's freehold.⁷

1. *Register*, pp. 67, 108.

2. Deeds enrolled at Preston, Bundle A T, 9 Geo. I.

3. Administration at Chester.

4. Standish Survey, Perryn MSS. See Boar's Head, and White Hall. For other references to the Taylor family see Deeds Enrolled at Preston, 1 and 2 R Geo. II.

5. Deeds Enr. at Preston, 13 Geo. II.

6. See below, p. 201. 7. For the Platt Family see below, p. 208.

CHAPTER VIII

OTHER INTERESTING HOMESTEADS IN STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE

Bradley Hall. Broomfield. Market Place to Mere Oaks. Chorley Road. The Grove. Langtree (north). Almond Brook. Standish Park to Lower Ground.

BRADLEY was granted in 1298 to Hugh de Haydock, son of the rector, and so came to the Standish of Duxbury family of which he was the founder.

The bounds of one grant were the Mill Brook on the north, following that to South Brook, descending that to Fieldclough, thence to a ditch on the west. Henry de Langtree was the grantor; but Robert son of Robert de Worthington also gave Hugh de Haydock land in Standish bounded by the stream of Boleclough, the ditch on the north from Breudelegh, Boleclough again as far as South Brook, the latter to the church land, then Stockley Brook to Boleclough. He granted also the moiety of an outline near a croft called the Hold. William de Standish also gave his right in Smallclough (or Smallhalgh) bounded by Bulclough, Kilnclough, the Kirk land and South Brook.¹ Long before this, in 1289, Jordan de Standish had granted at a peppercorn rent for 20 years to the nurselings (*nutritis*) of Sir Robert de Haydock, rector of Standish, land near the church wall and South Brook.² Bradley is named in these ancient grants, and the field names still remind us of the boundaries cited. The original bounds of the glebe (in 1284)³ also echo these names, and indicate that it marched with Bradley on the north. Two messuages and land in Standish were settled on Hugh de Haydock in 1302, with remainders to his brother Robert and sister Matilda.⁴

In 1471 Bradley was held by Christopher, son and heir of James Standish.⁵ Two years later Margaret widow of James claimed that it should be settled on Hugh her son.⁶ Sir Christopher Standish,

1. Kuerden MSS., vi. f. 96, nos. 63-68; f. 97 b. no. 63; ii, 145 b; iii, W 26.

2. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 5. See account of rectors.

3. As quoted above, p. 181.

4. Lancs. Fines, i, 204.

5. Kuerden MSS., vi. f. 96, 96 b.

6. Pal. of Lanc. Chanc. Rec. Answers, i.

knight, of Duxbury, in 1491 made a settlement of Bradley, then described as in Langtree, Worthington and Coppull.¹

The "manor" of Bradley was held by Thomas Standish of Duxbury in 1517; his mother Alice occupied it.²

Sir John Holcroft, who had married a Standish lady, leased Bradley from the Standishes of Duxbury; he complained of forcible entry by them and others in 1550; but regained possession, and left his interest in Bradley to his widow nine years later.³

Alexander Standish left "Bradlehall" to his son Thomas in 1622.⁴ His descendant Sir Richard Standish sold it to Hugh Warren, the Chorley philanthropist, who bequeathed it to his nephew Hugh Warren in 1682.⁵ Hearth tax was paid on 8 hearths in 1666.⁶

In 1755 George Allanson, esquire, paid leys for Bradley; and it was Rev. Mr. Allanson's land eight years later. The estate came before 1779 to Sir Richard Clayton of Adlington. The fields at this time were Hall Croft, Kiln Croft, the Millfields, the two Broad Heys, the two Small Oaks, Making's Croft, etc., 40 large acres, and 4 acres of woods and lanes in all.⁷

Bradley was in possession of William Fisher in 1813; his son Richard was there in 1872; Benjamin Fisher was owner in 1891. The estate has been purchased by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, rector.^{7a}

Bradley Hall is a picturesque gabled building. In a landing window there are two coats of arms; possibly the glass has been removed from elsewhere.

One coat dated 1711 is that of Gerard of Bryn, baronet; the other is the usual quartered coat of the Stanleys, earls of Derby. The Warrens, mentioned above, were allied to the Stanleys. Margaret, widow of Sir Richard Standish, who married Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and died in 1735, may have resided for a time at Bradley.

Hamersfield Farm in Worthington was formerly part of the Bradley estate.⁸

1. Kuerden as before.

2. Duch. of Lanc. Inq. p.m., v. no. 11.

3. Will at Chester. *Ducatus*, i, 239. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, CCXLIV, CCXLV. *Local Gleanings*, Lancs. and Ches., p. 121.

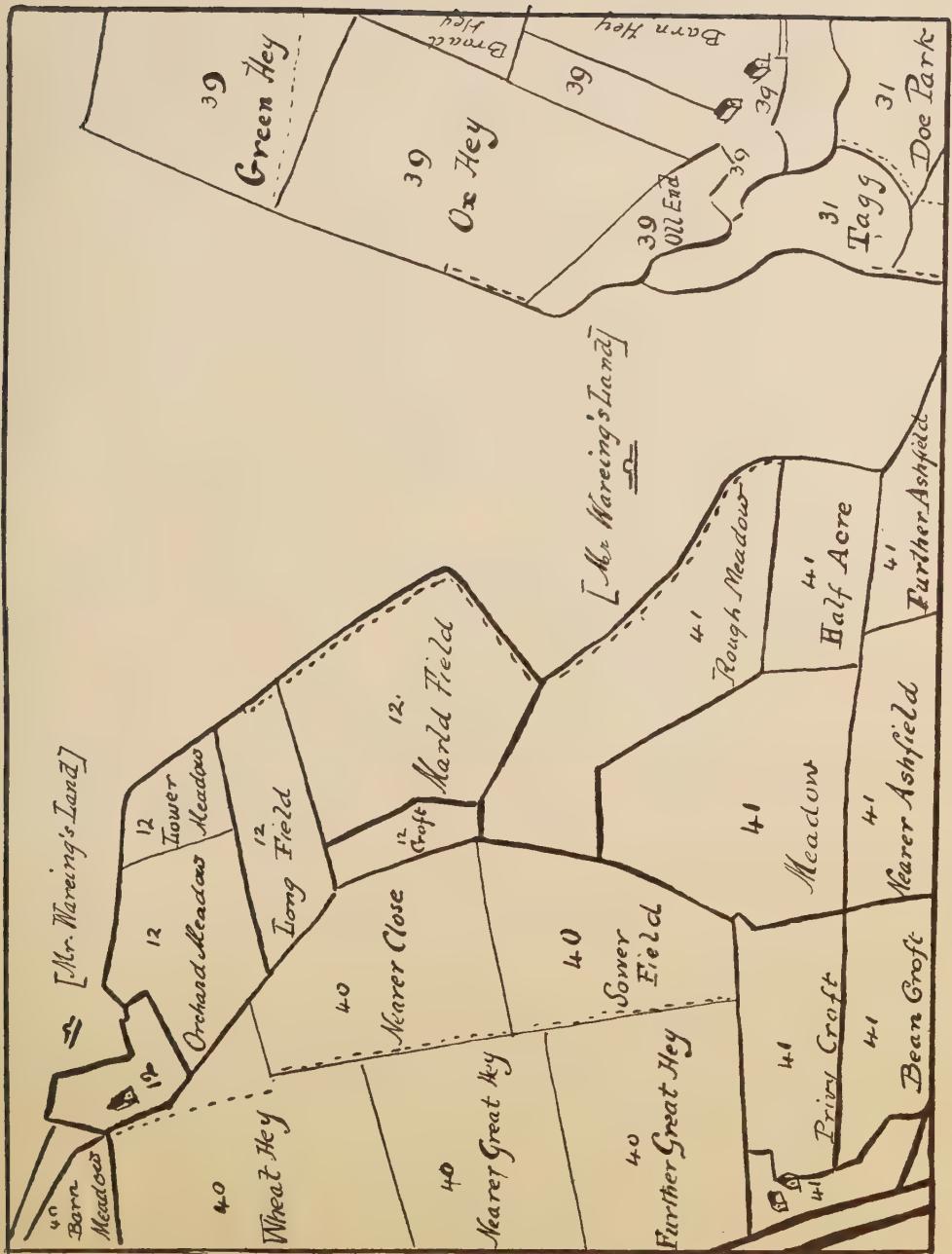
4. *Inquis. p.m.*, Rec. Soc. L. and C., iii, 397. *Wills*, (Chet. Soc.) ii, 141.

5. Will at Chester.

6. Subsidy R. Lancs., bdle 250, n. 9. 7a. Charles Appleton, esq., was resident, 1906-1925.

7. Standish Survey, Perryn MSS., M.B., 152.

8. Ellerbeck D.



HIGHFIELD HOUSE (No. 41) AND THE ASHFIELDS, STANDISH, IN 1763

See p. 195 and Appendix

Bradley Colliery was to be sold in 1850.¹

BROOMFIELD HOUSE was probably part of the Bradley estate. Henry Wareing paid the leys in 1755 ; but in 1763 the tenement seems to be included in Rev. Mr. Allanson's land. Soon after, it was held by Sir Richard Clayton ; the fields included Cross Hey, two Broom Heys, Well Meadow. etc., ten large acres in all.² The occupier in 1838 was John Fisher.

The Fishers of Bradley opened a coal-pit near the house in the middle of last century. The land has been purchased by Mr. James Bentham, and the house rebuilt, on an adjoining site.

THE EAGLE AND CHILD, Market Place. This house lost its licence, said to date from 1703, in 1916.³ In 1725 Mrs. Haydock, widow, held the house, which was then probably a private residence, with a shop adjoining, garden and orchard, and fields including the Cross Hey, Cross Hey Meadow, Carr Croft, and Brooe Flat, over 12 customary acres, valued at £29.

John Haydock of Standish, gentleman, a brother of Joseph Haydock of Coppull, died in 1754. He was to be buried in the Quaker's ground at Langtree ; and mentions his son Roger Haydock of Liverpool, his daughter Jane and Rebecca Haydock and other relatives.⁴ Miss Haydock held this tenement in 1763 with a house in Church Street and the land (in Bradley Lane) as before ; there was also Kirk Croft (north of Pole Street). Jane Cash and Rebecca Haydock paid in 1778 a lease rent of £1 10s. 1d. to E. T. Standish, finding five plants, keeping dog and cock, and performing suit of mill and court.

BLACK BULL in Market Place. In 1725 Joshua Marsden, junior, held of Ralph Standish a house called the White Lion, while Joshua Marsden, senior, held a house and Dye House.

In 1764 Elizabeth Marsden had a Public House, identified later as the Black Bull, and also tenements called Dyers, Randles, and land called Moor Ground (Little and Great Meadow). John Marsden was tenant under her lease in 1778, paying to E. T. Standish money rent and day work, keeping cock and dog, and performing suit of mill and court.⁵

1. *Wigan Times*, 29 Nov. 1850.

2. Standish Survey, Perryn MSS., MB, 152. Standish Map, 1763.

3. *Chorley Guardian*, 3 June, 1916.

4. Will proved at Chester. See Chap. vii, p. 159 and p. 161 above.

5. Tenants, John Smith ; N.B. Danson, Jno. Hopwood, 1824 ; Ann Moorfield, 1848.

MISS SMALLEY'S, Market Place. It has been handed down by tradition, and verified, that a house in Market Place, now (1923) Mr. Sam Hale's residence, was the dwelling place of Mrs. Mary Smalley, the benefactress.

In 1725 John Finch held of Ralph Standish a house with Carr Croft (i.e., Kirk Croft), the Great Hey, etc. Ten years later Thomas Chadwick of Burgh, gentleman, assigned a leasehold called Finch's Tenement in Langtree, to Rev. Edward Smalley, the future rector, with the Kirk Croft, Great Field, Yarn Croft, etc. This had been leased to Thomas Chadwick in 1731 for the lives of his three young children.¹ Mr. Smalley paid the lease rent in 1778 of 23s. 8d., day work, 5 hens and 12 plants.

WELLINGTON HOUSE in High Street was in lease in 1838 to Jane Ainsley and tenanted by James Moss.

MALT KILN FARM, High Street. Mr. William Rigby held it in 1764 with the Malt Kiln, Sacktow Meadow, Squires Hey, etc. A little later, James Prescott, malster, was there, and in 1778 paid to E. T. Standish, 20s. lease rent, 5 days' shearing or 2s. 6d., a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., a day's carting or the same, keeping cock and dog, and performing suit of mill and court. Squire's Hey, west of the U.D. Council Offices, and through which the footpath goes, was in 1910 the Recreation Ground. The Wesleyan Chapel was built on land of this farm.²

WHEAT SHEAF, Preston Road. Mr. John Ugnall held of the Standish estate in 1764 the Public House, Bradshaw Closes, a house called Folly and the Great Houses. In 1788 this was Evan Caunce's, the lessee being Mrs. John Clayton.³ The inn has been rebuilt on the corner site.

WHITE HALL in Cross Street was formerly the Brick House, held in lease with Bowling Green, etc., from Mr. Standish in 1723 by Ralph Taylor, the "parlour-end" with land being in possession of Mr. Carter.⁴

Roger Lowe dined one Sunday in 1666 with Mr. Bowker, the curate, at Thomas Taylor's inn called the Brick House.⁵ Tax was paid on six hearths at this time. The Churchwardens bought wine here at

1. Deeds enrolled at Preston, 29 George II. See Plan of Standish.

2. Tenants, Wm. Occleshaw 1824. See p. 163.

3. Tenants, Edward Taylor, 1824; John Hilton 1852. See Map.

4. See account of Taylor family, p. 189 above.

5. Roger Lowe's Diary, MS., Hindley Library.



By kind permission of Mr. J. M. Ainscough

THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF
MISS SMALLEY, BENEFACTRESS, STANDISH

See p. 194

1s. per quart in 1683. Theophilus Taylor was here in 1738, and allowed the hearse to be kept in his barn.¹

Edward Fisher, esquire, was at Brick House in 1796, when it was also known as White Hall.² Squire Fisher of the White Hall in Standish, great nephew of Miss Fisher of the White Hall in Shevington, is described as a dissipated character. His alliance with the Prescotts of Upholland is noted. "Miss Kitty Fisher married the Rev. Mr. Clayton, a brother of Sir Richard."³

SOUTH VILLA represents the farm which in 1725 John Walsh held of Ralph Standish with Granham (Grannum's in 1755) Hey and Washough (Welshaw, 1755). He was perhaps succeeded by another of the name who occurs in 1778, when he paid £1 lease rent with a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., 3 day's carting or 7s. 6d., 5 days' shearing or 2s. 6d., 2 capons and a hen or 2s. 6d., 10 plants, keeping dog and cock, and performing suit of mill and court. The Smithy Well was on this farm.

In 1397 Joan widow of Henry de Standish held dower in Walshagh and in the Great Heys near the Hall.⁴

PROSPECT HILL HOUSE was built on Grannum's Hey in 1793. In 1806 it was the residence of George Ainsley, steward of the manor. It was rebuilt in 1910.⁵

STRICKLAND, formerly NEW HOUSE, was in possession of Catherine Haydock, the benefactress, widow of Rev. William Haydock in 1725; the lease of this tenement and Mercers, with barn and stables lately erected on the west, had been assigned to her late husband for the lives of Joseph, Robert and William Haydock.⁶ In 1755 the New House was Mr. Hull's, later Pimlico's. The fields included Lady Croft.⁷

HIGHFIELD, formerly Boarded House, was claimed in 1725 by Margaret Ford of Wigan Woodhouses, widow. The lease had been granted by Ralph Standish in 1710 to Ann Laithwaite, widow, mother of the claimant. At this time it was known both as Boarded House and as Martin House. Later it was "Mr. Banks"; and in

1. Churchwardens Accounts.

2. Perryn's note to Standish Survey.

3. Gregson MSS. at Liverpool University, ii, 249.

4. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 113.

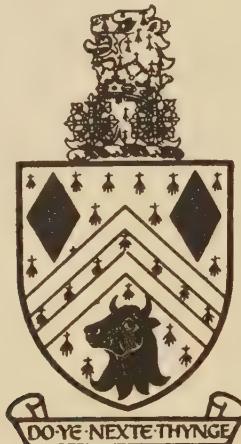
5. Tenants, Aaron Stock, 1824; John Stevens Freeman, 1858, 1875; Wm. Collingwood, 1875; James Martland Ainscough, J.P. 1893; Arthur Leach, 1910; Belgian Refugees, 1915.

6. Standish Rentals, etc. Forfeited Estates Papers; p. 159 above.

7. Occupiers, 1840 Sarah Tenant; John Taylor, 1858, 1869; W. H. Hewlett, J.P. 1920; H. Baxter (owner) 1923; F. W. Smailes, A. Dickinson, 1927.

1778 Richard Pope held it of E. T. Standish by a lease rent of 18s. ; 5 days' shearing or 2s. 6d., a capon and three hens or 2s. 6d., keeping dog and cock and rendering suit of mill and court.¹

ASHFIELD HOUSE was built on land called the Ashfield (which went with the Boarded House in 1755), by Felix Leach, the founder of the Crawford House business in Wigan. His residence was at first known as The Fields. The house was enlarged about 1872 by John Lancaster, M.P. for Wigan.²



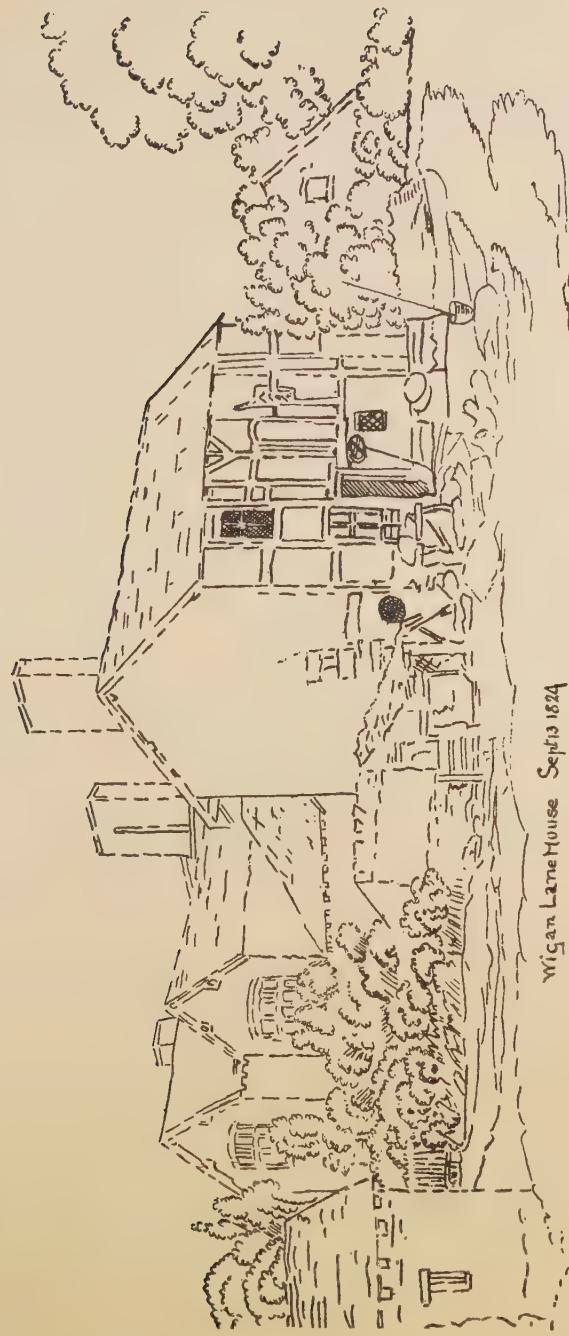
SUMNER OF ASHFIELD HOUSE,
STANDISH

LIMBRICK, Wigan Road, is in Langtree. In 1725 Jeffrey Brown held this farm of Ralph Standish with The Bent, the two Makents Heys (Making Heys, 1764), the Linebrick (Limbrick, 1755) the Doe Park, Great Leigh, the Tagg, etc. 17½ customary acres, valued at £23 16s. 9d. Mrs. Grimalston was tenant in 1764. James Taylor in 1778 had several leases, but this was probably the one in Langtree for which he rendered 30s., specified day work and boons, with suit of mill and court and the keeping of a dog and cock.³

ROUND MOOR, Wigan Road. The new house of Edward Brown on Round Moor in Wigan Lane was the scene of a threat against William Standish reported at the Jacobite Trials in 1694.⁴

Alexander Standish of Standish, yeoman, claimed in 1718 a lease of the Round Moor, formerly granted in 1693 to Edward Standish,

1. Later tenants include James Yates, 1840; M. Barton, 1858; R. Thompson; F. H. Birley, 1869; T. Smethurst; J. Pendlebury; Gerald Hewlett, J.P., 1927.
2. Later tenants, Maskell William Peace, F.S.A. 1883; Mrs. Nathanael Eckersley; Harold Sumner, J.P. 1910, 1927. See illustration; also Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1921.
3. Tenants, Richard Bradshaw, 1824; Lewis Duckworth, 1838, 1872. W. Bailey, 1927.
4. *Jacobite Trials*, Chet. Soc., xxviii, 106; vol. lxi, Chet. Soc., 34.



From a Sketch in Manchester Public Library
See p. 197

By Captain Latham

claimant's brother, by William Standish of Standish, esquire.¹ By his will dated 1725, Alexander Standish, then of St. Giles-in-the Fields, left his house called Round Moor to his sister Margaret Standish.² The tenant in 1764 was James Taylor; and in 1778 Richard Taylor paid 29s. 6d. rent, five days' shearing and other day work, four capons and other boons, 20 plants, keeping dog and cock and performing suit of mill and court. The later tenants included John Scotson (1858), hence Scotson's Brow. There was a common called Round Moor near Almond Brook.

WAKEFIELD'S, off Wigan Road and west of Round Moor, was held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by Thomas Martlew, who had 144 large acres valued at 38s. 6d., and including Hedge Acre, Meane Field, etc. A tenant of the same name paid in 1778 the lease rent, probably for this and the Lower House farm (since demolished), consisting of money, daywork, boons, the keeping of a cock and a dog and suit of court and mill.³ The Wakefield family occur in the Register and other records.⁴

WIGAN LANE HOUSE, now the Limes Farm, is mentioned in 1582 among the possessions of Edward Standish.⁵

During the Civil War it was seized by Parliament on the supposition that it belonged to Alexander Standish, a younger son of the lord of the manor, and because he was a Colonel in the royalist army.⁶

About 1670 Edward Martland was tenant and paid tax on seven hearths;⁷ but in 1683 it was described as recently in the possession of Alexander Standish, gent., deceased. In this year William Standish of Standish leased the house to John Walmsley of Buckshaw in Euxton, and his son succeeded in 1690. Hence Wigan Lane House was the birth place of Charles Walmsley, the future R. C. bishop. His brother John married the heiress of Westwood.⁸

During the Jacobite plotting in 1692, arms were left by carriers at Wigan Lane House.⁹ The fields in 1755 included the Highfields, Otter Croft, Westley Knowe, Broom Hill, Jack Hey, etc.

1. Forfeited Estates Papers S 62. A note in S 65 relating to him mentions money paid at the Cock Pit in Drury Lane.
2. He mentions Edward Brown, Mary Howard and other relatives. Payne's *English Catholics*, p. 25. See Roman Catholicism. Tenant, 1927, W. H. Dobson, owner.
3. Tenant, R. Halton, 1925. Owner, 1927, J. Lewis.
4. *Cal. of Com. for Comp.*, iii, p. 1897.
5. Church Rebuilding Lists at Church.
6. *Cal. Com. Comp.*, iv, 2812.
7. Subsidy 250/11.
8. Walmsley MS., Wigan Library.
9. *Jacob. Trials*, Chet. Soc. p. 120.

The rent in 1778 was £9 10s., a day's harrowing, a day's leading manure, five days' shearing, eight hens, four capons or the money equivalent of these boons, dog and cock were to be kept and suit of mill and court performed. This was one of the largest tenements on the estate, measuring 40 customary acres in 1725, and 35 in 1755 and 1764.¹

BOAR'S HEAD. This quaint inn, which gives its name to a hamlet in southern Langtree, appears to have been part of the Taylor family's estate, and was possibly on the Hospitaller's land. Kuerden mentions it about 1695.

Hugh Barrowe, gentleman, of Hawkley in Pemberton, sold the messuage to Richard Molineux of Hawkley, gentleman, in 1654; it was then lately in the tenure of Hugh Taylor of Langtree, deceased, and before that in the holding of Thomas Taylor, his father. The fields included the three Bolton Heys, the Mearoke Meadow, the Kiln Croft, Barrs Hey, Burn Hey, Woodfield Hill, etc., about 26 acres. Seisin was given by delivering a piece of mortar, part of the house, and a clod of earth from the Barn Hey together with the deed.² The field name Barrs appears to come from Old Norse, boer, homestead; compare Barley or Birley Wood near Standish Hall.

The estate was acquired before 1732 by Ralph Standish, whose arms with those of Howard much worn appear on a cartouche on the front of the inn, surmounted by the owl and rat crest of the Standish family. In 1768 Thomas Milner, senior, was lessee, and had also Cooper Meadow and Cooper Fields in Wigan as part of the farm. Thomas Jolley paid £63 rent for it in 1778.³

BOLTON FIELD is mentioned in 1381 when Henry de Standish granted it to Hugh de Standish; it extended to the Douglas from the highway leading from Wigan to Standish, and lay between the bounds of Wigan and the Twelve Acre.⁴

MERE OAKS, mentioned above, gives a name to a house near the row of boundary (or "mere") trees. It was built before 1869 by Matthew Barton of Wigan, and at first called Effingham House.⁵

THE LIMES was built in the grounds of Wigan Lane House about the middle of the nineteenth century as a residence for Thomas Taylor, J.P., the donor of Wigan Public Library.⁶

1. Tenants, James Rimmer, 1824; John Lewis, 1916. Owner, 1927, J. H. Green.

2. Deeds enrolled at Preston; bundle 1653-1654. 3. Surveys and rentals.

4. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 99, see p. 5. See also Taylor family, White Hall and Hermitage; pp. 189, 194. 5. A Catalogue of Sale here is in Wigan Library.

6. Tenants, A. C. Smethurst, J.P., 1869; James Marsden, J.P.; W. S. Kinch, J.P., C.C. (owner), 1923; Nursing Home, 1927.

BARKER'S FARM. This farm near Boar's Head Station, Chorley Road, was held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by Samuel Barker, with fields including The Crow Hey, Ox Hey, Douglas Meadow, Sickle Field, 18 customary acres with an annual value of £24. Thomas Barker, 1755, was succeeded by William Chamberlain, 1764. Richard Barker succeeded him in the lease and paid to E. T. Standish in 1778 £1 rent with a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., a day's filling manure or 2s. 6d., four capons and two hens or 5s., keeping dog and cock, and performing suit of mill and court.

This farm was probably part of the endowment of the Holy Rood Chantry in Standish Church, a Chantry also endowed with land in Worthington. At the dissolution of the Chantries, Hugh Barker was a tenant in Langtree paying 19s. 6d. rent. One evidence that this farm was Chantry land is that Lawrence de Langtree, about 1460, granted land called the Twelve Acres with all his interest in the water of Douglas to James Standish of Arley.¹ This last-named family founded the Rood Chantry. The Twelve Acre (corresponding to Sickle Field above) lay north of Bolton Field, near to Barker's.²

Thomas Fleetwood of Rossall, who had bought many religious endowments, was stated in 1576 to have land in Standish and Worthington which he held of the Queen.³ His younger brother, William Fleetwood, had however sold to Alexander son of Edward Standish, at an earlier date messuages in Standish and Worthington.⁴ The tenant in Standish was Alexander Barker. To the Church Rebuilding in 1582 Barker House contributed.⁵ The Barker family were lessees therefore during two centuries at least.

LURDIN LANE FARM (Lordy Lane in 1830), off Chorley Road, was formerly Jolly's, then Ince Bridge. James Jolly held it of Ralph Standish in 1725 with Great and Little Holme, the Honeysuckles and Park, etc., 18½ customary acres, valued at £24 6s. 4d. James Jolly was tenant in 1764, and in 1778 paid a rent (on a lease formerly granted to Edward Jolly) of 20s., with daywork and boons, keeping dog and cock, and performing suit of mill and court. Peter Chisnall was lessee in 1830, Robert Ince tenant, hence the name Ince Bridge.⁶

Lurdin Lane Cottages were formerly a farm called Winards, of which John Haydock was lessee in 1725. William Winstanley was

1. Earwaker, *Standish D.*, CXLVIII.

2. P.5, p. 117.

3. Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. xii, no. 2.

4. Kuerden MSS., ii, 245 b., iii W 31, *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, CCCXIV.

5. Tenants, Hen. Cowell, 1834; John Part, 1838, William Martland, 1848; T. H. D. Thew, 1911.

6. Tenant, Henry Swift, 1838.

tenant in 1764, the fields included Hanging Bank and Geld Hey. His rent in 1778 was 14s., daywork, boons, etc. In 1830, Peter Chisnall was lessee, Hugh Rigby, tenant.

JOLLY MILL. In 1348 Richard de Langtree granted John de Standish power to make a mill on the Douglas between Worthington Mill and Haigh Mill; probably the erection of a mill here was the result of this licence.¹ John Jolly of Jolly Milne in Standish was trusty friend and executor of Nathaniel Leigh, gentleman, in 1660.² An inscribed stone has initials E.J.J. and date 1654.

Seth Jolly held it of Ralph Standish in 1725 with fields called Kiln Croft, Great and Little Ridgway (Ridgeworth 1755), Meadow between Waters, Wheat Holme, The Wood, etc. Another Seth Jolly, succeeding James Jolly, was tenant, with over 16 large acres in 1764. It passed to Edward Langton shortly afterwards. Richard Irlam was lessee in 1788, William Irlam in 1830.³ The Jolly, and later the Irlam, families were also lessees of the Mill Farm in Worthington. The Curling Pond of the Wigan Curling Club was in 1910 at Jolly Mill. Part of the buildings is now used as a Motor Engineer's Shop and as a Clog Sole Factory (1925).

DOUGLAS HOUSE was not built in 1763. The Standish estate had leased it before 1830 to William Irlam; and later to Solomon Horrocks, manager of the Paper Mill, who reconstructed the house, which had formerly been an inn.⁴

FAIRHURST HOUSE, in Langtree, now the Sewage Farm in Fairhurst Lane, the continuation of The Grove, was held in 1725 of Ralph Standish by Thomas Fairhurst, whose 20½ customary acres including The Old End (All End in 1755), Yarn Croft, Great, Little and Slack Tagg, Ox Hey, etc., were valued at £26 15s. In 1764 the tenant was James Woods, whose lease rent in 1778 was 32s., with 20 plants, and suit of mill and court.

HORSE SHOE INN and Smithy were built on a farm leased in 1764 to Mr. Richard Guest, whose land, 12¾ customary acres, included orchard, garden, smithy, Barn Meadow, Wheat Hey, etc. Later it was known as Thompson's then Twiford's. Thomas Thompson appears in the rental of 1778 as tenant of a farm leased to James Whittle.⁵

1. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 62. See p. 186.

2. Will pr. at Chester.

3. Tenants, John Prescot, 1824; Peter Moon, 1830; John Ambrose, 1840.

4. Tenant 1830, Alice Markland; 1840, John Ambrose, miller. 1927, J. H. Wrigley.

5. Tenants or lessees, Widow Chamberlain 1725; Geo. Ainsley 1795; Mr. Boardman, 1790; R. Houlbrook, 1824.



From a Map in Wigan Library

BOAR'S HEAD IN 1763

See Appendix A

GROVE HOUSE now adjoins on the east the house marked no. 12 on the map. In 1763 it was part of Mr. Waring's freehold and afterwards came to John Standish, yeoman, whose will, dated 1801,¹ stipulated that his messuage called Kershaw's should be sold. Margaret Kershaw was a freeholder in 1838, and the fee simple of her residence in the Grove, together with a plantation opposite the house, was offered for sale after her death.²

JOHN STANDISH'S FARM in the Grove, opposite Grove House, bears his initials and the date 1800 on the barn. It is no doubt the land of inheritance with houses and barn which he mentions in 1801, and leaves to his brothers William, Edward, Matthew, and James, and his sister Ann widow of Peter Houlcroft.³ The farm was purchased by the Wrightington estate, and has been recently acquired by the Rev. C. W. N. Hutton, but not as glebe.

BESSIE'S WELL is sometimes erroneously called Grove Farm.⁴

LANGTREE BANK. A farm at Langtree Moor was part of Thomas Langtree's estate in 1653. A picturesque stone house, Langtree Bank, at the end of Moores Lane, lay in ruin in 1912; a stone was inscribed G.S. 1674. Thomas Smith held it in 1755 with Mason Hey, Moody Meadow, Alice Meadow, etc. James Heaton had it in 1764, and in 1778 paid rent and day work and boons to E. T. Standish. William Heaton, yeoman, of Langtree Bank, who had contributed £25 to the building of a gallery in the church, had a grant of a pew therein to him and his heirs by Mr. Perryn. William Heaton of Standish was incumbent of Rivington in 1813.

LANGTREE BAR, now (1910) Mr. Barnes's House near Pepper Lane End, was so called from the toll gate which stood here in 1843. William Smith was tenant in 1764, holding land called Black Meadow etc., and in 1778 paid to E. T. Standish a lease rent of 17s. 8d., 4 days' shearing, and other day work, two capons and other boons, keeping cock and dog and performing suit of mill and court.

SADDLE HILL AND PEPPER LANE FARM. Thomas Nailor held a thatched farm and tan-house of Thomas Langtree, esquire, about 1650, his fields adjoining the tenement (now known as Saddle Hill) which was evidently included in his 22½ acres (customary measure). Richard

1. Proved at Chester, 1801.

2. *Wigan Times*, 25 April, 1851. Margaret Kershaw was a prominent Quakeress in Standish. For an anecdote about her, see *Wigan Examiner*, 4 Jan., 1913. Tenants, John Kershaw, gent. 1824; John Law Hunter, 1852; C. M. Percy; John Dean J.P. 1910; F. Edmond, 1927.

3. It was subject to an annuity to Ellen Dale of Birmingham. Probate granted to Edward Standish, brother, power reserved for James Standish, another brother, at Chester, 1801.

4. See Glebe.

Occleshaw held it in 1764, the farm was then called Baldwin's, and paid rent and boons, etc., to E. T. Standish in 1778. The fields included Sope Hey and Broad Hey.¹ Occleshaw also held Pepper Lane Farm (formerly John Baldwin's, 1725, Richard Tyrer's in 1755) with Hen Acre etc., for which in 1778 he rendered 13s. 5d. lease rent, 4 days' shearing, half a day's harrowing, 3 capons and other boons. This farm, now "Welch's," was in Scott's Lane (the by-lane). John Scott's farm included Robin Lane Crofts; the house stood near the north east corner of Pepper Lane; Scott's house is now demolished.

PRIMROSE HILL on Standish Moor, Preston Road, was the farm held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by George Green, with Turn Hey, Moor Close, Intack, the Black Acres, etc. The 3 Rushey Heys are mentioned in 1755. Widow Cross was lessee of "Green's" in 1764; in 1778 Peter Houlcroft paid rent on Richard Cross's lease, 29s. with 4 days' reaping, two capons and other day work and boons, 10 plants and suit of mill and court. Standish Colliery was worked on this land in 1810.

CROSS FARM, Langtree, probably got its name from a tenant, not from the proximity of the Cross Heys. Thomas Langtree leased a farm of 15 acres here, with buildings all thatched, to Thomas Southworth, miller, in 1638, for three lives. The annual rent was 13s. 4d. with one day's harrowing, four days' shearing, 2 capons and 2 hens on St. Thomas's day and other boons. The farm lease had come by marriage to William Taylor in 1653.

In 1725 Jacob Lucas had 13 acres including Hard Hey, Black Earth, the Two Bents and Bent's Lane. Half a century later Ralph Cross had it with Sandhole Field, Smithy Meadow, Well Meadow, etc. His heirs held it in 1778 of E. T. Standish, paying £1 os. 8d. rent, a day's harrowing, a day's carting, or 2s. 6d. in lieu of either, 4 days' shearing, 2 capons and 2 hens, 14 plants, keeping cock and dog and rendering suit of mill and court.

CHADWICK FARM or Simmond's Hill was held by John Shaw of Ralph Standish in 1725 with land called Great and Little Bank, the Rood Land, Black Field, etc. In 1764 John Whalley was tenant, when the fields included Shay Bank and Three Rood Land. His lease rent to E. T. Standish in 1778 was 41s. 9d., half a day's harrowing, a day's shearing, a day's filling manure, a hen, a capon, 16 plants, keeping cock and dog and rendering suit of mill and court.²

1. Tenants, Sarah Cullin, 1838; Harry Vernon, 1910, 1923.

2. Tenant, Thomas Gill, 1915.

Opposite this farm, on the other side of Preston Road, stood Mr. Joseph Haydock's tenement in 1755, now in ruins. In 1791 James Heaton was lessee, and soon afterwards was followed by William Fisher of Bradley.

DAM HOUSE near Langtree Pit is the farm that was held by William Waring of Ralph Standish in 1725 with fields called Winter Pasture, the Bears Field (i.e., Boar's Field, which was Cockersand Abbey land). Robert Waring held Boar's Field, Norshaw Mill Croft, etc., over 15 customary acres, in 1764.¹ The field then called Bottoms was known as Fenders in 1655. For a leasehold formerly granted to William Wareing, Robert Wareing rendered to E. T. Standish in 1778, £1 rent, two days' shearing or 1s., one day's leading manure or 2s. 6d., 12 plants, keeping dog and cock and rendering suit at court and mill.

An accident at the Dam in 1599 is recorded in the Church Register.

SEVEN STARS. There are now (1923) three houses which bear this name. That in Standish opposite Moores Lane was built at a later date, on land called Mr. John Platt's freehold in 1763.

THE OLD SEVEN STARS in Langtree near the Coppull boundary is now unlicensed, but in 1707 and 1730 occurs as an inn.² Mr. Oliver Whalley, a freeholder elsewhere, held the inn on lease from Mr. Standish, but resided in Standish town. His son John succeeded and was grocer and chapman in Standish. He died in 1774 leaving many legacies to local people.³ Thomas Whalley succeeded and paid £1, lease rent, to E. T. Standish in 1778.

It was handed down by recollection of old people that in 1745 the Jacobites passed this way, seizing horses in charge of a man at Seven Stars Brook. They "gave the man his liberty as he was of no use."⁴

THE NEW SEVEN STARS INN, Langtree, was a freehold formerly called Yew Tree House (1732 and 1755).

Oliver Whalley had this in 1755 and also New Barn which was perhaps the freehold near Pepper Lane end now known as Worthington Crofts Farm. The fields had no distinctive names. The fee simple of Yew Tree House was offered for sale by Thomas Whalley in 1789 with other property.⁵

1. See pp. 185-186.

2. Churchwardens Accounts. In 1730 a maid named Temperance was sent there to buy wine. The New Inn (1635) and New Inn Brow are mentioned in the Register.

3. Will proved at Chester.

4. Whitworth MSS. in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough.

5. *Wheeler's Manch. Chron.*, 19 Sep., 1789.

THOMPSON HOUSE, Langtree, descended from 1755 at least with the Chisnall Hall estate in Coppull which it adjoined. The fields included the Sunny Flats and Rose Hey Meadow. The Thompson family of Langtree appears in the Register. Wm. Thompson, rector of Ashton-under-Lyne in 1553 was perhaps a native.¹

GRAHAM or GRIME HOUSE, an adjoining tenement, also belonged to the Hamerton family who owned Chisnall Hall.

ROBIN HILL FARM (East) in Robin Hill Lane off Pepper Lane is in Langtree. John Shaw held it of Ralph Standish in 1725. Mrs. Norris was tenant in 1764. Land called Robin Hill was "laid to Read's Farm," i.e., to this farm, in 1803. In the nineteenth century the orchard was famed for cherries, the selling of which was called Cherry Fair.²

ROBIN HILL HOUSE in Pepper Lane was considered to be in Standish rather than in Langtree. John Aspinall held it, with land called the Robin Hill, of Ralph Standish in 1725. Henry Aspinall was tenant in 1764 with Robin Hill Croft (adjoining the house), Nan Croft, etc., nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ large acres in all, and in 1778 he paid to E. T. Standish a lease rent of £1 1s. 6d. with a day's shearing and six plants.³

THE PIPE SHOP in front of the last-mentioned farm reminds us of days when the making of clay pipes was carried on here, in conjunction with farming.⁴ The house lay long in ruins but is now (1923) being rebuilt. The fields in 1764 included Holland Hey and Robin Hill; there were two fields called Robin Hill, both adjoining the west side of Robin Hill Lane. The other Robin Hill was in 1763 leased to Edward Walmsley whose freehold, Eyes House, was opposite to it. William Chisnall was tenant of the later Pipe Shop, and in 1778 paid E. T. Standish 15s. 8d. rent with four days' shearing and one capon and two hens, etc.⁵

Robin Hill House and Finch's Farm were in Standish; Pipe Shop and Robin Hill Farm in Langtree. These names are modern; the old name of Finch's Farm was Eyes House.

POTTER HOUSE, in Langtree and Wrightington, is mentioned in the will of Ralph Standish,⁶ dated 1750, as recently purchased by him.

1. *Wills*, Chet. Soc., xxviii, 92. P. 164 above.

2. Tenants, Thomas Read, 1840; Mrs. Richardson, 1910.

3. Tenants, Robert Slater, 1824. Charles Griffiths, 1910.

4. See 1858 Directory.

5. Tenant, John Worrall, 1824, 1839.

6. Enrolled at Preston, 1756.

The tenant then was John Habertson who held it in 1764 with Wrightington Croft, Langtree Croft, Oven House Croft, Hen Cock, Nar Bank, etc., 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ large acres; and paid to E. T. Standish in 1778, 30s. rent, 30 plants and with suit of mill and court. The freehold probably represented an allotment enclosed from Langtree Moss. The Potter family occur in the Register and in the Hearth Taxes.

Near to Potter House stands the cottage or small farm which in 1755 was leased by the Standish estate to William Orford, who was also a tenant on the glebe.¹

EYES HOUSE, now Finch's Farm, in Robin Hill Lane, was a freehold in 1725, the tenants of which rented land called the Duck Leach (or Dig Leach) from the Standish estate.

In 1755 there were seven fields on Edward Walmsley's freehold with no distinctive names. He paid a chief of 3s. to E. T. Standish in 1778. About 12 years later Hugh Withington was owner, but the farm was eventually purchased by the Standish estate.

The Eyes family occur in the Register and other records. In 1442 Peter of the Eyes (del Eghes) of Standish, chaplain, was accused of harbouring an outlaw at Warrington.²

ALMOND BROOK. The Almond family of Shevington and Standish gave a name to the stream formerly (as late as 1655) called Kirk Brook.

In 1725 Mr. William Almond held of Ralph Standish a shop with land called the Hunter's Croft in Standish. His goods are mentioned frequently in the Churchwardens Accounts. In 1715 William Almond of Standish, mercer, was bound to John Billinge of Euxton; who in 1732 left legacies to William Almond's three daughters.³

In 1764 James Marsden was tenant under the Standish estate of Almond Brook Farm. The building is now in ruin, but the barn remains.⁴

BLACK HORSE FARM or WHALLEY HOUSE, Almond Brook, was the farm of nine large acres held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by Thomas Whalley. He had a similar tenement in 1755 with Skin Horse Hey, Meadow Stubble, Long Acre, etc. John Occleshaw held it in 1778 by a lease rent of 14s. and two days' shearing, keeping cock and dog, and performing suit of mill and court.⁵

1. P. 184..

2. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 4, m 18 b.

3. Agecroft Deeds in possession of Dr. W. Farrer, ii, 88, 89, 85.

4. Tenant, — Berry, 1796; Wm. Yates, 1825.

5. Tenant, Richard Occleshaw, 1788.

GORSEY BROW FARM, with land of that name, the two Sickley Crofts, etc., was held of Ralph Standish by "Honest John Cowe" in 1725.

ELLIS GLEASE'S tenement at the same time included the Twenty Acre (a humorous name for a field of 20 perches) and the Almond Meadow. The house was an inn at Almond Brook now demolished through colliery operations. The Almond Meadow became the Ellis Meadow.

THE BOWLING GREEN FARM, now the Isolation Hospital, was held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by the representatives of William Halliwell with four fields called the Shandles, Shandles Lane, and the Bowling Green. The latter was on the field east of the house in 1764, when the tenant was William Read.

GUNNELL'S FOLDS is a farm that was held of Ralph Standish by William Greenall in 1725 with Higher and Lower Corners, the two Old Fields, etc. Peter Greenwell held it in 1755 with a house adjacent called Aspinall's. The farm was "Milner's" in 1796, and about thirty years later John Fell's.

Greenwell is also spelt Grunnell (1709) and Gunnel (Standish Census 1764). It will therefore be seen that the name of the farm is not derived from the Norse "Gunhildr," as one writer has stated, but represents the corruption of a local surname.¹

WINDY HARBOUR a farm at the corner of the lane so-named and Almond Brook road, occupied the site of the residence which now stands there. It was held by Edward Standish, a yeoman. In 1725 it was held of Ralph Standish and the land included the Miln Field.

JANE STANDISH HOUSE is the farm that Mr. Ralph Whalley held of Ralph Standish in 1725 with fields called the Coney Holes, etc. James Standish was tenant in 1764 and held also the Cicely Crofts. The same year Jane Standish, widow, and her six children appear in the census. In 1778 she paid £1 rent with one day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., two capons and two hens or 3s. 6d., keeping dog and cock and rendering suit of mill and court.

CAT I' TH' WINDOW is a name now given both to a cottage and a farm.

The cottage was originally a farm; it is now rebuilt and the picture on the gable re-painted. But the old building, fifty years ago was

1. Wyld and Hurst, *Place Names of Lancs.* pp. 33, 108.

also decorated in a similar way. The "cat" was perhaps a dairy-man's sign.

James Fisher was tenant in 1725 and held the Pinglett (afterwards Pingot), the Lathom Meadow, etc. John Barron, tenant in 1755 was followed by John Heald (1764) who rendered in 1778, 15s., two days' shearing, ten plants, with the usual condition as to dog, cock, mill and court.

Cat i' th' Window farm on the adjoining lane was held by Wm. Bearon in 1725. Alice Fisher was tenant in 1763.

A field variously called Champion (1725), Chopping (1755), or Chaplin Croft resembles in name the Chapon Croft on Standish Moor, belonging to a Chantry in the church, dedicated to St. Mary.¹

The land of this Chantry was sold to Thurstan Anderton, but Edward Standish purchased part from him.² The tenants then were John Wakefield and Brian Bibby.

Henry Fisher was tenant of the farm in 1764, and in 1778 paid 12s. 9d. rent with half a day's harrowing or 1s. 3d., two days' shearing or 1s., also six plants and the keeping of dog and cock, etc.³

There is a tradition that William Standish, the Jacobite, hid here disguised as a maid. A ploughboy told some soldiers who were at the Eagle and Child; but Finch the landlord sent a warning to "Old Fisher," the farmer, who was a stout Jacobite. Standish concealed himself in an oak chest which had two compartments; the officer drove his sword through some linen in the chest, but the fugitive escaped unhurt and afterwards sailed from Whitby to Holland. The story, as printed,⁴ needs correction as to names and dates, but may have some basis in fact.

THE HERMITAGE lies within Standish Park. The fields that went with it in 1755 included Stockley Hill and Woods, and the Gansy Fields. Mrs. Grimalston, senior, held the farm in 1764.⁵

Mrs. Catherine Taylor of the Hermitage, left by will in 1801, a considerable fortune to her three daughters, Alicia, Catherine, and Henrietta, with legacies to her sister Ann Heatley and brother William Heatley both of Barton Lodge, co. Lancaster.⁶

1. Standish D., Wigan Library, no. 163.

2. Patent 25 Eliz. pt. i. Kuerden MSS., iii, W 29 b, no. 4.

3. The will of Henry Fisher, yeoman, was proved at Chester in 1809; he left £2,000.

4. *Old Wigan Scrapbook*, no. 15, Wigan Examiner Office.

5. See Estcourt and Payne, *Eng. Cath. Non-jurors*, 129. Mr. Grimalston had Stockley Hill, etc. in 1725, later Mr. Taylor. Standish Survey.

6. Will proved at Chester, 1801. See p. 190.

Later the house became a Presbytery for the R. C. priests, who resided here from about 1838 until 1910.

Another farm which stood in the demesne to the east of BEECH WALKS and is now demolished,¹ was held of Ralph Standish (1725) by William Bradshaw, with Cowley Hey, Meadow back o'th' Tan-pits, School Croft Meadow, and two Brodefoot Closes. Another Brodefoot Close was held at the same time by Hugh Sim and came later into the tenancy of James Prescott. This appears to identify it with the Sim Field held in 1763 by James Prescott, on which, later, the Standish Brewery was built. The Brodefoot Closes may also be identified with the Bradshaw Closes, mentioned later, on which houses on the north side of School Lane are built.

THE THATCHED COTTAGE, School Lane, was Mr. John Platt's leasehold in 1763. He had also a house "in town," and was a freeholder in Standish.²

STANDISH HALL MILL. A water corn mill in the demesne, called Standish Mill, was valued at £8 os. od. in 1725. In 1763 it stood west of Great Birchlinlee Wood (the present position of the ruin) and was held by James Rainford with the house to the south of it and above nine customary acres of woodland.³ Great, Middle, and Little Birchlinlee went with Park Brook farm in Shevington, but James Rainford had one Birchlinlee, Ellnup (Ellnop in 1725) etc. Thomas Glover was lessee in 1778 and rendered 32s., five days' shearing and other daywork, six capons, keeping dog and cock and performing suit of mill and court.

BIRLEY WOOD HOUSE⁴ near Taylor Pit, south-west of Standish Park, is the house etc. which William Rainford held of Ralph Standish in 1725 "at the side o'th' Low Burley"; he held another house with Parsnip Meadow. James Rainford had Higher and Lower Houses in 1764, the former one on Little Parsnip Meadow and the other one in Birley Wood.⁵ Another Parsnip Meadow was held at this time by Edward Slater, a Shevington tenant.⁶ The houses leased to James Rainford were held by him in 1778 by a rent of 7s. and a day's shearing, with suit of mill and court. He was to keep dog and cock.

1. Tenant, Robert Carter 1764, 1824.

2. The will of John Platt of Standish, yeoman, mentions his sons, Robert, Daniel, Ralph and James, and daughters Mary Comalech and Frances Buller. He had estate in Orford. Will enrolled "according to statute," 1789; pr. at Chester, 1792. See p. 190.

3. See also Birley Wood.

4. See first ordnance map.

5. Tenant, Frank Waterworth, 1825.

6. Tenant, Wm. Cowling 1825; at Club House, Shevington.



By permission of the Religious Tract Society

STANDISH CHURCH : THE LYCH GATE

GREAT BIRLEY WOOD, more than ten customary acres, was part of the demesne in 1755, as were Birley Plain and Higher and Lower Birley. Birley clogh and Birley hey occur in 1381;¹ Birley yate was a road in 1458.² Barley Brook near Brimelow is probably a corruption of Birley Brook. The Burleigh family also occur. Alan de Burleigh had pannage for his hogs in Standish Wood about 1290.³ William de Burleigh was rector in 1339. The place-name includes a Norse element.⁴

STANDISH WOOD FOLDS (HIGHER) is a district in Standish. The largest farm (1916) is the most northerly house, formerly Taylor's. This was held of Ralph Standish in 1725 by James Taylor with the Annisfields, Sankey Heys, etc. In 1778 a tenant of the same name held three leaseholds of E. T. Standish, paying money rent and day work with suit of mill and court and keeping dog and cock. A stone on the barn is inscribed with the initials of Charles Standish and the date 1845.⁵

A second house in the Higher Wood Folds is Hilton's. Mr. Stephen Sandford was tenant in 1764, when the fields included Tatlock Croft, Swan's Hey, Hard Hey, etc. In 1778 he paid £1 9s. od. rent with a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d, two days' shearing or 1s., and fifteen plants, with the above-mentioned conditions as to dog, cock, mill and court.

The present tenant (1910) has a yeoman's lance with the owl-and-rat crest in brass, used by his grandfather when certain tenants accompanied Charles Standish to Lancaster to be admitted high sheriff.⁶

STANDISH WOODS FOLDS (LOWER) is a district in Langtree. It may represent the moiety of the common wood or of assarts in the wood which came to the Langtree family; and later, in 1406, was settled on Richard de Langtree and his heirs.⁷

The chief farm here is LOWER WOOD FARM (or Brown's), north east of Frodsham's House. This evidently formed part of Thomas Langtree's estate in 1655, and may be identified with the tenement which was leased in 1617 to Roger Tetlowe of Langtree, husbandman,

1. Standish D., no. 99.

2. *Ibid.* no. 148.

3. Standish D., ed. Earwaker, IV.

4. P. 143.

5. Tenant, Jas. Horridge, 1910.

6. Tenant, John Hilton, 1838; Henry Hilton, son; Thomas Hilton, 1910, son of preceding tenant.

7. P. 146.

for three lives, his own, that of Ann his wife, and Roger his son at a reserved rent of 26s. with two days' harrowing in time of seeding, four days' shearing in time of harvest, one day's leading manure and two hens and two capons yearly at Christmastide. In 1655 the farm comprised a messuage of two bays, one thatched and one slated with barn of four bays, cowhouse, little orchard and fold of one acre in extent, all worth 50s. yearly, and closes of $27\frac{1}{4}$ acres worth £16 6s. 2d., and was in the possession of Roger the son.¹

Later in the 17th century Lower Wood Farm appears to have been the home of the Blundell family; one of whom, James Blundell, churchwarden, was executed in Wigan Lane in 1716 for joining the Jacobites at Preston the preceding November. The dated stone on one of the buildings, inscribed "B.W.E. 1680" preserves the initials of his parents.

In November 1716, Seth Jolly of Standish, yeoman, petitioned the Court of Enquiry, stating that William Blundell of Langtree, tanner, had a leasehold under Mr. Standish, but was in debt. The eldest son, James Blundell, lately executed for high treason, desired the petitioner to become bound with him to pay his father's debts, whereupon the tenement was assigned to them both. Before the Rebellion, petitioner purchased all James Blundell's cattle and part of his household goods. On the surrender at Preston, the remainder were plundered and carried away, except some bought by friends for his wife. She refused to let the petitioner take care of the leather, part of which was sold before Blundell's conviction, and applied for his maintenance and that of his wife, who languished a long time under a great disorder with no hope of recovery. The petitioner presented accounts of leather sold and expenses, asking to have them approved. Among the payments were the following:—

"Disburst to Councill at James Blundell's tryall, £4 6. 0.; solicitors fees, £2 3. 0; five witnesses to Liverpool (and) staying a week £5 0. 0; messengers and expenses concerning his trial £2 0. 0; total of disbursements about his trial £13 9. 0."²

Seth Jolly also claimed the assignment of a lease to William Blundell in 1706. The farm comprised 18 acres, the value was £23 0. 0. The rent was 26s. with one day leading manure, one day harrowing,

1. He was aged 54 and Ann Tetlow his stepmother was living aged 60. Langtree Survey, Owen MSS., Manchester Public Library, vol. 39, p. 296. See *Standish Register*, p. 169, where Roger Tetlow is of Standish Wood and of Langtree. The extent of the fold, etc., also assists the identification; and the field called Tetlow Croft in 1725. See also the rent in 1706.

2. Forfeited Estate Papers, B 20. See p. 29, p. 77.

four days' reaping, two hens and two capons ; the boons were worth 10s. The assignment was disallowed for lack of evidence.¹

In 1725 John Blundell held the farm now called Lower Wood of Ralph Standish ; the fields included The Knowe, Tetlow Croft, Rye Croft, Wee Croft, Clough, etc., 17½ customary acres, value £30 0. 11. Thomas Brown was tenant in 1764, when the extent was 16 acres 11. 9p. His rent to E. T. Standish in 1778 was exactly as in 1706, except that one day's leading coal was added, with the render of ten plants, and the keeping of dog and cock and performing suit of mill and court.²

THE SPECKLED HOLLY is the most northerly farm in the Lower folds. Hugh Forshaw held it of the Standish estate in 1763 with Hollow Meadow, New Earth, Well Meadow, etc. 10½ large acres.

His rent in 1778 was 9s. 10d. a day's harrowing, three days' shearing, a hen and two capons and suit of mill and court.

Thomas Bibby's farm, now gone, is represented by the ruins on the opposite side of the lane from Speckled Holly. He held here nearly 22 large acres of Ralph Standish in 1725, with the Stony Lowe, Withinsted Hey, etc. The fields are now held with Lower Wood Farm. The Bibby family of Standish Wood in Langtree appear in the Church Register.

BROCKHURST, also in southern Langtree, is a corruption of Brockholes. Edward Wainwright held 15 acres here of Ralph Standish in 1725, including the Cragg Heys, Ash Croft, Foster Acre, Little Brimelo Wood. In 1755 Mrs. Taylor held "late Brockholes." It was known as Brockals in 1764. James Taylor held several leases here of E. T. Standish in 1778.

It was reported in 1716 that Thomas Brockholes of Standish was a priest and had an estate in Standish Wood "which is to go to Popish priests."³

FRODSHAM'S HOUSE, near Lower Wood Farm, was held by Henry Fradsom of Ralph Standish in 1725 with the Marsh, Clay Hey, etc., 36 large acres valued at £43 0. 0. John Rothwell and James Glover held it in 1764 with the Marshalls, Tan Hey, etc. Their rent in 1778 was 33s. 4d. with a day's carting turf or 2s. 6d., one day harrowing or the same, five days' shearing or the same, two hens and four

1. *Ibid.*, S 62, S 63. Seth Jolly was probably father-in-law of James Blundell, for the "lives" in one of Seth Jolly's lease were his own, his son James's and Constance Blundell's. *Ibid.*

2. Tenants, Thos. Fairclough 1818, 1824; Chas. Fairclough 1825; 1910, Andrew Young.

3. Payne, *Eng. Cath. Records*, pp. 95, 121. See also *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iv, 78.

capons or 5s. od., keeping dog and cock and rendering suit of mill and court.¹

WESTON HOUSE, Standish Lower Ground, is the farm that Thomas Pennington held of Ralph Standish in 1725, with fields called the Knowe, the Ollers, the Tagg, Higher and Lower Sluch Hey (Scutt Hey 1755, Scutch Hey 1764). Sam Potter was tenant in 1763 when it was known as Marshes. Thomas Doncaster was lessee in 1778, paying 20s. rent with five days' shearing and other daywork, two capons, 20 plants, etc., keeping dog and cock, with suit of mill and court. Thomas and Samuel Weston, chemists, had the Barytes Works, Lower Ground, here in 1852.

EVAN FARM, Lower Ground, was held of Ralph Standish by Matthew Fogg in 1725 with the Black Hey by the Marsh, etc. Jonathan Rigby, quaker, was tenant in 1764, holding 12½ customary acres for which he paid in 1778 a lease rent of 21s., with three days' shearing, one day harrowing and twelve plants, keeping dog and cock and performing suit of mill and court.

THE HOLLIN TREE or RIGBY FARM, Lower Ground, was held by William Grimshaw of Ralph Standish in 1725 with the Hollands Acre, The Holm, Great and Little Hill Field and the Folliers, etc. The last named field, "Folierts" in 1755 and 1764 has been spelt wrongly on the ordnance map as Follient. In 1777 land was taken from this farm by the Canal Co. and also from Weston House. Roger Grimshaw was tenant in 1764, following John Grimshaw in the lease, the rent on which was 26s. 6d. with five days' shearing and other daywork and boons, with the same provision as above in regard to cock and dog, mill and court.²

FAIRHURST FARM, Lower Ground, is to be distinguished from the house of the same name near the Grove. Richard Sim held 14½ large acres valued at £22 13s. 8d. of Ralph Standish in 1725, with the two Higg Fields, the Three Hollows, Round Hill, Round Meadow, Great and Little Wood, etc. Peter Worsley was lessee in 1764 and held 19 large acres, when Tanner's Hill and Gladdin Hollows are named among his fields. They were on Wigan Lower Road near to the Old Tunnel Canal ; the road to Crooke was the freehold of Robert Livesey, owner of the Crooke estate.

Thomas Penswick in 1778 paid the lease rent of 20s. with five days' shearing, a day's harrowing, a capon and four hens and twenty plants, keeping dog and cock, and performing suit of mill and court.³

1. Tenants, T. Hart 1796 ; T. Appleton, 1824.

2. Tenants, James Rigby, 1825, John Wright 1915, Peter Wright 1921.

3. Tenant, Wm. Wright, jun. 1915. Standish Lower Ground Farm, J. Wright, 1921. See map.

GIANTS HALL in Standish Wood derives its name from the huge glacial boulders near the house, which, according to local belief, must have been placed there by supernatural power. Peter Lathom held a farm of nearly 29 customary acres (the annual value was £50 10. 0.) of Ralph Standish in 1725 with the Great and Little Hurst, the Wigan Clough, Broome Croft, Briery Hey, Oller Hey, etc. William Lathom was lessee in 1764, when the extent and value were similar. His lease rent to E. T. Standish in 1778 was £2 3. 0., a day's harrowing or 2s. 6d., 4 days' shearing or 2s. od., three capons and two hens or 5s. od., a day's cart work, 20 plants, keeping cock and dog and performing suit of mill and court.

Giants Hall is a picturesque spacious house, which contains some oak panelling.¹

The stone inscribed L.W.P. 1673 records the initials of two members of the Lathom family; William Lathom is no doubt the benefactor who died in 1691, to whom there is an epitaph in the church.

BRIMELOW, on the south boundary near Gidlow, was part of the estate of Richard Fulshagh, clerk, whose son Henry married Mabel daughter of Jordan de Standish about 1304.² The estate was in Standish, Langtree and Wigan; the house is now partly in Standish, partly in Wigan. The name varied, and was given as Bromleghe in 1304, Bromeley in 1458, Broomiley in 1632, Brimalowe in 1697, Brimelo, 1725.³

The estate was acquired by Sir Ralph Standish, who slew Wat Tyler, but it was bought from his heirs by the senior Standish family.⁴ Sybil, widow of Sir Alexander Standish, lived at "Bromley" in, 1508 when the extent was 67 acres and the annual value 100 s., a chief was payable to the rector of Wigan for part of it.⁵

In 1725 the fields, extending over 52 large acres, included Potter Heys, Higher and Lower Lawns, Cow Heys, Cragg Hey, Swell Acre, Brimelo Wood. T. Milner, junior, was tenant in 1764 and 1778.

Old Bromley and Scraggsfield were boundaries of Standish Wood in 1406.⁶

1. Tenants, James Ainscough, 1840; Robert Gill, 1912; John Rothwell, 1915. A. Gill, 1927.

2. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, IX (the date should be corrected, by a Hornby Chapel Deed, to 32 Ed. I), XII, XIII.

3. *Standish D.*, Papers and Survey, Wigan Library.

4. *Standish D.*, ed. Earwaker, XL, XLVI, L, LVII, XCIII-CII.

5. Duchy. Lanc. Inq. p.m. iii, no. 25.

6. *Standish D.*, Wigan Library, no. 119. Tenant, 1927, R. Dunn, owner.

CHAPTER IX

WORTHINGTON

The Place-Name. Physical Features. Manor. The Worthington and Clayton families. Worthington Hall. North Hall. Cockersand Abbey Land. Freeholders. Houses and Works. Surveys. A Worthington Tragedy.

"**W**RTHINTON" (without the first vowel) is found in the Cocker-
sand Chartulary about 1220, and in the Hundred Rolls,
1276; Worthinton in an Inquest of 1242; Wurthyncton
in an assize roll, 1276; Worthington in an Inquest 1282. The
"g" is often omitted in the records; and the township is sometimes
confused with Wrightington and Withington.

The local pronunciation, as old as the 18th century at least, is "Worton"; Dr. Worthington was called Worton at Standish in 1689.¹ There is a Worthington in Leicestershire, and a Worthing in Sussex. A field called Ridgeworth is in Langtree near Jolly Mill, on the borders of Worthington.

Professor Ekwall thinks the former part of the name may come from O. E. wordig, meaning an enclosure, or from wyrding, cultivated field, or may represent a patronymic.² There is a northern dialect word "worth," meaning a ford; and "worthing" in the sense of "manure" is found in the locality.³ The coat of arms of the Worthington family (three dung-forks) is a play upon this latter sense. There can therefore be no certainty about the meaning of the name.

Worthington is a diminutive township containing 658 acres, of which 20 are water. It is shaped like a shield, having "Smalleys" and "The White Crow" in the top corners, and the Mill (or Manor) House at the base. Near the latter point the ground sinks to about 180 feet, and attains almost 280 ft. at "Smalleys." Worthington is bounded on the north and east by the Buckow Brook, formerly called the Perburn. Where it falls into the Douglas on the east, reservoirs for Wigan Corporation Water Works have been constructed, forming a miniature lakeland. The western boundary

1. *Jacob. Trials*, Chet. Soc., p. xxii.

2. *Lancs. Place Names*, Chet. Soc., pp. 128, 21, 14.

3. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii, 297 n.

consists chiefly of the Bradley Brook. The field names point to a large extent of moorland, now chiefly pasturage; oats are grown and a little wheat. Soil, clay and gravel; subsoil, sand and gravel.

When the rector of Standish in the 18th century received tithe from eleven townships, he was accustomed to sell all the tithes in kind except those in Worthington, which he retained for his own use. In 1803 there were two fields of barley, yielding as tithe 2 thraves, and one hattock; seven fields of wheat yielding 20 thraves of tithe; about 21 fields of oats with a tithe of 176 thraves and 2 hattocks.¹ The arable fields were Carr Meadow, Barn Hey Croft, White Bridge Field, Platt Lane, Meadow, Little Carr, Green Croft (Thomas Alker); Brick Kiln Hey (Wheat), Little Meadow (James Aspinall); Moor Hey, Potato Croft, Barn Meadow (Wm. Fairbrother); Further Hamer's Field, Little Hamer's Field, Big Hamer's Field, Rough Moor (Wm. Fisher's); Demesne Hey, Billinge Meadow (Mr. Hodson); Barn Hey, Barn Meadow, Swine Hey Meadow (Peter Waring); Potato Croft (John Tongue); The Stones (James Pilkington); Moor Hey, Rough Hey, Well Field (Thomas Smalley); Worthin Crofts (Thomas Alker and John Pinnington); High Field, Lower Field (Richard Irlam); Long Meadow, Rushey Hey (Wm. Spencer); Stable Meadow (Joseph Chaddock).

The population in 1921 was 233.

The chief road runs from Wigan to Chorley, and was formerly called Watergate or Water Lane, as the census of 1832 and the map of 1843 indicate. Kuerden calls it "the watery lane" in the following description of landmarks about 1690:—

"Having passed a mile from Wigan to the Boar's Head, keeping the right hand road you pass over a little rill by Jolly Mill, about a quarter of a mile. You leave on the right a road with a stone bridge over Douglas Water, leading from Standish to Blackrod, and [a road on the left to] the church and town of Standish, passing by another mill called Worthington Mill, and shortly after by Worthington Hall, belonging to merchant Thomas Clayton. Half a mile further you leave a fair-built fabric, also belonging to the said merchant, called Adlington Hall. Passing by a little bridge over the Perburn, having gone through the watery lane, leaving Coppull Hall a little on the left and going easterly till you meet the oblique road from Manchester to Preston."²

Worthington Hall Colliery (disused) is near to Bradley; the Newfoundland Colliery near Bore's Hill appears on the 1843 map.

1. Perryn Notebook. See p. 32.

2. Harl. MS., 7386, f. 217. *Loc. Glean.* i, 220.

The MANOR of Worthington was held of the barony of Manchester, as already stated.¹ This connection continued until the 18th century. Coppull and Worthington being sometimes considered one joint township, a joint fine was frequently imposed on the constables of these two places for not appearing at Manchester Court Leet. Worthington is occasionally mis-written as "Wrightington" in the records, and Aspull is given probably for Coppull in 1731 and other years.²

In 1212 Thomas de Worthington held the fee of half a knight of the lord of Manchester "from antiquity." Later (1282) this half-fee is described as Worthington, Coppull, and appurtenances.³ Robert Grelley, lord of Manchester, sued the same Thomas in 1227 for performance of services, and an agreement was reached.⁴ Probably it was the same Thomas, son of Robert de Worthington, who gave land to Cockersand Abbey.⁵

William de Worthington, son of Thomas, held the half-fee in 1242 and 1282.⁶ He confirmed a grant of land in Coppull called Perburn in Coppull to Burscough Priory, as his father Thomas had already done⁷. He died about 1282 when his son Hugh succeeded.⁸

Hugh Worthington held common of William de Ferrers in Chorley in 1288,⁹ and was called to warrant in 1290 concerning a tenement in Worthington which had been released to Hugh's father, William de Worthington.¹⁰ Hugh died about 1297-8 when Henry de Charnock and Henry de Burgh were his executors.¹¹

William son of Hugh de Worthington succeeded. He held the half-fee in 1302 except a tenth part,¹² and in 1310 granted land to Hugh de Standish of Duxbury and Alice his wife with remainder to the right heirs of Robert de Haydock.¹³ The manor of Worthington with certain exceptions was settled on William de Worthington and Alice his wife in 1318; and this manorial estate was in 1320 settled on William son of William de Worthington who no doubt succeeded

1. P. 8.

2. *Manch. Ct. Leet Recs.*, vi, pp. 41, 51, 60, 71, 153, 160, 254, etc.; vii, 6, 16, 25.

3. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 54, 250.

4. *Ibid.* 47, 48. See p. 8 above.

5. P. 222.

6. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 153, 4, 250.

7. Burscough Reg. fol. 47b.

8. De Banc. R., 47, m. 63 d.; 48, m. 21.

9. *Lancs. Inqz.*, i, 272.

10. Assize R., 1288, m. 12d.

11. Fine R. 26 Ed. I, m. 17.

12. *Lancs. Inquests*, i, 312. Writington is an error.

13. Kuerden MS., vol. vi, 96, no. 72.



By kind permission

WORTHINGTON HALL

*From a History of the Adams Family of North Staffs.,
by P. W. L. Adams (St. Catherine Press).*

about this time.¹ Alice widow of William, the father, instituted a suit for dower in 1331.² The younger William was in possession in 1334 when he claimed that William de Standish and others had disseised him of 60 acres of common of pasture for all kinds of cattle. Thomas de Worthington lord of the manor in the time of Henry III, had granted a tenement to Thomas de Wallhull. It returned by escheat to William father of the claimant, who enfeoffed Hugh de Standish father of William the defendant; but he said Hugh enclosed 25 acres of common. William de Worthington broke the enclosure and put cattle to feed on William de Standish's corn. The latter impounded the cattle; he lost the case however, and had to pay damages for disseisin.³

Hugh, son of William de Worthington, was called to warrant in 1399.⁴ He and John de Heaton (for the Heaton share) paid to the aid of 1346-55 for the half-fee.⁵ John his heir was a minor in ward in 1369.⁶ But William son of Hugh de Worthington probably succeeded to the manor; he was a defendant in 1373,⁷ and occurs about 1384, when he made a settlement of the manor.⁸ William de Worthington paid a fine in 1413.⁹ One of the same name was defendant against William de Coppull in 1429.¹⁰

Hugh Worthington and Isabel widow of William Worthington of Worthington occur in 1445.¹¹ Hugh was evidently lord of the manor about 1460, when he had an interest in the water of the Douglas.¹² Hugh Worthington was tenant of the manor in 1473.¹³ In the first-mentioned year he agreed with Thomas Norris of Speke that his son William should marry Elizabeth daughter of Thomas.¹⁴ St. George's pedigree states that William, who succeeded after 1483, married Jane Norris of Speke.¹⁵ William was lord of the manor in 1488 and 1516,¹⁶ but Richard Worthington occurs in inquisitions of 1525.¹⁷ The later pedigree states that Richard married a member

1. *Lancs. Fines*, ii, 29, 39.

2. *De Banc. R.* 287, m. 127.

3. *Coram Rege R.* 297, m. 115.

4. *De Banc. R.* 319, m. 101d.

5. *Feud. Aids*, iii, 89.

6. *Kuerden MS.*, iii, W 27.

7. *De Banco R.*, 452, m. 176.

8. *Kuerden MS.*, as before and C 33.

9. *Lancs. Fines*, iii, 84.

10. *Pal. of Lanc. Plea R.*, no. 2, on 17 b.

11. *Ibid.* no. 8, 29 b.

12. *Earwaker, Standish Deeds*, CXLVI.

13. *Mamecestre*, iii, 479.

14. *Norris D.*, 950 (B. M.).

15. *Chet. Soc.*, vol. 82, p. 125.

16. *Town MSS.*, GG nos. 1951, 2047.

17. *Of Chisnall, Duchy of Lancs. Inq.*, p. m., vi, 66.

of the Holcroft family. Bishop Henry Standish in 1535 left 20 marks to his sister Agnes Worthington, and silver cups to Richard Worthington, and to the latter's son and grandson, as well as to one of the Worthingtons of Shevington.¹

Richard paid rent to the Hospitallers in 1540,² but land of the manor was held in 1557 of Thomas Worthington who succeeded.³ His wife is said to have been Ann daughter of Richard Ashton of Croston. He died in 1566 and was buried at Standish Church.⁴ His will mentions his wife Ann, his son Edward and others, and a sum of money which his father held towards the rebuilding of the church.⁵

Edward Worthington, who succeeded, took part in this rebuilding.⁶ According to St. George, he married Margaret, daughter of John Orrell of Turton. He was buried at Standish in 1613. The estates passed to his son Thomas Worthington, who married Isabel daughter of Gilbert Langtree. Thomas declared a pedigree in 1613, when his son William (baptised at Standish in 1597) was 16 years of age, and he had other children, John and Margaret.

Thomas was buried at Standish in 1632, his wife having predeceased him in 1631. William Worthington inherited the manor, having already paid a fine of £10 in 1631 on refusing knighthood.⁷ He married Margaret daughter of James Halsall of Altcar, who died in 1623 and was buried at Standish.⁸ In 1635 he conveyed (in trust) to James Halsall the Manor of Worthington and land in Worthington, Coppull and Charnock Richard,⁹ in pursuance of an agreement made earlier in the same year with James Halsall, Thomas Langtree and others. Worthington Hall was reserved; and a third part of the Hall was to go as dower after his death to Margaret his wife (for he had evidently married another Margaret), the remainders were to Thomas Worthington, his son and heir apparent, and William a second son, John a brother of William the grantor, and Richard Worthington an uncle. These provisions were in performance of the marriage covenant of William Worthington with Margaret Halsall, then deceased, sister of James Halsall, and for the preferment of William Worthington's younger children.¹⁰

1. P. 96.

2. Kuerden MSS., v, 83 b.

3. Duchy Lancs. Inq., p.m., x, 20.

4. Register.

5. Piccopic MSS., xxii, 52.

6. P. 230, p. 56.

7. *Misc.* (Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.), i, 214.

8. Register.

9. Deed at P.R.O., Class 26, bdle. 2, no. 39. L. 3614.

10. *Ibid.* Class 26, b. 30, no. 15, L.L. 97.

He declared a pedigree in 1664, but was rather older than the age, 65, which he stated.¹ He died in 1668 and was buried at Standish on 7th January. His son Thomas Worthington, said to be 34 in 1664, was the heir, but did not long survive his father. He died in 1670, and was buried at Standish on 14th December. Edward Worthington, a younger brother of William, succeeded to the estates.² He and his wife Jane with others joined in a fine of lands in 1682 ; in addition to the manor there was a water-mill, and lands in the three townships mentioned in former settlements.³ Edward Worthington was the last member of the manorial stock to hold the estates ; but there were offshoots of the family in Shevington, Adlington, and other places.

The manor of Worthington was sold in 1690 by Edward Worthington and Jane his wife.⁴ The purchaser was Thomas Clayton, a Liverpool merchant, younger son of Thomas Clayton of Fulwood ; he acquired the adjoining manor of Adlington about the same time, and resided at Adlington Hall. He married Anne, daughter of John Atherton,⁵ and died in 1722, aged ninety-one. The estate passed to his son Richard Clayton of Adlington who married Martha Horton, and died in 1728 ; eleven years before his death Richard had purchased the Tower of Liverpool.

His eldest son Thomas, who died at Oxford, having predeceased his father, the estate went to Richard's second son William Clayton,⁶ who died unmarried in 1735 ; and then to the third, fourth and fifth sons (Richard, Edward and John), four brothers in succession. Richard Clayton was the most distinguished ; he became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland (1765-70), and died without issue in 1770.⁷ The manors passed to his brother Edward Clayton, of North Hall, Worthington, major in the 9th Dragoons, who died without issue in 1772 ; then to the fourth brother, John Clayton of North Hall, and Cross Hall, Chorley, who was in the merchant marine. He married Elizabeth daughter of Rev. Dr. Goodwin, rector of Tankersley, in Yorkshire, and died about 1773.

1. Dugdale, *Visit.* iii, 344.

2. Picope MSS., Ped. (Chet. Lib.), ii, 314.

3. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 208, m. 38, see also bdle. 212, m. 19. See Worthington of the Bryn, in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 5th Ed.

4. Pal. of Lanc. Feet of F. bdle. 225 m. 20.

5. For pedigree see "Clayton of Crooke, etc.", by R. Stewart Brown, reprinted from *The Genealogist*, N.S. vol. 26, Jan. 1910. Some details above are from the M.I. in Standish Church and Graveyard, also from the family wills proved at Chester.

6. He held a mortgage on The Lowe, Wigan, in 1733, Deeds Enr. 5 m. R. Geo. II. ; see also p. 224 below.

7. He bought in 1760 Bickershaw Hall and lands in Abram and Hindley, sold by the family in 1790. Dr. Farrer's Bickershaw Deeds. See p. 72 note.

Richard, son of John Clayton, who now succeeded, was the most notable member of the family ; he studied law and became Recorder of Wigan, 1815-1828, and was also Constable of Lancaster Castle and British Consul at Nantes. He was created baronet in 1774, with remainders to the heirs male of his father. He married Ann, daughter of Dr. Charles White of Manchester, in 1780, and died at Nantes in 1828.¹ His only child Henrietta married in 1803 Lieutenant General Robert Browne of Carrigbyrne, who assumed the additional name of Clayton in 1829. General Browne Clayton purchased the local estates as will be seen below. He is no doubt the Major Browne who was presented with other British Officers to Pope Pius VI, in 1794, a scene painted by James Northcote R.A. ; The canvas was at Adlington Hall in 1847,² but is now in the South Kensington Museum.

Robert Clayton, brother of Sir Richard, succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates. He resided at the Larches, Wigan, and had married in 1786 Christophora, daughter of Rev. Dr. Roger Baldwin, rector of Aldingham, and prebendary of Carlisle. Owing to a Chancery suit, the reversion of the fee simple of the Adlington and Worthington estates expectant on the death of Sir Robert Clayton was offered for sale in 1832, and bought by General Browne Clayton. Dame Ann Clayton and Dame Christophora Clayton were both living.³ Sir Robert was Major in the 17th Infantry Regiment ; he died in 1839, aged ninety-two. These two baronets had a brother William Clayton, who took an active part in the public life of Wigan, and died in 1828 aged 80 ;⁴ and another brother Rev. John Clayton, rector of Frome Quinton, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward Fisher of Shevington.⁵

General Browne-Clayton, purchaser of the estate, and husband of Henrietta Clayton, died in 1858, leaving a son and a daughter. His son Richard Clayton Browne-Clayton, who had assumed the name of Clayton with his father, succeeded to the local manors. He had married in 1830 Catherine Jane Dobson ; and he died at Bournemouth in 1886, his only son Robert, a lieutenant in the 34th Regiment, who was killed at Sebastopol, having predeceased him.⁶ Eleanor daughter of General Browne-Clayton married the Rev. James Dawbeny, and the lands in Adlington and Worthington passed in 1886 to her heirs.⁷

1. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

2. Twycross, *Mansions of England*.

3. Printed Catalogue.

4. Buried at Lindal, Grange-over-Sands ; see *Old Wigan*, Examiner Office, nos. 15, 96.

5. See Gregson MSS., at Liverpool, ii, 249.

6. See p. 74.

7. See pedigrees of Browne and Browne Clayton in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, eds. 6 and 8.

Kindly contributed by Sir Milton Sharp

WORTHINGTON POST OFFICE
(MILL OR MANOR HOUSE)



WORTHINGTON HALL. The Worthington family appears to have been in residence until 1668, if not later. A note appears on the fly-leaf of one of Christopher Towneley's volumes : " If you find anything of the Worthingtons, you may send it unto Richard Haworth the apothecary, Blackburn, to be sent to Mrs. Margaret Worthington at her (house) in Water-lane, not far off Standish."¹

Thomas Alker was tenant in 1782, and in 1803 when he held White Bridge Field, Green Croft, Platt Lane Meadow, and other land. Peter Taylor, succeeding John Ollerton, was tenant in 1840, and held Moor Heath, Kiln Hey (which has since given a name to a house), Great and Little Sidlers, White Bridge House, Field and other fields.

The Hall is now a farm-house. It stands on the east of the highway leading to Chorley. Much alteration has taken place within and without ; the roof has been renovated with blue slates, and the dormer windows shewn in the accompanying illustration are now removed. The building is of two storeys ; the northern front preserving much original half-timber work, coved at the floor-line and under the eaves. A long window of 13 lights is now blocked up ; but much carved work remains. Above the door which is slightly arched appears the inscription, " Edward Worthington 1577," with the initials M.D. in a spandrel. The house is partly obscured by a newer portion placed against the right side of the front.

NORTH HALL was built by Lord Chief Justice Clayton for his brother about 1750.² Major [Edward] Clayton occupied it in 1763, Richard Clayton, esquire, in 1774.

Soon afterwards North Hall became the home of the grandparents and mother of Mrs. Hemans. Her maternal grandfather, Benedict Paul Wagner, a Liverpool merchant and consul, married Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Haydock of Bogburn Hall, Coppull, and later of Standish, and so obtained an interest in local estates. Joseph Haydock who died in 1759 was a nephew of Roger Haydock the notable Quaker. Felicity daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner married George Brown of Liverpool at Standish in 1784, the rector, Mr. Perryn, recording in his books the generous fee which he received at this wedding. Their daughter Felicia Dorothea Brown married Captain Hemans, and is better known as Mrs. Hemans, the writer of "The Homes of England," "Casabianca," "The Pilgrim Fathers," and many other popular poems.³ Mr. Wagner was at North Hall in

1. Town. MS., 33, 679, Chetham Coll. Library.

2. Mannex, *Mid-Lancs.*

3. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

1792 ; but in 1799¹ John Hodson resided there, and remained until Ellerbeck Hall was built (about 1807). He was lessee only, and North Hall continued to descend with Worthington manor.²

Richard Fisher, afterwards of Bradley, was tenant in 1815, and Thomas Holcroft in 1832.

In the thirties of the last century, Captain Charles Hutchinson, R.N., was tenant of North Hall for a time. He was the son of the original editor of the "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson." Entering the navy in 1800, he had fifteen years war service. He served under Lord Cochrane (afterwards Earl of Dundonald) at the capture of the Basque Roads and in other actions. At the great review of the Allies at Spithead after the war, he was Flag Lieutenant to the Duke of Clarence (William IV.). He married Caroline, sister of Gardnor Baldwin, vicar of Leyland.³ He left North Hall in 1840, when the premises were described in advertising the tenancy. The demesne included 18 acres at 8 yards to the perch or rod.⁴

Edward Silvester occupied the Hall about 1840, with the Plantation, Higher Mean Field, Whalley Field, Billinge, Yet Carr and Roundlet, 44 acres in all.⁵ This family were generous benefactors to Chorley Church.⁶

COCKERSAND ABBEY. Thomas de Worthington gave to this monastery (before 1242) land bounded on one side by the boundary separating Langtree and Worthington, between the brook from Langtree (i.e. Perburn now Stars Brook) and the Harestone (Hoarstone). On the north it was bounded by this brook as far as the bridge over it, then along the highway (calcetum) from the bridge as far as Blacklache, and by Blacklache and Greenlache near Hungercroft back to the Harestone.

By another deed Thomas son of Robert de Worthington gave land (perhaps the same plot) called Trepcroft.

The bounds started from the land of St. Mary (i.e. Cockersand Abbey) in Langtree, following Perburn eastward to Greenlache which comes down from the vale between Hungercroft and Trepcroft, ascending Greenlache through the moss southward to the head of the vale, thence westward by ditches to the land of St. Mary, and foll-

1. Land Tax.

2. Correct *V.C.H.*

3. Inf. from his grandson, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson.

4. *Wigan Gaz.*, 20 Dec., '39; 24 Apr., '40.

5. Tithe Survey.

6. Wilson, *Chorley Church*, 128, 153. Tenant, 1927, H. Hodge, owner.

owing that land to Perburn water. A marginal note states that there is another charter of Trepcroft otherwise bounded, possibly an allusion to the deed given above.¹

It is evident that the Cockersand land was in the north-western corner of Worthington near Hic Bibe.

Before 1655 these fields were in the possession of the Langtree family. A 13th century rental² states that William de Worthington paid 6d. rent for Long Lee. Long Meadow (see the map) adjoins the brook, and was no doubt part of the land given to the Abbey. Thomas de Salchale and Roger his son, formerly the tenants, released this land and land in Langtree to the canons of Cockersand. Henry de Langtree son of Henry de Standish claimed to hold it by hereditary right about 1270.³

The Bradshagh family of Haigh had lands in the township. Mabel de Haigh (i.e. Lady Mabel of the Mab's Cross Legend, who was wife of Sir William de Bradshagh and daughter and heir of Hugh de Norris) quit-claimed a messuage and two caruates (*sic*, query two acres) in Worthington to Edmund de Nevill in 1318. This is a curious fine and it puzzled Dr. William Farrer.⁴ The extent of land, if we take the word caruates at its face value, is too great. Why is Mabel not described by her husband's surname?⁵ That we can answer by saying that he was outlawed on account of his share in the Banastre rebellion,⁶ and probably believed to be dead. Who then was the William de Bradshagh who "put in his claim" when the fine was made? Perhaps another William, and his next of kin. The other claimants were William de Worthington and Ellen de Rockley. The Rockleys, a Yorkshire family, had some land in this township. Joan daughter of Henry de Rockley granted the Lower Meadow in Worthington to Roger de Chisnall (i.e. of the Holt, across the Coppull boundary). It lay next Le Ome Ryding near Roger's house.⁷

Nevill was the sheriff, and is the very man whom one version of the Mab's Cross legend makes out to be the "Welsh Knight."

There is also a deed which records that William de Worthington gave Edmund de Nevill land in Worthington, "which William de

1. *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chet. Soc.) 512-13.

2. *Ibid.* 1224.

3. *Ibid.* 517; see also above p. 184.

4. *Lanc. Fines*, ii, 28.

5. P. 12.

6. See my booklet, *New Light on Mab's Cross*, Wigan Observer Office, 13.

7. Standish Deeds, Wigan Library, no. 32. The Rockleys held in Blackrod, *V.C.H. Lancs.*, v, 300 n.

Bradshagh holds of me for life." This looks like a confirmation of Mabel's grant to Nevill.

I have suggested that this agreement and fine mentioned above may have been a grant of land to the sheriff, made by Dame Mabel, in the hope of securing the King's pardon for her husband.¹ Nevill's daughter Isabel, and her husband, Robert de Prescot, had land in Worthington in 1361.²

The Langtree family held land in Worthington in 1519,³ while in 1628 and 1655 they claimed half the manors of Coppull and Worthington.⁴

They held the following fields in Worthington adjoining the Perburn (Hic Bibe Brook) in 1653, Moor Hey (N.W. corner of Worthington) and going eastward, Long Meadow, Five Shilling Meadow, Bridge Meadow, Swine Meadow, bounding on land occupied by Widow Mitchell. There were also Wheat Field (bounded by Moor Hey on the east and Rushey Field on the south), and Bastwell Close (bounded by Long Meadow in the north and adjoining Moor Hey on the west); 43 large acres in all.

The Dicconson family of Wrightington Hall acquired part at least of the Langtree estate in Coppull and Worthington, including Hic Bibe Farm. Hugh Dicconson leased a messuage in these townships (no doubt Hic Bibe farm) before 1685 to William Crooke of Coppull, as the latter's will mentions. In 1707 William Dicconson, attainted of high treason, had a messuage in Worthington in the tenure of Thomas Cowley, and one in Coppull.⁵

Two of the Diccons' fields in Worthington were sold to John Hodson of Ellerbeck with the Hic Bibe estate in 1809.

Before this, in 1729, Roger Dicconson of Wrightington had granted fields in Worthington called Ash Meadow, Mear Field and land in Daziefield to William Clayton of Adlington; these afterwards went with Talbot House. For the land this family retained see "Smalleys."⁶

James Anderton of Adlington, manufacturer, purchased several farms mentioned below from the Clayton family. They descended to his sons and daughter James and Peter Anderton, Mrs. Mary Watt.

1. Booklet cited in note 6, p. 223.

2. *V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi, 224 n. Correct the date.

3. Pal. of Lanc. Plea R. 128, m. 8.

4. Owen MSS., Manch. Libr. 39, 296.

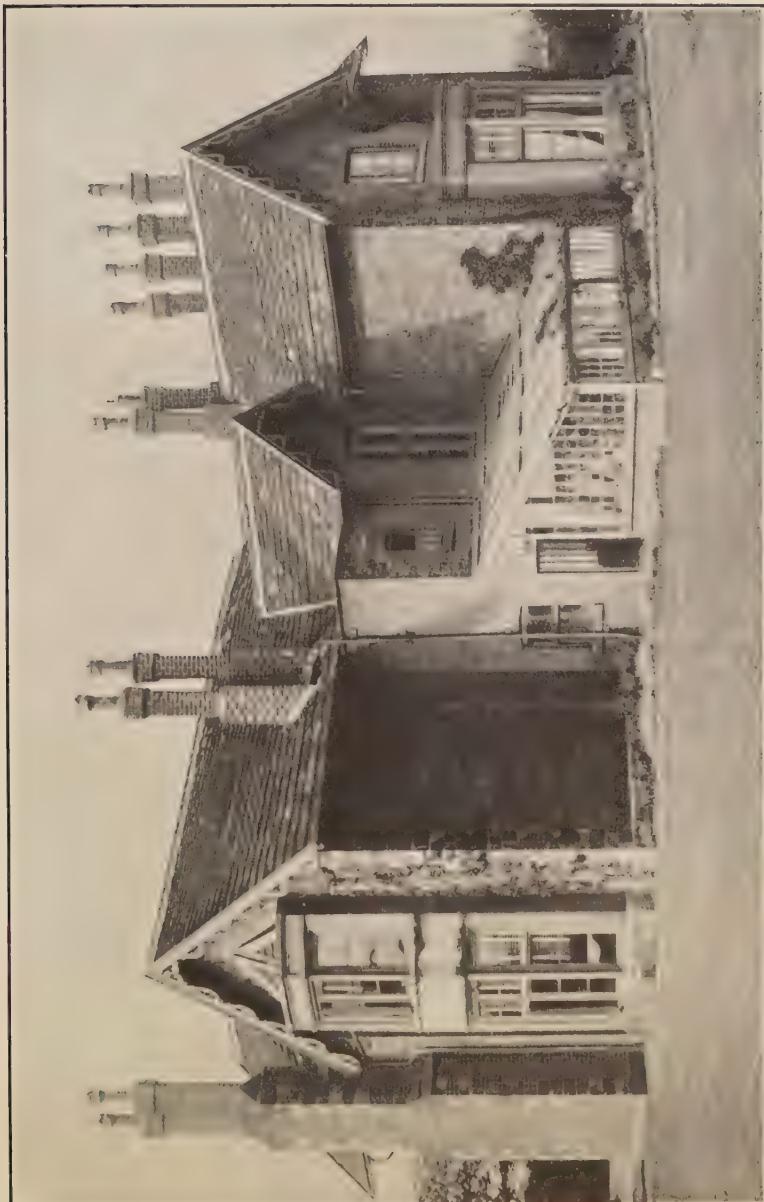
5. Lancs. Spec. Comsns., no. 1264.

6. Deeds Enr. at Preston, 3 and 4 Geo. II.

7. P. 229.

Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

BRADLEY HALL
LANGTREE



In 1858 a share was sold to the Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, and these lands formed part of the Ellerbeck estate. They comprised "Bradley Demesne in Worthington" (see Hamers Fields), Bibby's, Gorse Hall, Coppull Mill Bridge and Talbot House.¹ These were offered for sale in 1909.

The following houses were part of the manorial estate, and were offered for sale with the manor in 1832 but bought back by the Claytons: Worthington Hall occupied by John Ollerton; North Hall (T. Holcroft); Bore's (Joseph Darlington); The Cross (i.e. The Crow Inn) occupied by Henry Grundy; Black Lawyers (Wm. Lowe); cottages called Turner's and Heslem Hall, the Smithy (T. Alker); and the Water Paper Mill (Nathaniel Rigby); Wareing's (Joseph Chadwick).

BLACK LAWYERS is called Blackliars on a gravestone inside Standish Church. Margaret Law had the tenement in 1840 with a field called Black Lawyers, several fields named Fox Hall, and Great and Little Bradley Moor. The last-mentioned fields suggest that the farm was once part of the Bradley estate. There are two carved stones. One is inscribed 1617 NXIX; whether the X is intended for a full stop or capital F cannot be ascertained. Another stone has the date 1619 with two sets of initials, R H (or R I), and underneath, N J over F.

BORE'S HOUSE is perhaps from the surname Boore, found in the Church Register. Joseph Darlington held it in 1840 with Healy Croft, Billinge Meadow, and Nearer Boss Field with other land.

GORSE HALL. The Wareing family held this of the manor in the 18th century. Peter Ollerton following Peter Wareing was tenant of the Anderton family, who held it in 1840, with Great Green Moor, Rough Moor, Blackacres, Old House Crofts, and other fields. They had probably been part of Bradley Demesne. A field called the Paradise is mentioned in 1858.

HAMERS FIELDS, otherwise Eamorsfields, also belonged to the Andertons; it was described in 1858 as Bradley Demesne in Worthington. As part of Bradley no doubt it had been held by the Standishes of Duxbury. William Fisher was there in 1803. Joseph Darlington was leaseholder in 1840. Wm. Thorp was tenant in 1858 of "Emors Fields," when James Anderton sold his third share to the Cardwells.

WORTHINGTON MILL HOUSE, otherwise Manor House. This is a 17th century house, as the dated stone, now partly obliterated, makes evident; for long it descended with the manor of Standish.

1. Ellerbeck Deeds.

In 1708 Ralph Standish leased it to Seth Jolly, who on the sequestration of the Standish estates after the rebellion of 1715, claimed leasehold rights for the lives of his son James Jolly and Constance Blundell. There were then 15½ large acres; the lease rent was £1 5s. 9d. and the improved rent would have been £14.¹

Robert Bleakledge held Worthington Mill House of Mrs. Cecilia Towneley in 1764, together with Higher and Lower Walsh Hill, Brow Hey, the Mill Crofts, etc. The "lord's measure" then included at 8 yards to the perch, 17a. 3r. 11p., including 16a. 2r. 26p. pasture land; the statute measure was 37a. 2r. 32p., including 35a. 1r. 22p. In the rental of 1778 it was described as leased to William Walmsley for three lives, at a reserved rent of two guineas, with one day's leading manure or 2s. 6d., half a day harrowing, or 1s. 3d., one day shearing or 6d., the lessee to keep game cock and hunting dog for the lessor. The estate was Richard Irlam's tenement in 1817; and William Irlam was leaving in 1841. It was afterwards held with the Paper Mill by the Crompton and Rideout families.²

Part of the Bleach and Dye Works was on land originally belonging this tenement, and this part was offered for sale with the Standish estate in 1921.

The "Manor House," (i.e. Mill House) was also offered for sale, with land on both sides of the highway.

There is little doubt that Worthington Mill House was part of the endowment of the Chantry of the Holy Rood at Standish Church, which was founded by the Standish family of Arley in Blackrod.³

By a deed dated at Worthington in 1483, Peter Standish of Arley granted to two chaplains the messuage and land which James Caucey held of him in Worthington with fields in Blackrod.⁴ The Standish of Arley estate had come in part from the Walsh family, which no doubt explains the field-name Walsh Hill mentioned above. In 1362 William le Walsh of Arley granted to Robert son of Edmund de Standish all his land in Blackrod and Worthington and the dower of Ellen his mother there.⁵

At the dissolution of the Chantries, Edward Rigby was a tenant in Worthington of land forming part of the endowment of the Holy Rood Chantry; he paid a rent of 21s.⁶ The lands of this Chantry

1. Forfeited Estate Papers, S. 65.

2. See p. 227.

3. P. 117.

4. Standish D., Wigan Libr., no. 181.

5. Ib., no. 78, Earwaker, St. D. no. LI.

6. P. 117.

were sold by the Crown in 1550 to William Peace and Nicholas Spakeman,¹ but they came into the hands of the Fleetwood family. William Fleetwood sold a messuage in Worthington to Edward Standish of Standish in 1574; the tenant was James Rigby and he leased the tenement from the purchaser for the lives of himself and his wife Margery.²

WORTHINGTON MILL, now **THE STANDISH WORKS**. The water mill of Worthington on the Douglas is mentioned in 1348,³ and occurs from time to time in the inquisitions and settlements of the manorial family. Kuerden refers to it about 1690. The Clayton family were proprietors in 1782, when James Radcliffe was tenant. Robert Crompton was there in 1791, and no doubt this family, who had a mill at Farnworth, had already begun paper-making at Worthington.⁴ The name Crompton is found in connection with Coppull Mill Bridge much earlier.⁵ A lease was granted in 1807 for the lives of Ellis, John, and Robert Crompton, then children. Robert Crompton, paper-maker by patent machinery, is mentioned in 1824.⁶ The water Paper Mill was included in the Clayton family sale in 1832, but secured by General Browne Clayton. T. B. Crompton resided at Standish Hall in 1839.

Thomas Bonsor Crompton of Farnworth advertised the Paper Mill at Worthington in 1840 with 7 paper engines, 3 turned by a water wheel, and 3 by steam engines of 20 h.p., and 2 other paper machines turned by an engine, to be let or sold; the iron water wheel was also on sale.⁷ Mr. Crompton agreed with the rector to divert water from the brook in Little Riding Field (glebe) to the Paper Mill in 1843.⁸

W. J. Rideout, proprietor of the "Morning Post," had the Paper Mill in 1859.⁹ Dues were paid to the rector from Rideout's land in 1882, and from the Paper Mill in the following year.¹⁰ A part of the mill was on land belonging to the Standish family, and appurtenant to Worthington Mill House.

The Standish Works has been mentioned above.¹¹

1. Patent 4 Edw. vi, pt. 8, m. 10.

2. Kuerden MSS., ii, 245b.; iii, W 31.

3. Standish D., Wigan Libr., no. 62; Earwaker, XXXV.

4. Land Tax.

5. P. 228. cf. *V. C. H. Lanc.*, ii, 407.

6. *Directory*.

7. *Wigan Gazette*, 19 April 1839; 9 Oct., 1840.

8. Canon Brandreth's Diary.

9. Inf. from Mr. J. M. Ainscough.

10. Brandreth's Diary.

11. P. 155. Additional information from the Company: Papermaking ceased in 1883, and the following year bleaching was commenced by T. Taylor and Co., Ltd. The style of the firm was altered to the Standish Co., Ltd., in 1886. The works was taken over by the Bradford Dyers' Associated, Ltd., in 1899, for in the meantime dyeing had been introduced. In 1907, the bleaching trade was discontinued.

COPPULL MILL BRIDGE FARM is in Worthington, and went with the manor. Towards the close of the 17th century the Fisher family appears to have had a building lease. A stone on the house front is inscribed F.I.L. 1694, no doubt for John Fisher, yeoman,¹ and his wife. Rev. John Fisher, Benedictine, who served as chaplain at Standish Hall in 1743 and afterwards at Holme Hall, Spalding Moor, was born at Mill Bridge.²

After the Rebellion of 1715, Lydia Rycroft had a share in the lease; John Crompton was the tenant.³ His name also occurs in 1763.

James Aspinall was there in 1782;⁴ and about 1840 Benjamin Aspinall held the farm, with Crabtree Hey, Middle Field, Further Croft, Great Pasture, Brook Meadow, Orchard Meadow, Three Nook Meadow and Horse Hey. Before this date the land had been sold to the Anderton of Adlington family by the Claytons, and James and Peter Anderton and Thomas Watts possessed it jointly.

In 1858 the Cardwell family of Ellerbeck purchased a share (and afterwards the whole) of the estate. At this time the following fields are named together with some already mentioned, Lower and Higher Mill Meadows, Moss Meadow, Brick Kiln Hey, Bean Acre, Nightingale Hey. The farm was offered for sale with the Ellerbeck estate in 1909.⁵

BIBBY'S FARM. This estate passed from the Claytons to the Andertons, and to the Cardwells in a similar way to Mill Bridge.

John Tongue was tenant in 1789 under Sir Richard Clayton.

John Bibby, gentleman, who died in 1814, was related to the Bibbys of shipping fame. His daughter Sarah married Captain George La French of the ship "Joseph."⁶

The fields, about 1840, when James Hart held Bibby's of the Anderton family, were Kiln Croft, Barn Croft, Lower Meadow, Car Meadow, Meadow Hey, Orchard Meadow, Well Meadow, Barn Hey, Three Nook, Marled Hey and the two Sneed Moors (or Smeeth Moor on 1843 map). Causey Meadow is also mentioned in 1858, when Thomas Hampson held the farm of the Cardwells.

A field called Lower Meadow next the Ome Ryding, near the house of Roger Chisnall, was released to him by Joan daughter of Henry de

1. Will proved at Chester, 1696.

2. *Calh. Rec. Soc. Misc.*, iv, 272.

3. P. 30, 231.

4. P. 215.

5. Tenants, Charles Rigby, 1863; William Rigby, 1909. Details from Ellerbeck Deeds.

6. *The Mellards and Bibbys*, pp. 220, 221.

Rockeleg in 1320.¹ "Causey" may mean "causeway." Roger de Chisenhale granted in 1336 to Sir Henry le Waleys, rector of Standish, 3 acres 29 p. meadow in Worthington, lying between the "poliford" and the "caucee" of Roger, for 6 years, with reversion after Henry's death within the term to John son of Alice de Standish. If Roger or his friends do damage there by the chace, compensation shall be given in herbage or hay by the view of honest men.²

On the other hand Causey is the name of a local family; Thomas Causey of Worthington, schoolmaster, occurs in 1696.³

SMALLEY'S. Thomas Smalley was tenant of William Dicconson, esquire, here in 1791; two years before this the farm was in lease to Edward Standish and the tenant was Peter Holcroft. In 1831 John Bradshaw occupied the farm under Charles Dicconson (Scarisbrick), and ten years later held it with fields named Higher and Lower Moor Hey, Wheatfield, Long Rough, and others, over 30 acres.

It is evident that part of this land was originally in possession of Cockersand Abbey.⁴

TALBOT HOUSE was part of the estate of Sir Robert Clayton in 1830; John Pennington was tenant. With other land it passed to James Anderton, whose sons and son-in-law, Thomas Watts, held it in 1858 when Cardwells of the Ellerbeck estate bought a share. Jane Ollerton was then tenant, and the fields included Robin's Croft, Swine Meadow, Further Robins, Crabtree Hey, Ash Meadow, Daisy Field, Nut Piece.

Several of the fields belonging this farm in 1840, i.e. Swine Meadow, Five Shilling Field, Bridge Meadow, had been part of the Langtree family estate in 1653. Daisy Field was given to the Claytons in exchange by the Dicconsions.

WATERGATE COTTAGE stands north of Bore's House; White Bridge House went with Worthington Hall farm.

The **WHITE CROW INN** is near to the Crow Fields in Coppull. An alternative name in 1832 was The Cross.

1. Standish D., Wigan Libr., no. 32. For Rockley f. see p. 223.

2. *Ibid.* no. 51. Earwaker, no. XXIV.

3. *Chester Marr. Lic.* (L. & C. Rec. Soc. 77), p. 304.

4. P. 222.

WRENNALL'S FARM was held of the manor by Thomas Dickinson in 1840. The fields included North Hall Crofts, Stoney Earth and Fulmont-riding.

Alan de Worthington demised land called Fulmo Riding to Hugh de Standish of Duxbury for life in 25 Edward III.¹

SURVEYS. Worthington and Coppull were sometimes jointly assessed for rates and taxes. William de Worthington paid to the subsidy of 1332;² Richard Worthington paid in 1525 and in 1542.³

Towards the rebuilding of Standish Church in 1582 Thomas Worthington, who gave £6 was the largest contributor in the township. Possibly his father, Edward, whose name we should have expected to see, was absent; but he is mentioned at the settling of accounts, in January, 1585-6. The wife of John Holcroft paid £2 16s., no doubt for part of the Bradley estate, which this family had on lease. Roger Isherwood paid £2 4s. 7d.; and John Langtree £2; he was a younger son of Gilbert Langtree, esquire. The other contributors were Richard Nightingall, the wife of Thomas Barnes, Henry Bibby, Edward Rigby, Richard Grenaigne, John Lowe, William Walthew.⁴

Constables for Coppull and Worthington jointly were appointed in the 17th century, including Henry Kearsley 1650, Roger Haydock 1654, Richard Pilkington 1655.⁵

Mr. Worthington paid on 4 hearths in 1666, Thomas Waring for 5, Richard Smalley for 3; total hearths assessed 23. In 1667, Thomas Wareing (3), Hugh Smalley (2), Wm. Worthington, gent. (1), Roger Haydock (1), are mentioned; and in 1670 Alex Cossey (2), Roger Monks (2), replacing Edmund Atherton.⁶

Edward Standish of Worthington, gent., purchased land in Lymm from Edward Standish, esq. in 1679;⁷ in the following year Edward Standish and Frances his wife were recusants in Worthington.⁸

Only two recusants were reported in 1706, Thomas Steenson, a wisket maker, and his wife.

1. Kuerden MS., vi, 96 d.

2. *Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, 31, p 42.

3. Subs. 130/86; 130/126.

4. Church Rebuilding Rentals at Standish Church.

5. Misc. D. Enrolled at Preston; in bdle. 19, Geo. II, by error.

6. Subs. 250, nos. 9, 13, 10.

7. Lancs. Deeds, C. 122, Manch. Pub. Lib.

8. Chester Episc. Registry.

Two Roman Catholics, probably leaseholders, registered their interest in Worthington in 1717. John Bullen, yeoman, had a life interest in a messuage there; but he himself was resident in Ince. His lease rent was 4s., and four days' shearing in harvest by an able reaper or 2s., one day's filling manure or 6d., the messuage was sub-let by him to William Turner for seven years from Candlemas 1714 at a rack rent of £7.

Lydia Rycroft of Aspull, widow, had an interest in a third part of a messuage in Worthington called Coppull Milne Bridge Tenement and about twenty acres. John Crompton was tenant at a rent of £24.

Edward Townley Standish registered a messuage (Worthington Mill Farm) in 1778. It had been leased to William Walmsley for three lives at a reserved rent of two guineas with a day's leading manure or 2s. 6d., half a day's harrowing or 1s. 3d., one day's shearing or 6d., the lessee to keep dog and cock.³

In 1754 there were 17 Church of England, 2 Dissenting and 2 Roman Catholic families.⁴ Ten years later there were 16 families, and 71 inhabitants, all Church of England. At the same time the heads of families were George Pennington,* John Crompton, Ralph Banks, Ann Bibby, Henry, Thomas and Richard Wareing, Major Clayton,* Edward Hesketh, James Jolley, John Pilkington,* Thomas Corner, John Hart, Thomas Livesey*, Roger Lee. Those marked with an asterisk kept more than one servant.⁵

The Land Tax returns⁶ in 1782-89 indicate only about 15 houses, the largest being the Hall and North Hall.

In 1832 there were 19 families, of which one was Roman Catholic; 125 inhabitants in all. The blacksmith and wheelwright lived at Water Gate, houses deriving their title from the old name for the highway. There were two householders who were papermakers, a weaver at White Bridge, an innkeeper at White Crow; practically all the rest were farmers.⁷ Out of 44 children under 16, of whom 15 were under 5, only 11 attended a Day School, and 12 went to a Sunday School.

1. R. C. Registration of Estates at Preston, 4th Roll, no. 436.

2. *Ibid.* no. 438.

3. *Ibid.* B. x, 10.

4. Perryn MSS.

5. *Ibid.*

6. At Preston Sessions House.

7. Hodgson's Census at Standish Church.

A Mail Robbery took place at Worthington in 1799. On the highway between the mill (now the Dyeworks) and the Hall, one snowy morning (29 December) while it was still dark, the post-boy carrying the mail on horseback from Wigan to Chorley was stopped by a man on foot who threatened him with a sword. The post-boy having dismounted, the robber rode off with the bags. A reward of £240 was offered for information that would convict the thief.

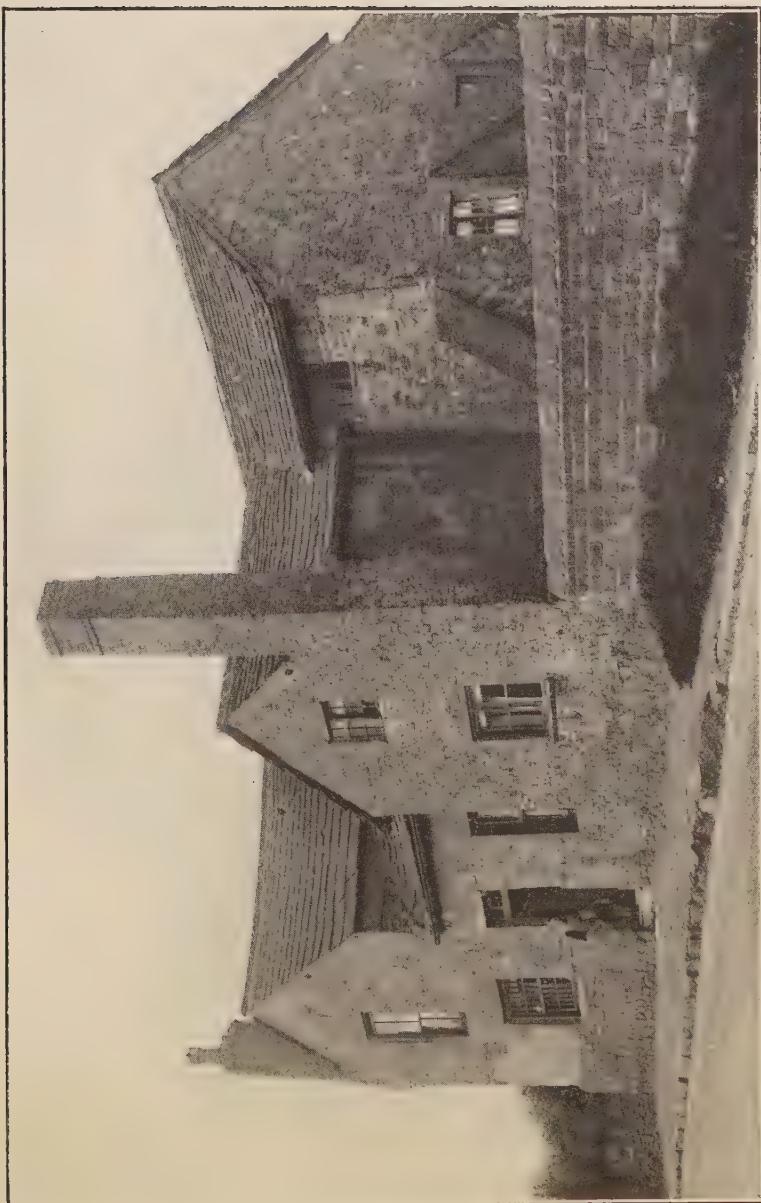
It afterwards transpired that the culprit was John Nutcher, who had used a sword belonging to Captain Gatley, a lodger with his parents. The officer was then away from home, but the discovery of the scabbard, which had fallen in the struggle, and was now taken to the Post Office, alarmed the thief. His father had a friend who was a clever mechanic, James Skirrow, a Wigan clock-maker; and this friend was induced to fashion a scabbard similar to the one belonging to the Captain. This was done so successfully that the officer did not notice any difference. In return for his help Skirrow obtained Nutcher's promise to restore the stolen mail. Time passed and the affair blew over.

The thief married, and before long quarrelled with his wife. She had heard from her mother-in-law about the robbery; and now in revenge and through avarice disclosed the crime and claimed a share of the reward. This eventually led to the conviction of John Nutcher, who was tried at Lancaster and sentenced to death in 1802. In "The Story of a Crime," an account of the affair was given by William Edmondson, a son-in-law of Mr. Skirrow.¹

1. Pub. by S. Butler, Altringham, 1895; copy in Manchester Pub. Lib. See also Wheeler's *Manchester Chronicle*, 4 and 11 Jan., 1800; 24 Apr., 1802.

Kindly contributed by Rev. C. W. N. Hutton

OLD SEVEN STARS INN
LANGTREE



APPENDIX A

KEY TO NUMBERS ON THE MAPS OF STANDISH-WITH-LANGTREE.

It should be noted that *all* these numbers do not appear on the portions of the old estate plan that are reproduced. The Map or Plan is dated 1763. The Survey of Lands accompanying the Map is dated 1764; both are by John Occleshaw for Mrs. Towneley of Standish.

The Abstract below may be compared with the earlier Survey given in Appendix B. The names in brackets are modern equivalents.

1. Standish Hall Demesne. 2 Jas. Rainford, The Mill etc. and 3 for Lower Berley. 4 Hen. Rigby for part of Park Brook. 5 Ed. Slayter. 6 T. Milner, part of Brimiley. 7 T. Milner, senr., Boar's Head. 8 Ralph Cooper, Seddon's Croft. 9 Will. Halton, New House (i.e. Strickland). 10 Rich. Occleshaw, Old Hall (east) Langtree. 11 Peter Robinson, New Hall (west) Langtree. 12 Robt. Chamberlain, Duxbury's. 13 and 14 Jas. Taylor (Standish Wood Folds). 15 Jas. Taylor, Round Moor. 16 Stephen Sandford (Hilton's, Standish Wood). 17 Hugh Forshaw (Speckled Holly). 18 Thos. Bibby (gone). 19 Thos. Brown (Lower Folds). 20 Jno. Rothwell and Jas. Glover, Fradsham's. 21 Jas. Rainford (Birley Wood). 22 Peter Worsley (Fairhurst's, Lower Ground). 23 Roger Grimshaw (Rigby's). 24 Sam Potter, Marshes (Weston House). 25 Jonathan Rigby (Evan Farm). 26 Mr. Will. Latham (Giants Hall). 27 Mrs. Taylor, Brochal's. 28 T. Martlew, Wakefield's. 29 T. Martlew, Lower House (gone). 30 John Seddon, cottage. 31 Mrs. Grimalston, jun., Limbrick. 32 Mr. Walmsley (now Limes Farm). 33 Will Chamberlain, Barker's. 34 His house in the Town, etc. 35 Jas Jolly for Barron's, a cottage. 36 Jas. Jolly (Ince Bridge). 37 Will. Winstanley (cottages). 38 Seth Jolly, Mill Crofts, etc. 39 Jas. Woods, Fairhurst's. 40 Mr. Rich. Guest. 41 Mr. Banks (Highfield). 42 Jno. Walsh (South Villa). 43 H. Heaton (cottages). 44 Agnes Harvey, cottages. 45 Hugh Holding, house. 46 Mr. Wm. Rigby, Malt Kiln. 47 Mr. Jno. Platt, 2 houses and another in Town. 48 R. Carter (gone). 49 Jas. Standish (Jane Standish's house). 49 Mrs. Grimalston, Stockley Hill (Hermitage).

51 Ed. Standish, Windy Harbour. 52 Ed. Slayter. 53 Will Read (Bowling Green). 54 Late Barron's heirs, 3 Cisley Crofts. 55 and 56 P. Greenwell (Gunnell's Fold and Aspinall's). 57 Grace Slater. 58. Jno. Marsden, the Round Moor (at Almond Brook). 59 Jane Foster for Cowes. 60 Hen Gleast (? gone). 61 Jas. Marsden (Almond Brook). 62 H. Fisher (Cat i' th' Window Farm). 63 Jno. Heald, Barron's (Cat i' th' Window Cottage). 64 Mr. John Wareing. 65, 66 T. Smith, cottage and fields. 67-70 Eliz. Marsden, Public House (Black Bull), Dyer's, Randle's, Moor Ground. 71 T. Walley (Black Horse Farm, Almond Brook). 72 Jane Halliwell, cottages. 73 John Fairhurst, cottages. 74 Widow Cross for Greens (Primrose Hill). 75 Mrs. Norris (Richardson's). 76, 77 Mr. Robert Bradley. 78 Edward Walmsley, land near Robin Hill. 79 Will Chisnall (Pipe Shop). 80 Henry Aspinall (near Robin Hill). 81 Jas. Heaton, collier, house and crofts. 82 Widow Thompson. 83 John Houlcroft. 84 Mrs. Mitchell (near Almond Brook). 85-86 Will Orford, nr. Potter House, etc. 87 John Herbinson (Potter House). 88 James Dauber, land. 89 Mr. John Whalley for Seven Stars (Old). 90 His house and shop in the town; and garden called Stanley Castle. 91 Mary Pilkington. 92 Jas. Fisher. 93 John Whalley (Chadwick Farm). 94 J. Scott. 95 Rich. Occleshaw (for Tyrer's Pepper Lane Farm). 96 Rich. Occleshaw for Baldwin's (Saddle Hill). 97 H. Fox. 98 Wm. Smith (Langtree Bar). 99 T. Smith, jun. (opp. Chadwick's, gone). 100 Ralph Cross (Cross Heys Farm); 101 His house in town. 102, 103 Robert Wareing, Langtree Dam. 104 Miss Haydock, two houses (Eagle and Child and another) and land in Bradley Lane. 105-7, Mr. Smalley (Mr. S. Hale's). 108 Jas. Heaton (Langtree Bank, gone); 109 His house in town. 110 Thos. Shaw. 111 Roger Foster. 112 Edward Heys, a house, 5 dwellings, etc. 113 Mr. John Ugnall, a Public House (Wheatsheaf). 114 Wm. Parkinson. 115 Wm. Rutter, house, shop, and building over the way adjoining 113. 116 Ed. Chamberlain. 117 Nich. Mather, houses part lately built and part formerly Jas. Winstandleys. 118 A new house formerly Skellens. 119 Mr. John Richardson, a house, stable and Lower School Croft. 120 Tim. Parkinson. 122 Mr. Jos. Hodgkinson, Public House. 123 W. Milner, Butcher's Shop. 124 Jas. Jolly, house, shop and Sim Field. 125 Ed. Fisher, Esq. (Whitehall). 126 Peter Heaton. 127 John Marsden. 128 Wid. Greenhalgh. 129 P. Marsden. 130 Ab. Kershaw.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY OF 1755, AND KEY TO THE HOUSES, ETC.

A Survey and Valuation of Standish-with-Langtree was taken in 1755 by order of Quarter Sessions. It was in two parts General and Particular. The former remained unaltered until 1784 when copied by the rector. In the second part the names of tenants had been changed when necessary and some slight redistribution made where tenements were divided. The field names are given with value per acre in the case of each field, acreage of the field, and its annual value. The valuation appears to have been kept in force for a long period.¹

In the following extracts the names of rate-payers and annual value are taken from the unaltered part of the survey for 1755 ; the extent is from the Particular or detailed portion. The identifications, with modern names, are here added for the convenience of the reader. The acre is the large customary measure.

Ratepayers, 1755.	Extent.	Annual				Modern Names. ²
		a.	r.	p.	£	
Ralph Standish for						
Demesne	109	1	0	...120	9	6 ...The Hall.
Do. Mill 8	0	0 ...Near the Hall.
Do. Mr. Hull's ...	49	0	0	... 49	18	0 ...Strickland.
Do. Brimiley	25	0	0	... 35	2	0 ...Brimelow.
Do. Langtree Hall	51	0	0	... 64	18	6 ...Langtree Hall E.
Do. New Hall ...	31	0	0	... 35	5	0 ...Langtree Hall W.
Do. Coal Mine 50	0	0 ...
Rev. Mr. Pilgrim's						
Demesne ...	94	3	20	...100	1	0 ...Rectory.
Do. John Sherlock's	9	2	0	... 14	6	0 ...Bessy's Well.
Do. Lathom's ...	11	0	20	... 12	17	6 ...Brookside.
Do. Moody House				... 7	12	6 ...Moody House.
Do. Smith's	4	1	20	... 12	10	0 ...Black Horse.

1. Perryn MSS., MB, in possession of Mr. J. M. Ainscough, Parbold.

2. Added by T.C.P.

				Annual		
Ratepayers, 1755.	Extent.		Value.		Modern Name.	
	a. r. p.		£ s. d.			
Rev. Mr. Pilgrim's						
Do. Widow Orford's	...	7 2 0	...	Near Black Horse (gone)		
Do. The Tithes 45 0 0	...			
Do. Part of Boy's		... 2 10 0	...			
George Allanson, esq.	40 2 0	... 38 14 0	...	Bradley.		
John Hamerton, esq.						
for Thompson's ...	36 0 0	... 37 5 0	...	Thompson House.		
Do. Grime House	6 0 0	... 9 7 0	...	Graham House.		
Mr. John Walmsley..	34 3 0	... 53 10 0	...	Wigan Lane House, now Limes Farm.		
Mr. Heys	20 2 0	... 38 7 0	...	Boar's Head.		
Mrs. Grimbalston ...	18 2 0	... 23 10 0	...	Limbrick.		
Mr. Ralph Baldwin's						
heirs	27 3 0	... 29 0 6	...	Round Moor.		
Mr. Banks	9 1 0	... 10 13 6	...	Highfield.		
Thos. Barker	18 0 0	... 22 13 0	...	Barker's, Ince Bridge		
Edward Jolley for all	18 1 0	... 23 3 6	...	Lurdin Lane.		
Jas. Jolley & for Mill	16 1 0	... 24 0 0	...	Jolly Mill, etc.		
Wm. Winstanley ...	7 0 0	... 9 15 0	...	Lurdin Lane Cottages		
James Woods	19 1 0	... 20 11 0	...	Fairhurst House.		
Mr. Wareing's land	6 2 0	... 9 2 6	...	In Grove.		
Do. Moorland						
tenement ...	5 1 0	... 9 5 0	...	Site of Seven Stars in village.		
Dorothy Chamberlain's	4 2 20	... 7 16 6	...	Morris's House in Grove.		
Mr. Guest (Gt. Heys)	13 1 0	... 20 17 6	...	Near Horse Shoe.		
John Welch's heirs...	13 1 0	... 21 15 0	...	South Villa.		
John Rigby and Malt						
Kiln	7 0 19	... 24 16 6	...	Malt Kiln.		
Robert Wareing ...	13 2 0	... 18 9 0	...	Langtree Dam.		
Henry Wareing ...	10 0 20	... 17 11 0	...	Broomfield.		
Miss Haydock	10 2 0	... 24 9 6	...	Eagle and Child and land.		
Rich. Cross for Mr.						
Smalley's.....		... 7 0 0	...	Mr. S. Hale's shop.		
Do. Finch & Whal-						
ley's	7 13 0	... 14 2 6	...	Near above.		
Do. Green's	16 2 20	... 21 11 6	...	Primrose Hill.		

Ratepayers, 1755.	Extent. a. r. p.	Value. £ s. d.	Annual		Modern Name.
Mr. Ugnall for all 24 15 0	...	Wheat Sheaf, etc.	
The Alms House ...	2 2 20	... 7 12 6	...	Near the Delf.	
Thos. Smith for all 22 0 0	...	Langtree Bank.	
Rich. Occleshaw ...	9 1 0	... 13 1 5	...	Saddle Hill.	
Mr. Bradley both ...	12 2 10	... 18 11 6	...	Near Langtree Bar (gone) and land.	
James Heaton 3 0 0	...		
James Heaton in town		... 3 5 0	...		
Wm. Smith	8 2 0	... 10 7 6	...	Langtree Bar, opp. Pepper Lane end.	
Mr. Joseph Haydock's					
land	7 1 0	... 8 8 8	...	Near Hic bibe.	
Do. his tenement	7 3 0	... 11 8 0	...	Opp. Chadwick Farm (gone).	
Mr. Oliver Whalley's					
land	19 1 0	... 31 14 6	...	New Seven Stars (Langtree).	
Do. his tenement	4 3 0	... 15 2 0	...	Old Seven Stars.	
Do. his house in					
the town 5 10 0	...		
Ralph Cross	13 1 0	... 17 5 0	...	Cross Farm.	
Thos. Whalley for all 18	1 0	... 24 17 6	...	Chadwick Farm (Gills).	
John Scott for all ...	6 3 0	... 10 7 6	...	Pepper Lane (gone).	
Richard Tyrer	5 0 0	... 7 13 0	...	Pepper Lane Farm.	
James Fox	0 2 0	... 1 10 0	...		
Bryan Chisnall	7 2 4	... 10 4 0	...	Pipe Shop, Pepper Lane.	
James Dawber	5 0 0	... 4 16 0	...	Land.	
John Herbison	20 3 0	... 20 7 6	...	Potter House.	
Wm. Orford	2 0 20	... 4 0 6	...	Nr. Potter House.	
Miss Mitchell	7 0 0	... 10 5 0	...	Near Almond Brook (ruin).	
John Houlcroft	2 2 0	... 5 17 6	...		
Hen. Aspinall	5 2 0	... 9 0 0	...	Mr. C. Griffith's Robin Hill.	
Mr. Norris	6 0 0	... 10 0 0	...	Richardson's off Pepper Lane.	
Edward Walmsley	10 0 0	... 14 12 6	...	Finch's, near Robin Hill.	

Ratepayers 1755.	Extent. a. r. p.	Value. £ s. d.	Annual		Modern Name.
Henry Gleast	7 0 0	...		In Pepper Lane.
James Marsden	10 2 0	14 4 0	...		Almond Brook Farm (ruined).
Widow Fisher	6 0 0	8 5 6	...		
Widow Foster	1 1 0	3 15 6	...		Gorsey Brow.
John Marsden the Round Moor..	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	Nr.	
John Slater's	2 3 0	5 3 0	...	Below "Windy" Har- bour (gone).	
Thomas Whalley ...	7 3 20	10 4 6	...	Black Horse Farm, Almond Brook.	
John Baron for all ...	9 2 0	17 4 0	...	Cat i' th' Window Cottage.	
Thos. Martlew	12 3 0	17 17 6	...	Wakefield's.	
Do. Rigby's	16 2 0	17 6 10	...	Nr. ,,, (gone).	
Peter Greenwell for both	16 1 30	27 18 6	...	Gunnell's Folds.	
Wm. Halliwell	1 1 10	3 16 0	...	Opposite Cat i' th' Window.	
Wm. Read	10 0 20	13 17 0	...	Isolation Hospital.	
Mrs. Grimbalston, sen.	2 0	19 14 0	...	Hermitage.	
James Standish ...	19 3 20	14 4 6	...	Jane Standish House Windy Harbour.	
Robert Carter	11 0 0	14 10 0	...	In Beech Walks (gone).	
John Platt for all ...	10 3 20	15 10 0	...	Thatched Cottage.	
Charles Taylor's land		...	11 15 0	...	
Do. tenement, Brick House...	3 0	6 7 6	...	Whitehall.	
James Jolly for all....		...	7 1 0	...	House in Cross Street, etc.
Eliz. Marsden with two meadows	9 0 0	...	
Do. cottage & croft		...	2 8 0	...	
Do. Dyer's house..		...	4 0 0	...	Black Bull.
Theo. Taylor's tene- ment	2 10	8 5 0	...		
Do. brickcroft ...	6 2	10 6	...		
Mr. Richardson for all	3 0	7 6 0	...	Schoolmaster's House, etc.	

Ratepayers, 1755.	Extent.	Annual			Modern Name.			
		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	
James Taylor.....	23	1	0	...	30	10	6	...Higher Standish Wood Fold.
Mrs. Taylor	19	3	0	...	22	5	0	...Brockholes.
Mr. Stephen Sand- ford	14	3	0	...	22	3	6	...Hilton's, Standish Wood Folds.
Fradsham's	33	1	20	...	31	0	0	...Frodsham's.
Ralph Rainford for both	5	1	0	...	8	11	0	...Birley Wood.
Widow Grimshaw	20	0	0	...	26	10	6	...Rigby Farm, near Crooke.
Samuel Potter (later (Doncaster's)	12	2	0	...	19	7	0	...Weston House.
Jonathan Rigby ...	11	2	0	...	18	10	6	...Evan Farm, near Crooke.
Peter Worsley	22	3	0	...	20	16	0	...Fairhurst Farm (Lower Ground).
Wm. Latham	29	0	0	...	45	15	0	...Giants Hall.
Thos. Bibby	16	3	0	...	24	12	0	...In Standish Wood Folds (gone).
Thos. Brown	16	2	0	...	23	11	6	...Lower Folds.
Hugh Forshaw	9	1	0	...	13	9	6	...Speckled Holly.

The remaining items in the survey of 1755 were chiefly cottages. In estimating the size of the farms the difference between the customary (10240 sq. yds) and statute acre (4840) must be remembered. The total annual value of the united township was £2112 12s. 8d. The average value of land, which in 1717 was about 20s. an acre, had risen appreciably, though much rough land was still worth as little or even less. The annual value of meadow land was 30s. to 50s.; woods 7s. or 8s. Land near the "town" rose to 60s. or even 80s. The demesne mill, as stated, was worth yearly £8, Jolly Mill £4 7s. 6d., the Malt Kiln £10, an inn £7 (Old Seven Stars) or £8 (Boar's Head), an average farm-house 30s. These figures justify Aikin's statement in 1795 that "land lets from 35s. to 50s. per acre of 8 yards to the rod, and a little particularly rich at £3."¹ In the Lower Ground, farms such as Fradsham's and Rigby House were already badly damaged by mining operations in the 18th century.²

1. *Country Round Manchester*, 291-3.

2. Standish Estate Terrier, in Wigan Library notes.

APPENDIX C

THE CASE OF STANDISH CHURCH

The following document which is amongst the papers of H. Swinburne in the Rawlinson MSS., in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, was transcribed for *Lancs. and Ches. Loc. Gleanings*, ii, 165, but the printed copy is incorrect. Accordingly a fresh collation has been made. See page 58 above. I am indebted to Dr. H. H. E. Craster, of the Bodleian, for the first paragraph. The date is after 1603, and not later than 1610.

THE CASE.

The parishe Churche of Standish within the diocese of Chester being ruined and fallen downe except the steeple [*the three last words are written above the following, which are deleted*]—for the most part (except the steeple and some part of the old walles)] was re-edified and builded againe vpon the same ground where it stood before, and within the same Church yeard [*the following words are deleted*]—and with the same stones that were part of the said ruined churche so farr as they could serve and extend for the new building], which Churche [Churche interlined] was made larger and wider then the old ruined churche by a yeard on the northe side [*northe interlined, and side altered from sides*], but not longer then it was before, the steeple still standing [*deleted addition*]—and some other part of the old wall] as is aforesaid, whereupon these severall questions are propounded and answered as followeth.

QUESTIONS WITH THE ANSWERS.

I. Inprimis wether the said Churche of Standish being ruined and reedified as is aforesaid ought to enjoy the priviledges belonging to the old church before it was ruined.*

I am of opinion that it ought, for being reedified vpon the same place and ground where it stood before [*deleted*] : and with the same matter and stones of the ruined church for the most part] and

* Mr. A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A., calls attention to the earthquakes of 1574 and 1580, the former especially, as possible causes of the ruination of the Church. *Chron and Hist. Acc. of Earthquakes* by Z. Grey, 1750, p. 52. *Theory and Hist. of Earthquakes*, c. 1760, p. 15. See above, p. 55.

consequently surrogated in liew or stead of the former, yt doth participate and ought to enioy the privileges of the ancient churche. Quia surrogatum sapit naturam surrogati. [Marginal entry in another hand: Pan: in c: abbate de verb: sig: extra: n: 17. Boer: decis: 212, n: 14. Jacobin: de sancto Georgio tract: de Roydis. fo: 123 n: 50.]

2. Item, whether the church reedified be a new church, or to be esteemed the old church.

In respect of the ground wheron it is builded [*deleted*]—and of the matter wherwith it was for the most part reedified] yt may be esteemed the same that formerly it was: But in respect of the forme being made larger then it was with some other alteracions, yt may be deemed a newe church: [*deleted*—And so in some respect it is the same that it was, and in some other respect not the same:] But this question is more curiose then commodious for any greate vse to be made thereof, for though it had bene vtterly destroyed: yet being built on the same ground in stede of the former [*these last five words written over the following which are deleted*: and for the most part reedified with the same matter] yt ought to enioy the auncient priviledges as is aforesaid.

3. Item whether the said reedified church ought to be consecrated againe. Or that the old consecracion will serve yea or no.

This question savoureth of superstition more then of religion, the solution wherof dependeth upon this point. Whether the church were totally destroied yea or no: By the canon law, like as baptisme is not to be reiterated, no more ought churches to be reconsecrated, vnles the same were vtterly or at least for the most part destroyed, as indeed this church abouenamed may seeme to have bene, and in case it ought to have bene reconsecrated, The parson thereof for any thing I can conceave is more blame worthy then either the Patron or the Parishioners.

[Marginal note in another hand. C: quam sit In honestum de celebr: miss: Lib: 3 provincial: const: cant:]

4. Item whether the Patron of the said church ought to enioy his former priviledges dew to him and his Predecessors before the said churche was destroied.

Mine opinion is that he ought not onely in respect of his right of presenting therenvto: but also in respect of the dignitie reverence and preheminence dew vnto him as patron of that church, especially

by the Rector who ought to entertayne him in this maner viz : Debet Rector occurrere patrono venie[n]ti ad ecclesiam, et illum honorabili introducere, et in excellentiorem locum ultra omnes laicos collocare. The reason is quia Patronus dedit Rectori aut esse, aut bene esse.

Wherfore I cannot but marvell that the parson is so forgetfull of himself as instead of this dewty and reverence he doth oppose himselfe to his patron, if I be rightly enformed.

[*Marginal note in another hand* : Lamb : 3a parte Lib : 2. fol : 4 : tract de Jure Pa :]

5. Item whether the parishioners of the said parish ought to enjoy their auncient customes in and aboute the buriall places and seats in the said church newly reedified as they did in the old.

Mine opinion is that they ought vnless the Bishop or Ordinary do find iust cause to the contrary in whom alone resteth the auctoritie of placing or displacing higher or lower as in his discretion and vpon good ground shall find it it to be expedient. But as for the parson or churchwardens the law doth give them no authoritie at all in these affaires : And therefore it is not materiall in law what they have done seeing it is without the compasse of their Jurisdiction.

[*Marginal note in another hand* : Pet : de Subert : Tract : de Vinea Domini.]

6. Item whether the patron of the said church having a chancell within the same peculier to himselfe and his family may sett a lock vpon the dooer of the said chancell, and keep the key himselfe that others may not disturb his possession therin.

I am of opinion that he may : But he may not have a key of the owtward dooers of the said church, for they are to remaine with the Parish Clerk.

7 Item. What if the parson or his wife have or shall pull downe howses belonging to the parsonage or anie part of them conuerting the same to their vses and their temporall livings [*deleted* : That parson may be convented before the Bishop or his Chancellor or their Substitute.]

That parson may be convented before the Bishop or his Chancellor or their Substitute, or before his Majesties Commissioners Ecclesiasticall for dilapidations. And if he doe not within a convenient time repaire the same, the fruits of his Benefice may be sequestred for the reparacion of the said decaies.

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